



SUSTAINABILITY COMMISSION
CITY OF PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA
www.palmsprings-ca.gov www.yoursustainablecity.com

February 16, 2016
5:00 PM

REGULAR
MEETING AGENDA

Palm Springs City Hall
Large Conference Room
3200 E. Tahquitz Canyon Way
Palm Springs, CA 92264

COMMISSIONERS

Joe Jackson- Chair	Grant Wilson, Vice Chair
Travis Armstrong	Tara Lazar
Thom Bettinger	Nate Otto
Nancy Ferguson	Mark Polischak
David Freedman	

Staff representatives: Michele Mician, Sustainability Manager
 Dan DeGarmo, Clerical Assistant
 Gary Calhoun, Recycling Coordinator

MISSION STATEMENT: Palm Springs is an inclusive world-class city dedicated to providing excellent and responsive public services to enhance the quality of life for current and future generations.

Please **MUTE OR TURN OFF** all audible electronic devices for the duration of this meeting. Thank you!

CALL TO ORDER

FLAG SALUTE

ROLL CALL

ACCEPTANCE OF AGENDA

CITY MANAGER AND ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER REPORT

PUBLIC COMMENTS: This time is for members of the public to address the Sustainability Commission on Agenda items and items of general interest within the subject matter within jurisdiction of the City. The Commission values your comments but, pursuant to the Brown Act, cannot take action on items not listed on the posted Agenda. Three (3) minutes for each speaker.

A. PRESENTATIONS **(20 MINUTES)**

1. Introduction and Welcome Council Member Kors
2. Mayor's Healthy Planet, Healthy You Race and Wellness Festival, Michele Mician and Jeff Hocker, Event Manager
3. Parks Conservation Update, Seth Shteir

B. MEETING MINUTES **(5 MINUTES)**

1. January 19, 2016 Meeting Minutes approval

C. PARKS & RECREATION COMMISSION REPORT **(5 MINUTES)**

Commissioner Armstrong, Liaison

D. RECYCLING REPORT, Gary Calhoun **(10 MINUTES)**

1. February 27, 2015 Shredding and Electronic Waste Event
2. Update on Facility recycling

E. SUSTAINABILITY MANAGERS REPORT, Michele Mician **(15 MINUTES)**

1. Sustainability Master Plan Public Draft Plan Review
 - i. Public Comment Period on Website

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2. Sustainability Commission Team Building Workshop, March 5, 2016, Desert Healthcare District
3. Film Series Attendance Increase
4. Urban Agriculture updates
5. Fiscal Year 2016-17 Budget Overview

F. OLD BUSINESS

(5 MINUTES)

1. Update on Priorities for Measure J Funding of Biking and Walking Projects, Commissioner Ferguson

G. NEW BUSINESS

(10 MINUTES)

1. ONE PS Picnic, March 29, 2016
 - i. Staffing
 - ii. Giveaways
 - iii. Partners
2. World Water Day Educational Outreach, March 22
3. Earth Hour, March 29, 2016 - Activity Suggestions or Promotion
4. Discuss expenditure to send representatives to the National Bike Summit, March 7-9, 2016

RECOMMENDATION: Motion to allocate an amount not to exceed \$2800 to send two representatives to the National Bike Summit using funds available in Account # 138-1270-58039

H. SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

(30 MINUTES)

1. Water Conservation Subcommittee, Commissioner Freedman
2. Outreach Subcommittee, Commissioner Lazar
3. Green Building/Solar Subcommittee, Vice Chair Wilson, Commissioners Otto and Freedman
4. Waste Reduction Subcommittee, Commissioner Polischak
5. Wellness Subcommittee, Chair Jackson
6. Active Transportation Subcommittee, Commissioner Ferguson

I. COMMISSIONER COMMENTS

(5 MINUTES)

- J. ADJOURNMENT** - The meeting of the Sustainability Commission will adjourn to the Regular Meeting, which will be held at 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, March 15, 2016 in the Large Conference Room at City Hall. The Sustainability Commission's normal meeting schedule is at 5 p.m. on the third Tuesday of every month except August unless otherwise noted or amended.

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED TO ATTEND

It is the intention of the City of Palm Springs to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in all respects. If, as an attendee or a participant at this meeting, you will need special assistance beyond what is normally provided, the City will attempt to accommodate you in every reasonable manner. Please contact the Office of the City Clerk at (760) 323-8204 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting to inform us of your particular needs and to determine if accommodation is feasible. Please advise us at that time if you will need accommodations to attend or participate in meetings on a regular basis. If additional information is needed, please contact the Office of Sustainability at (760)323-8214.

Pursuant to G.C. Section 54957.5(b) (2) the designated office for inspection of records in connection with the meeting is Office of Sustainability, City Hall, 3200 E. Tahquitz Canyon Way. Complete Agenda Packets are available for public inspection at: City Hall, 3200 E. Tahquitz Canyon Way, Palm Springs, CA 92264. If you would like additional information on any item appearing on this agenda, please contact Office of Sustainability at 760-323-8248.

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING: I, Michele C. Mician, Sustainability Manager of the City of Palm Springs, California, certify this Agenda was posted at or before 6:00 p.m. on February 13, 2016, as required by established policies and procedures.



, Michele C. Mician, Sustainability Manager

Sustainability Commission

CITY OF PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA



MEETING MINUTES

Tuesday, January 19, 2016
Palm Springs City Hall, Large Conference Room

CALL TO ORDER: Chair Jackson called the meeting to order at **5:00** p.m.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE: Led by Commissioner Polischak

ROLL CALL: A quorum was present for this Regular Meeting of the City of Palm Springs Sustainability Commission.

AGENDA APPROVAL: The agenda was presented by Sustainability Manager Mician. A motion to approve by Commissioner Bettinger and seconded by Commissioner Freedman and unanimously carried.

	<u>This Meeting</u>	<u>Present to Date</u>	<u>FY 2015/2016 Excused Absences</u>	<u>FY 2015/2016 Unexcused Absences</u>
Thom Bettinger	X	41		
Joe Jackson	X	32		
Grant Wilson	X	34	1	
Mark Polischak	X	28	1	
Travis Armstrong	X	28	1	
Tara Lazar	X	16	1	
Nate Otto	X	16		
David Freedman	X	7		
Nancy Ferguson	X	6		

X = Present

E = Excused (notified Chair and Staff of absence)

L = Late

U = did not notify of absence

CITY STAFF PRESENT: Michele Mician MS, Manager, Office of Sustainability
Dan DeGarmo, Clerical Assistant
Gary Calhoun, Recycling Coordinator

CITY MANAGER AND ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER REPORT - None

PUBLIC COMMENTS: None

A. PRESENTATIONS

1. Mayor's Healthy Planet, Healthy You Race and Wellness Festival, Jeff Hocker, Event Manager
Jeff Hocker updated Commissioners on status of the 2016 Mayor's Race and Wellness Festival including radio and billboard advertising.

Commissioner Bettinger commented on the Citrus Exchange.

2. Review of Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance Changes, Flinn Fagg, Planning Director
Planning Director Fagg updated the Commissioners on the local changes made to the State's recommended ordinance. Questions and comments from Commissioners were discussed.

B. MEETING MINUTES

1. December 15, 2015 Meeting Minutes approval
Motion by Commissioner Otto and seconded by Commissioner Bettinger.
Unanimously approved with Commissioner Lazar abstaining.

C. PARKS & RECREATION COMMISSION REPORT Cheryl Houck, Liaison & Commissioner Armstrong
Commissioner Armstrong reported that the Parks & Recreation Commission is working on plans for an integrated pest management plan and obtaining an architect for the Dog Park to make it more sustainable.

D. RECYCLING REPORT, Gary Calhoun

1. City Facility Recycling Update and Employee Education Campaign
Gary Calhoun updated the Commissioners on AB1826 Organic Waste Disposal and Mattress recycling program. He also reported on efforts to increase the City's Downtown recycling. Questions and comments from Commissioners were discussed

E. SUSTAINABILITY MANAGERS REPORT, Michele Mician

1. Sustainability Master Plan: Budget for Additional Outreach and Study Session Workshop II
Manager Mician reported on cost from Raimi and Associates to come out to facilitate a second Study Session. Questions and comments from Commissioners were discussed including having a Study Session without Raimi and Associates.
2. Fiscal Year 2016-17 Budget Planning Phase 1
Manager Mician presented a preliminary plan for the Fiscal Year 2016-17 Sustainability Department budget explaining the three funds managed by the Sustainability Department. She also asked for ideas from Commissioners for new programs to be considered for next Fiscal Year budget. Questions and comments from Commissioners were discussed.

F. OLD BUSINESS

1. Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance

RECOMMENDATION: Motion by Commissioner Freedman and second by Commissioner Bettinger to adopt the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance as presented. Questions and comments from Commissioners were discussed. Unanimously approved.

2. Review Priorities for Measure J Funding of Biking and Walking Projects.
Commissioner Ferguson presented information on the status of biking and walking projects for the City, including plans for Measure J funding of bike lanes and a pedestrian plan. Commissioner Ferguson also mentioned using the balance of Measure J funding for the Tahquitz Creek cleanup and walkability plan. Commissioner Ferguson also requested that the City file an application with the League of American Bicyclists to become a bicycle friendly city. Senior Civil Engineer Laurie answered questions regarding bike lanes and sharrows. Questions and comments from Commissioners were discussed.

RECOMMENDATION: Accept Active Transportation Subcommittee recommendations to be forwarded to Measure J Commission.

Motion by Vice Chair Wilson and seconded by Commissioner Freedman. Passed unanimously on a roll call vote.

G. NEW BUSINESS

1. Appointment of Ad Hoc Sub-Committee on Integrated Pest Management at City Parks and Facilities
Motion to appoint Commissioner Armstrong and Commissioner Ferguson to an ad hoc sub-committee on Integrated Pest Management. Moved by Vice Chair Wilson and seconded by Commissioner Polischak and unanimously approved.
2. Additional Outreach and Workshop for Sustainability Master Plan

RECOMMENDATION: Approve funding in the amount of \$2880.00 to fund additional working session on Sustainability Master Plan with the Sustainability Commission to prepare before the City Council meeting presentation.

Motion by Commissioner Freedman and seconded by Commissioner Lazar.
Questions and comments from Commissioners were discussed.
Motion was defeated: Yay = 0; Nay = 9.

H. SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

1. Water Conservation Subcommittee
Commissioner Freedman reported that there is a new General Manager at Desert Water Agency. DWA changing their water conservation mandates to 32%.
2. Outreach Subcommittee
Commissioner Lazar reported on status of creating new Logo and brand identity. A Purchase Order has been created for this project.
3. Green Building/Solar Subcommittee
Commissioner Freedman reported on creating a Green Building Standards for downtown.
4. Waste Reduction Subcommittee
Commissioner Polischak reported on status of Safe Drug Disposal program and contact with SHARPS regarding disposal sites.
5. Wellness Subcommittee
Chair Jackson referred to printed report given to commissioners. No further report was given.
6. Active Transportation Subcommittee
Commissioner Ferguson stated no further report.

I. COMMISSIONER COMMENTS

Commissioner Bettinger reported that the first Sustainable Film Series film will be Saturday January 23rd. Commissioner Otto requested if a date should be set for a team building session. Manager Mician will send out a request for a date to have the session.

- J. ADJOURNMENT – 7:00 PM** - Motion by Vice Chair Wilson and Second by Commissioner Lazar to adjourn the meeting of the Sustainability Commission to the Regular Meeting, which will be held at 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 16, 2015 in the Large Conference Room at City Hall. The Sustainability Commission's normal meeting schedule is at 5 p.m. on the third Tuesday of every month except August unless otherwise noted or amended.

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AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING: I, Michele C. Mician, Sustainability Manager of the City of Palm Springs, California, certify this Agenda was posted at or before 6:00 p.m. on December 10, 2015, as required by established policies and procedures.



, Michele C. Mician, Sustainability Manager



SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT

PRESENTED FOR COMMISSION MEETING DATE: 02/16/16	SUBMITTED BY: David Freedman
SUBCOMMITTEE NAME: Green Building / Solar	SUBMITTED DATE: 02/09/15
SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATES: 01/21/16 and 02/01/16	NEXT SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATE: Week of 02/22/16

Subcommittee Meeting Goals:

1. Review California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) decision on net energy metering tariffs
2. Prepare recommendations for Downtown redevelopment project green building standards
3. Discuss update of city-wide green building standards, in light of pending update of state standards

Summary:

1. The Subcommittee members reviewed the decision of the CPUC on its net energy metering tariffs for solar energy. THE CPUC voted to keep net metering rates largely unchanged.
2. Following up on a discussion of green building and energy efficiency for the downtown redevelopment project at the City Council meeting of January 13, the Subcommittee members prepared a list of recommended green building standards for further consideration by City staff, the full Commission and (subject to Commission approval), City Council. The list is at the end of this Subcommittee Report.
3. Subcommittee members discussed a roadmap for updating the city-wide green building standards, in light of the update of the California green building standards, which will be effective January 1, 2017. Subcommittee members will review the updated California standards when released and then recommend whether Palm Springs should implement additional standards, either on a voluntary or mandatory basis.

Recommendation/Request

None

ACTION ITEMS REQUEST TO COMMISSION	
ACTION ITEMS REQUEST TO OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY	Work with Subcommittee members, relevant City departments and other Commissions to further develop recommended green building standards for Downtown redevelopment project

POTENTIAL FISCAL IMPACT/REQUEST IF ANY:	None determinable at this time
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Palm Springs Sustainability Commission Green Building / Solar Subcommittee
Recommendations for Downtown Redevelopment Project Green Building Standards

Energy efficiency:

- LED lighting required throughout
- Sensor lighting (lights go out if no one in room for a set period of time)
- A/C in hotel rooms is default set on off in winter (October – March) and at 78 or higher in summer (April – September).
- Active solar design for rooftops and parking structures
- Passive solar design for shade of buildings and pedestrians
- Solar thermal for hotel in-room hot water

Water efficiency:

- Waterless urinals
- Sensor faucets
- Shower timers in hotel rooms, default set at 5 minutes
- Gray water recapture to be used for outside irrigation
- Daily linen changes only if requested by hotel guests (as opposed to opt-in not to have linen changed)
- Landscaping to meet or exceed requirements of Water Efficient Landscaping Ordinance

Active and sustainable transportation:

- Bike racks throughout area
- On-site bike availability for hotel guests (the Hyatt already has this)
- Bike path and Buzz route maps available at hotel concierge desks
- Benches and drinking water fountains in shaded areas for pedestrians

Eagle Mountain Boundary Study, Joshua Tree National Park

National Park Service
Department of the Interior





Presentation Objectives

- Describe study purpose and need
- Describe preliminary findings and options for a boundary adjustment
- Get information and ideas from the public, agencies, and other stakeholders, about study area ownership, resources, options for a boundary adjustment, potential impact topics and concerns





Boundary Study – Timeline

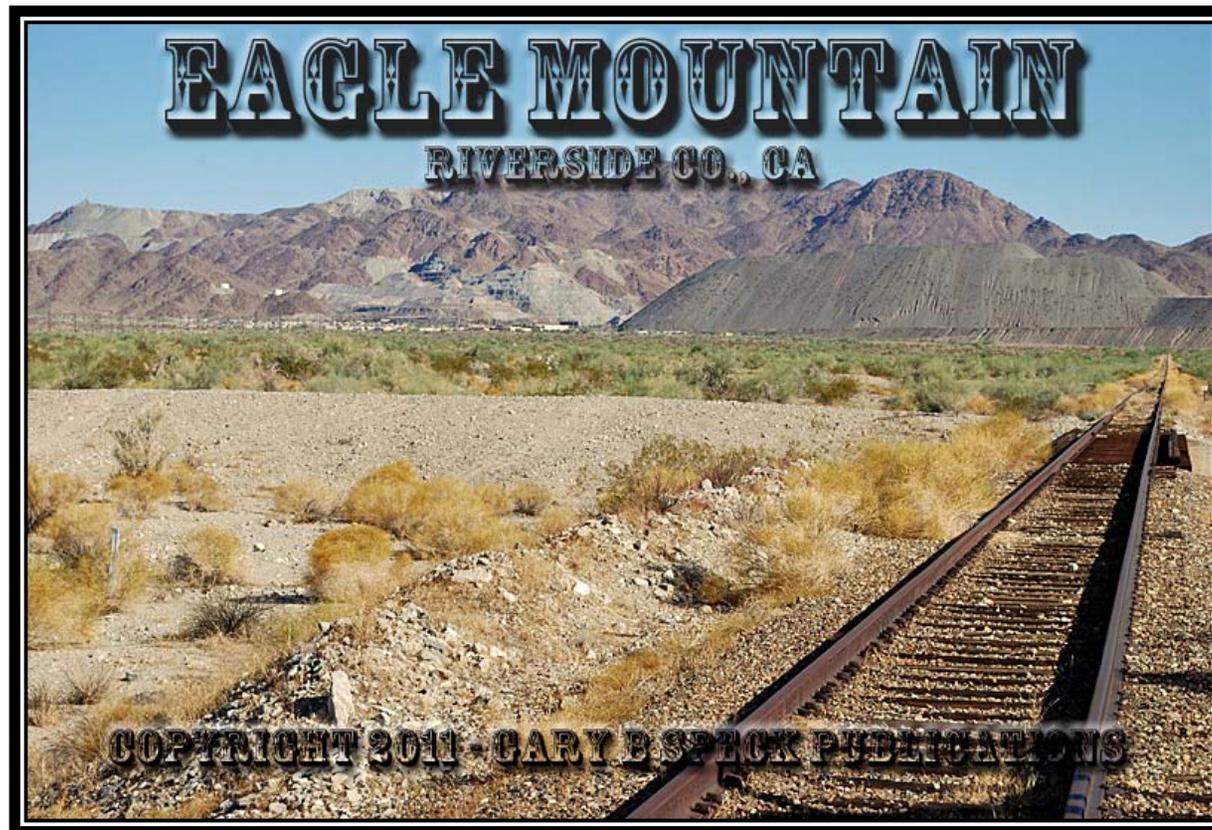
- [Public scoping – Summer 2015](#)
- Alternatives Development and Environmental Assessment - Fall 2015
- [Draft Study Released to Public for Review – Winter 2016](#)
- Complete Study – Spring/Summer 2016





Boundary Study –Purpose

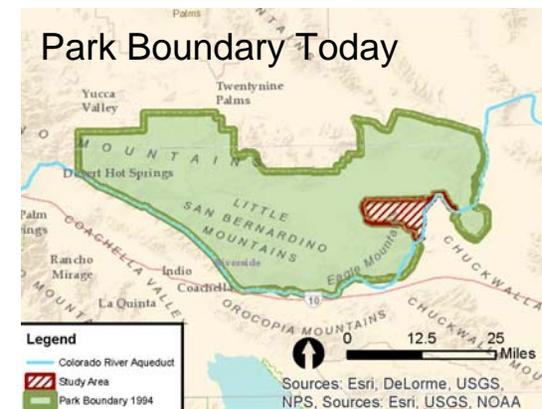
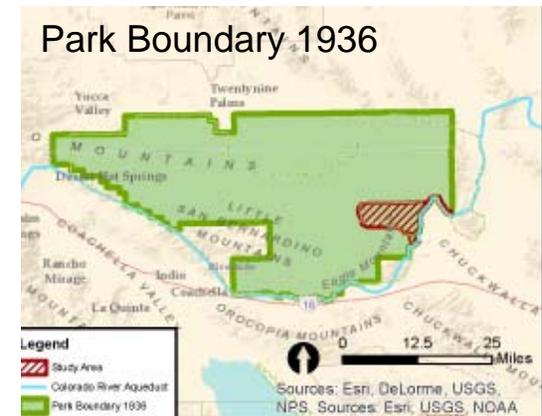
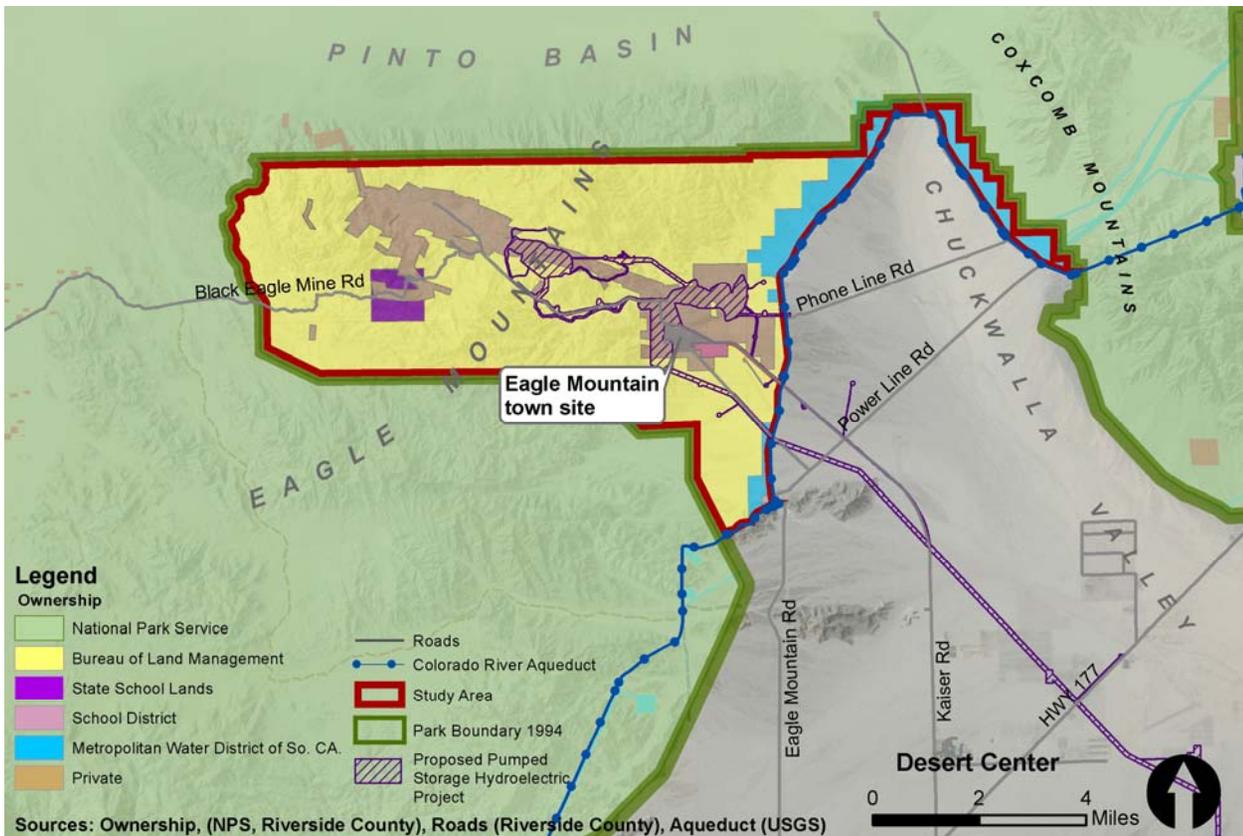
- Examine the feasibility and appropriateness of adding all or portions of the Eagle Mountain area to Joshua Tree National Park





Study Area Ownership

- Study area includes 32,000 acres
- Areas were park of original park designation in 1936 (National Monument)
- Bounded by Colorado River Aqueduct to the east and Joshua Tree National Park to the north, west, and south





Boundary Study – NPS Criteria

For lands to be included in a boundary expansion, at least one of three criteria must be met.

- protect significant resources and values, or enhance opportunities for public enjoyment related to park purposes;
- address operational and management issues, such as the need for access or the need for boundaries to correspond to logical boundary delineations such as topographic features or roads; or
- otherwise protect park resources that are critical to fulfilling park purposes.





Boundary Study – NPS Criteria, continued

Those lands that meet the foregoing criteria must further meet the following two requirements:

1. The added lands will be **feasible** to administer, considering
 - size, configuration, and ownership;
 - costs;
 - impacts on local communities and surrounding jurisdictions;
 - presence of structures, hazardous substances, nonnative species, or other factors
2. Other alternatives for management and resource protection are not adequate.



Joshua Tree National Park – Purpose Statement

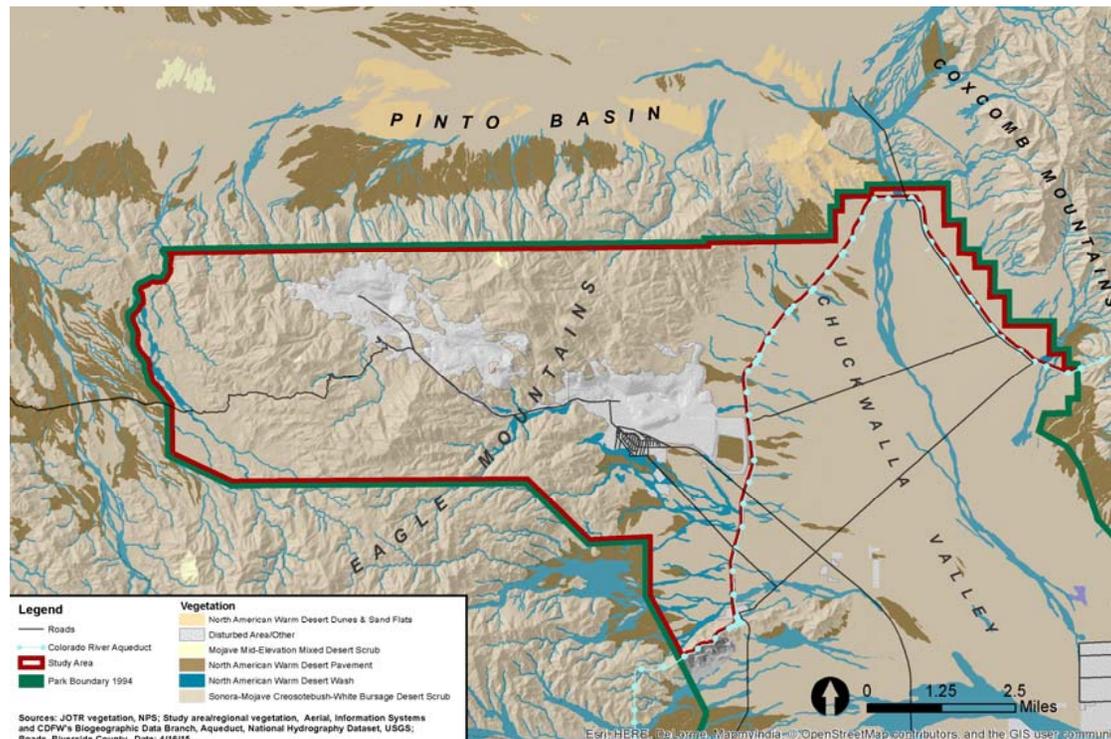
“The purpose of Joshua Tree National Park is to preserve and protect the scenic, natural, and cultural resources representative of the Colorado and Mojave deserts’ rich biological and geological diversity, cultural history, wilderness, recreational values, and outstanding opportunities for education and scientific study.”





Preliminary Findings – Biologically Rich Mojave and Colorado Desert Landscapes

- The majority of the study area lands (around 85%) are undeveloped, containing regionally important habitat and migration corridors for rare and threatened wildlife that inhabit the park
- A natural recovery of the area has begun in areas that were previously mined.



Outstanding examples of Mojave and Colorado Desert landscapes that converge at Joshua Tree National Park create a biologically rich system of plant and animal life characterized by iconic Joshua tree woodlands, native palm oases, and vast expanses of creosote scrub that are uniquely adapted to desert conditions.

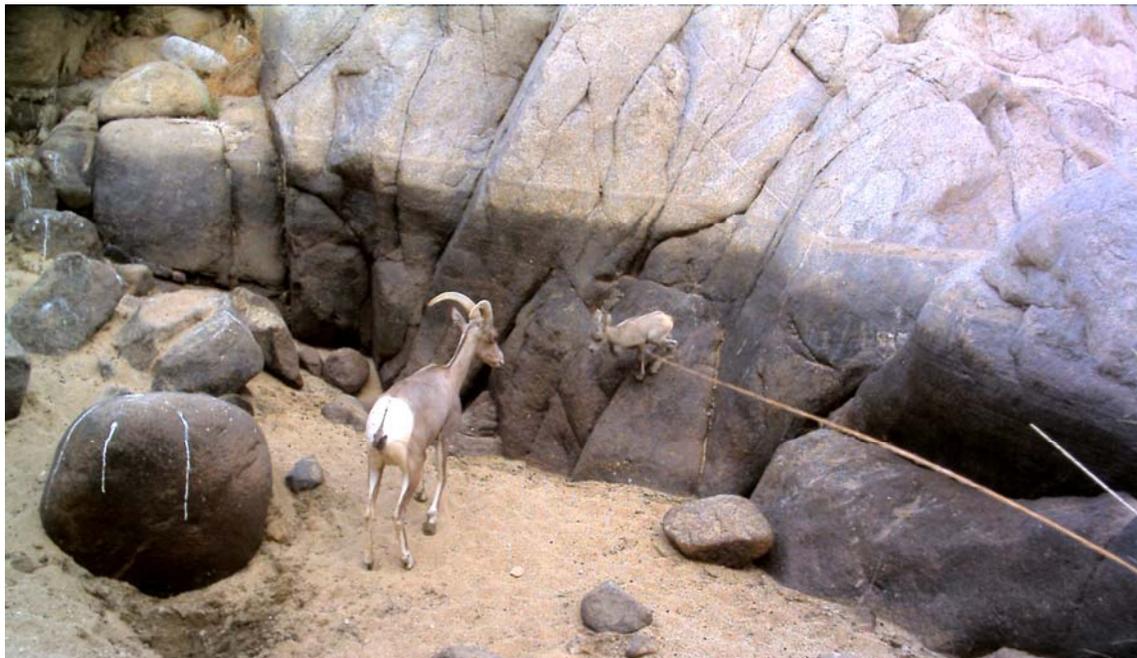
The park also contributes significantly to the connectivity of open lands and large protected areas across the California desert.





Preliminary Findings – Biologically Rich Mojave and Colorado Desert Landscapes

- One of the most genetically diverse bighorn populations reside in the Eagle Mountains.
- Study area contains an important regional genetic and demographic corridor for desert bighorn sheep. The study area also contains habitat for golden eagles and the threatened desert tortoise.



Outstanding examples of Mojave and Colorado Desert landscapes that converge at Joshua Tree National Park create a biologically rich system of plant and animal life characterized by iconic Joshua tree woodlands, native palm oases, and vast expanses of creosote scrub that are uniquely adapted to desert conditions.

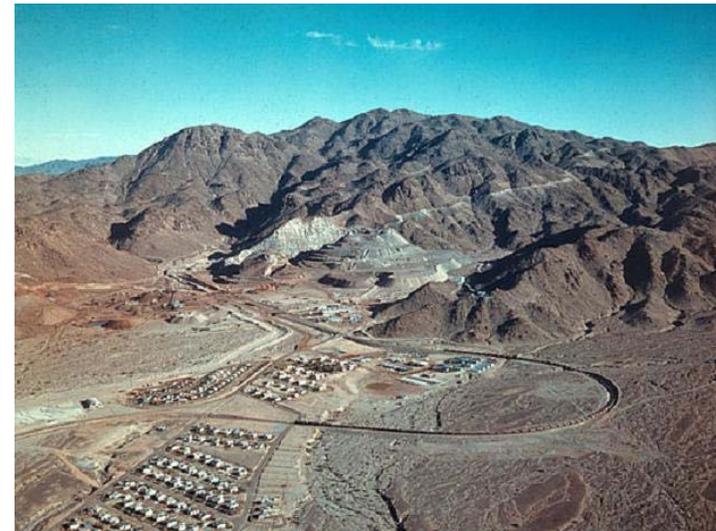
The park also contributes significantly to the connectivity of open lands and large protected areas across the California desert.



Preliminary Findings— Cultural Resources

- The study area contains historic resources such as the Eagle Mountain mine, railroad, and township which provide excellent opportunities to expand the mining history currently interpreted in Joshua Tree National Park. Mines that predate park establishment also exist.
- Other historic resources include Colorado River Aqueduct and portions of General Patton's extensive World War II desert training camp.
- Potential for discovery of archeological resources related to the area's long history of human use.

Joshua Tree National Park preserves a rich array of prehistoric, historic, and contemporary resources that demonstrate the integral connection between desert ecosystems, land use, and human cultures. Encapsulated in this aspect of park significance is a wide array of archeological resources, historic structures, and cultural landscapes.





Preliminary Findings— Research and Educational Opportunities

- The Eagle Mountain area could provide new opportunities to conduct research on the restoration of ecological communities, wildlife habitat values, and cultural resources within the study area.



Joshua Tree National Park offers unparalleled opportunities for research of arid land ecosystems and processes, adaptations of and to desert life, sustainability, and indications of climate change. The proximity of the park to urban regions of Southern California and Nevada enhances its value for scientific research and education.



Preliminary Findings— Visitor Opportunities

- The study area provides opportunities to expand public enjoyment at Joshua Tree National Park.
- Interpretive value.
- Improved access to an area of the park that is currently in accessible.

Joshua Tree National Park provides accessible and diverse opportunities in a remote desert to large and burgeoning urban populations. It is within a two-hour drive from the Los Angeles and San Diego metropolitan areas and receives almost 1.5 million visitors annually.

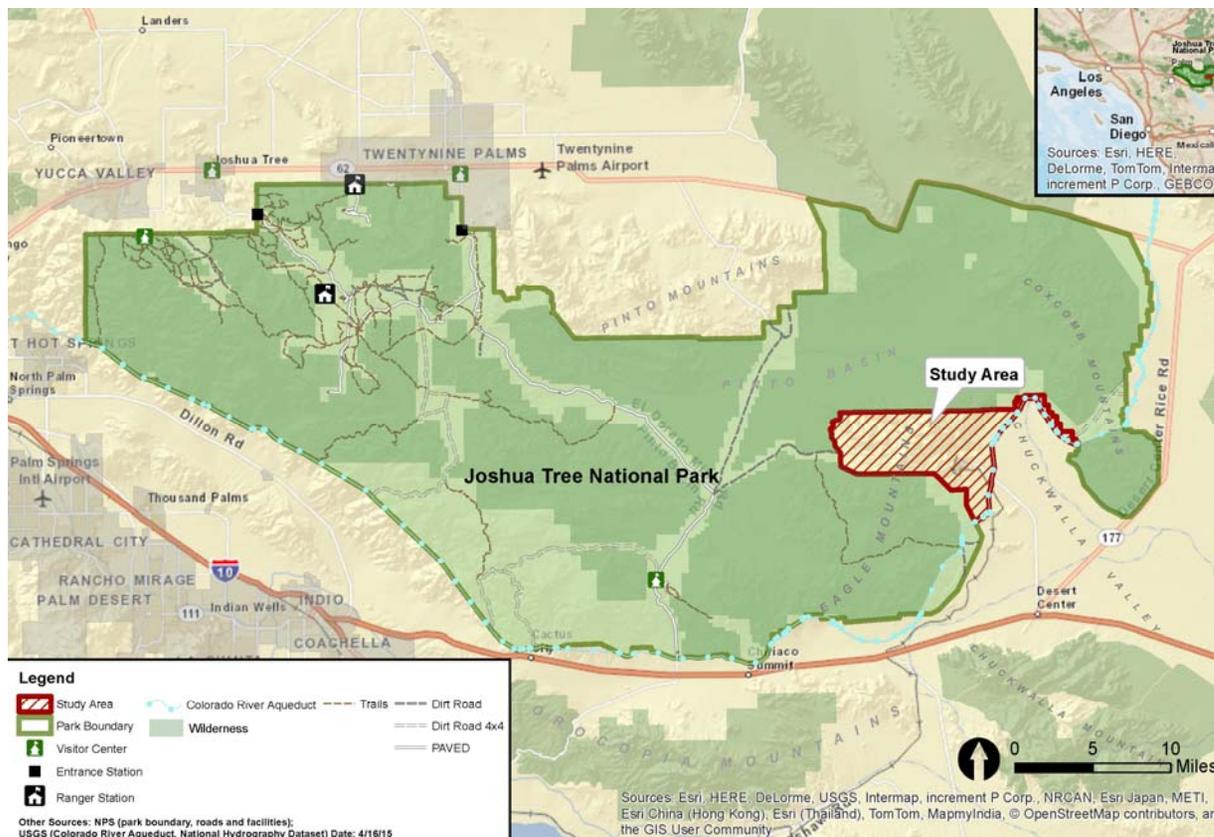




Preliminary Findings— Wilderness Values

- The study area is bounded on three sides by national park lands, including the most pristine wilderness areas of the park.
- Values include dark night skies, high air quality, and natural quiet, all of which could be affected by proposed future uses of the area.

The congressionally designated Joshua Tree Wilderness comprises approximately seventy-five percent of Joshua Tree National Park. Collectively, 84% of the park is designated, proposed or potential wilderness.





Preliminary Findings— Scenic Resources

- Despite visual disturbances from previous mining activities, much of the study area contains scenic landscapes visible from Joshua Tree National Park.
- Protection of lands adjacent to Joshua Tree National Park wilderness could benefit the natural and untrammeled character of the park's designated wilderness areas.

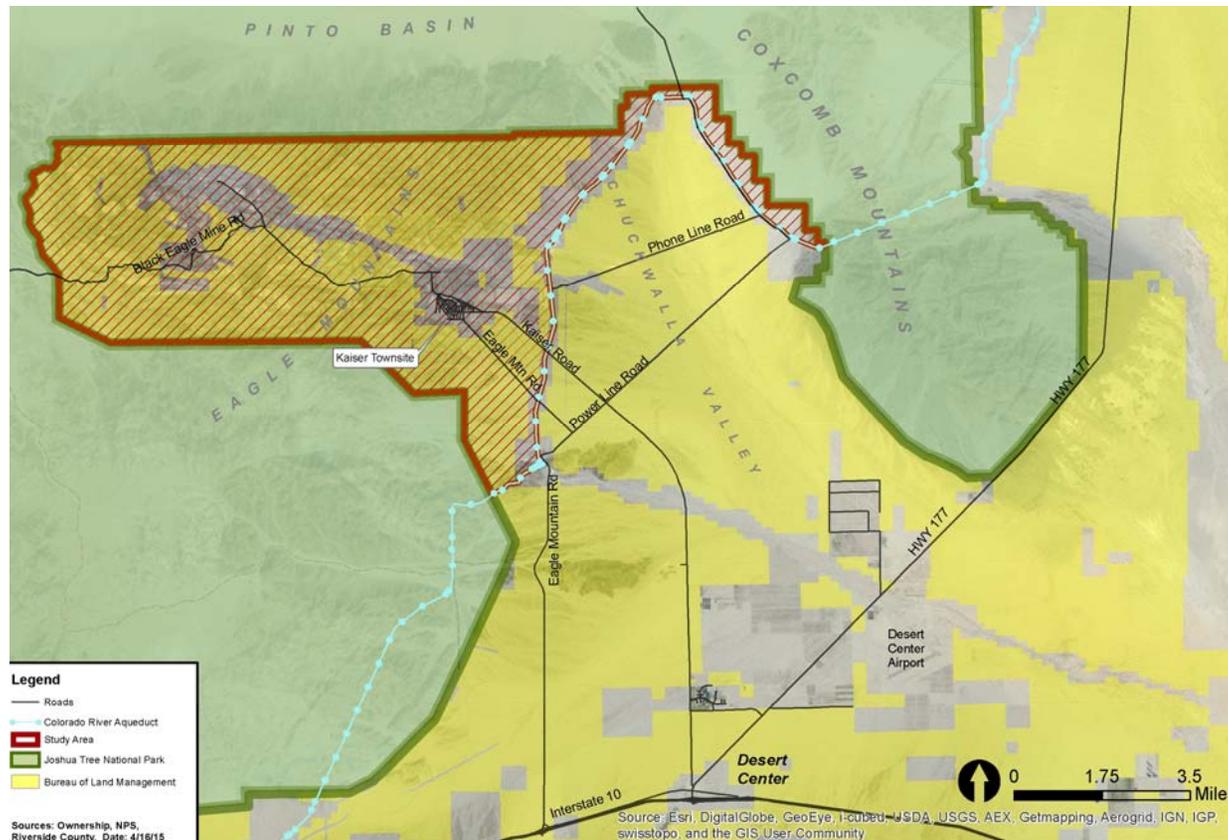
Geologic, climatic, and ecological processes create scenic landscapes unique to deserts and fundamental to the character of Joshua Tree National Park.





Preliminary Findings— Park Operations

- Improved access for visitors and NPS staff to this remote area of the park
- A more logical boundary delineation
- Ability for NPS to ensure that these lands are managed in a way that will not impact park resources.





Preliminary Options for Boundary Adjustments

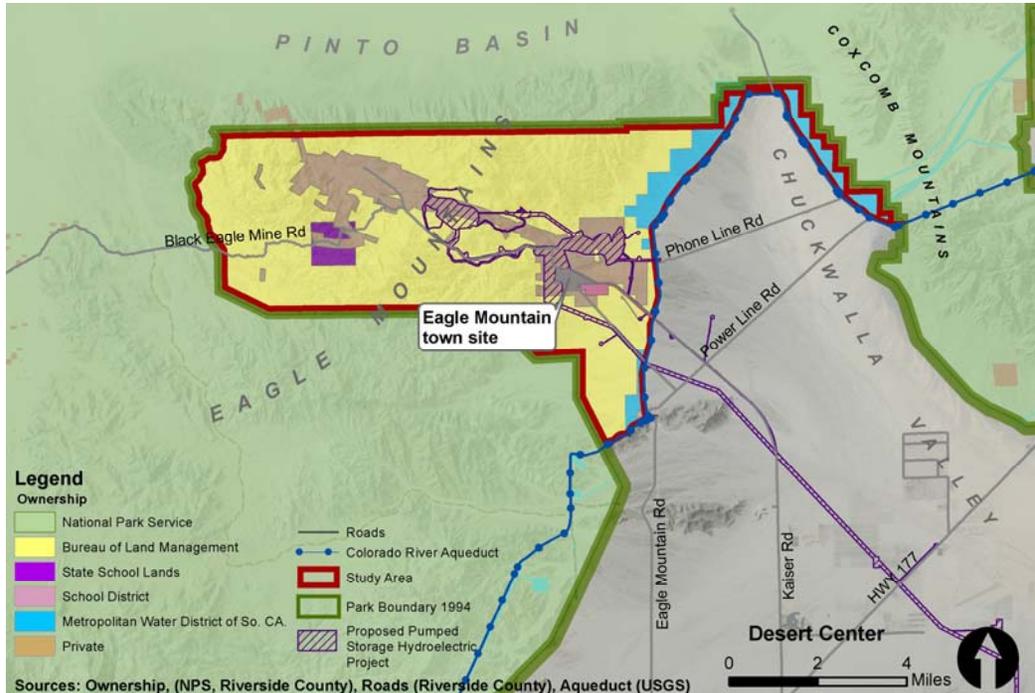
- National Park Service has developed some preliminary options to explore a range of opportunities through the study process.
- Implementation of any of the options considered in the study would require additional action.
 1. Administrative land transfer
 2. Congressional action
- None of the options considered would change private land ownership or mineral rights.
- Valid existing rights in the public lands, including lands withdrawn by FERC for the pumped storage project, would not be affected by the study.





Preliminary Options for Boundary Adjustments

Option: No Action

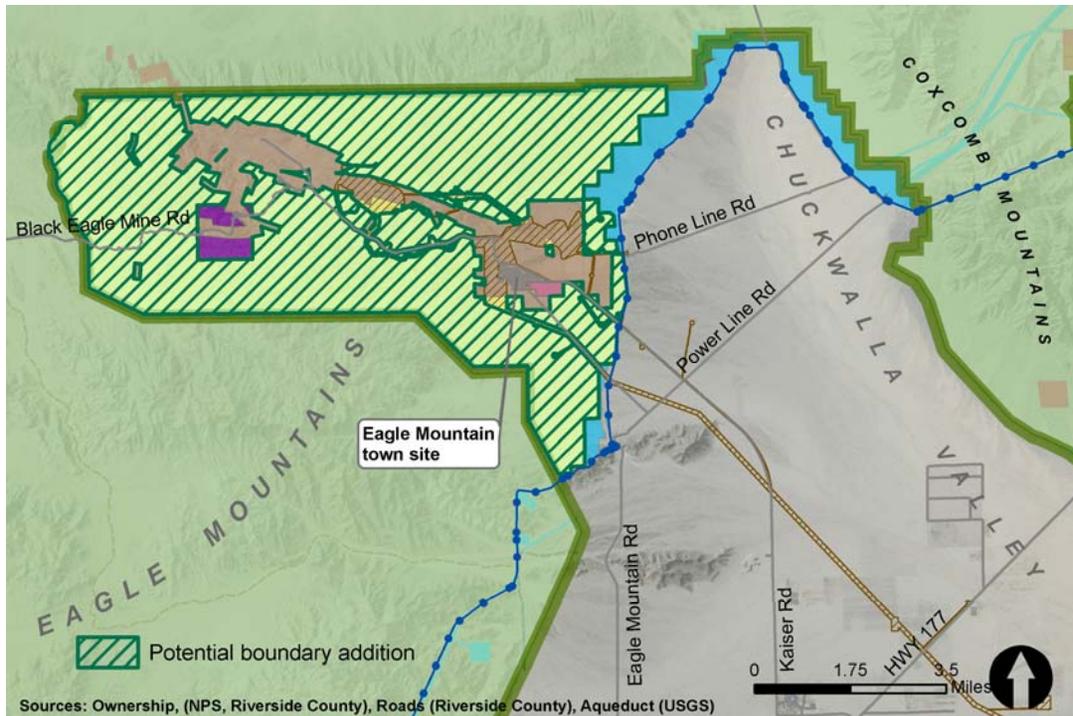


- Existing ownership and management would continue.
- Federal lands are managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for moderate and intensive use.
- Other lands are regulated by state and local entities.
- Visitor uses in the area would continue to be very minimal due to the area's limited access.



Preliminary Options for Boundary Adjustments

Option: Federal Agency to Agency Land Transfer (~22,500 acres)

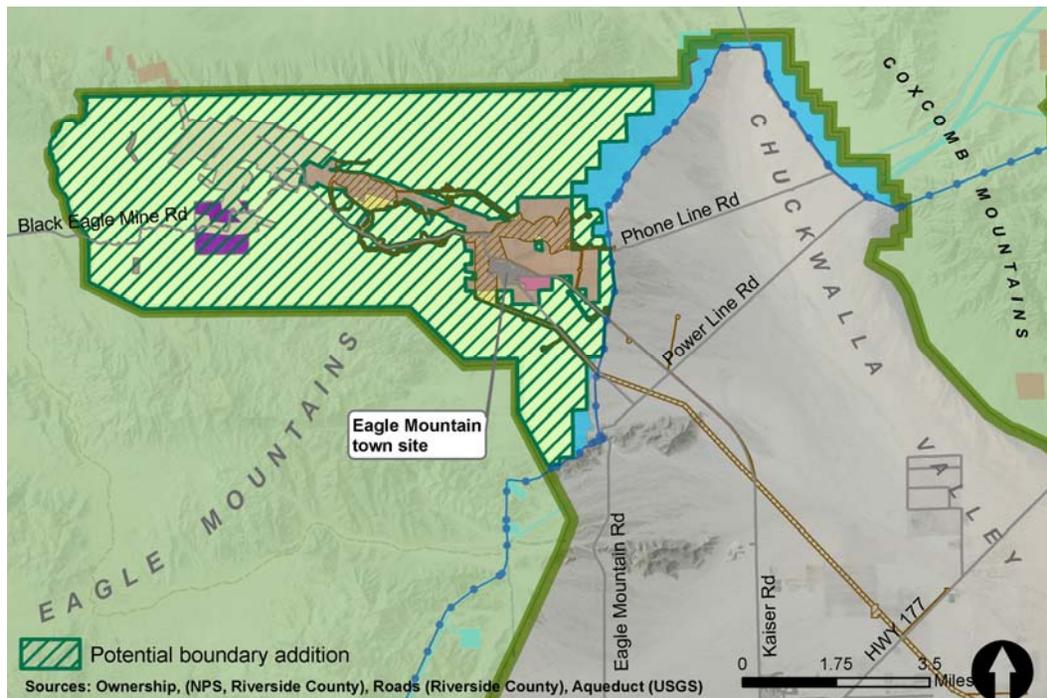


- Administrative transfer of federally-owned lands to NPS. Would not include BLM lands previously withdrawn for the pumped storage energy project.
- Boundary option would not include any private or state-owned lands.
- Would not change private land ownership and mineral rights or existing rights of way.
- Includes the most undisturbed lands.
- Provides some opportunities for landscape scale conservation.
- Potential for limited backcountry recreational opportunities and new interpretive opportunities.



Preliminary Options for Boundary Adjustments

Option: Agency Transfer with Enhanced Habitat Connectivity and Recreation (~24,800 acres)

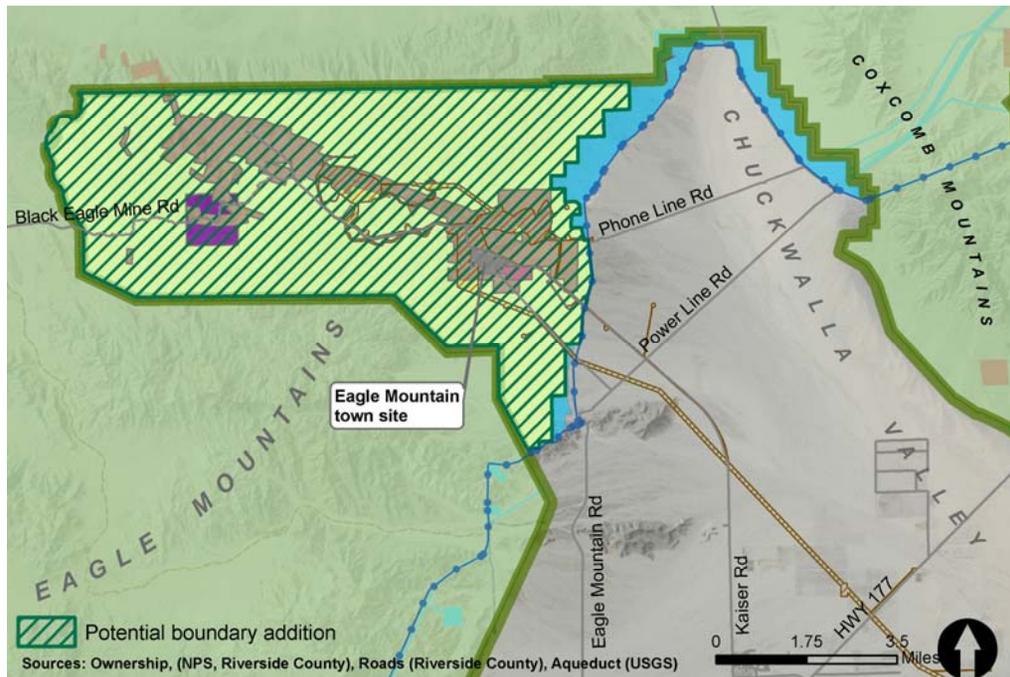


- Administrative transfer of federally-owned lands to NPS. Would not include BLM lands previously withdrawn for the pumped storage energy project.
- Would include some private lands west of the areas withdrawn for the pumped storage project. Inclusion of private lands within a boundary does not imply a change in ownership. Gives NPS the option to acquire land if it were to become available through purchase or donation at a future time.
- Includes some undisturbed lands.
- Provides more opportunities for landscape scale conservation and restoration.
- Potential for limited backcountry recreational opportunities and new interpretive opportunities.



Preliminary Options for Boundary Adjustments

Option: Restore 1936 Boundary to Provide Diverse Visitor and Resource Protection Opportunities (~28,000 acres)



- Takes a long term perspective – what is possible 50 or more years into the future?
- Would not affect the pumped storage energy project as currently permitted or other existing uses on private, state and locally-owned lands. Inclusion of private lands within a boundary does not imply a change in ownership, but allows NPS to have the option to acquire land if it were to become available through purchase or donation at a future time.
- Federal lands considered in previous options could be transferred to NPS in the near term.
- Could provide the greatest opportunity for landscape scale conservation, restoration, recreational opportunities, and interpretation of the area's rich history.



Next steps

- Public Meetings – July 29 (online), August 4 (Desert Center), August 5 (Joshua Tree), August 6 (Palm Desert)
- Review comments (Summer/Fall 2015)
- Feasibility evaluation and alternatives development (Summer/Fall 2015)
- Environmental and socioeconomic impact analysis (Fall 2015)
- Preparation and publication of draft report (Winter 2016)
- Completion of study (mid-2016).





Questions?





We would like to hear from you!

1. Among the many factors that the National Park Service will consider in evaluating the criteria and options for a proposed boundary adjustment are **public access and the need for the protection of resources associated with the park's purpose**. What information should we consider in further investigating these topics?
2. Of the various options presented in the newsletter, which one(s) do think would be most appropriate? Are there other options that you think the NPS should consider?
3. What resources in the area do you think are most important. Why?
4. Are there other specific areas of concern that the National Park Service should be aware of? Potential impacts?



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Pacific Southwest Region

2800 Cottage Way

Room E-1712

Sacramento, California 95825-1890

IN REPLY
REFER TO:

July 21, 2014

By electronic filing

Kimberly Bose, Secretary
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
888 First Street NE
Washington, DC 20426

Subject: Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Project
FERC No. 13123-002
Department of the Interior Request for Rehearing and Stay

Dear Ms. Bose:

Enclosed for filing with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in the above-captioned proceeding, please find the Department of the Interior's Request for Rehearing and Stay of the Commission's June 19, 2014, Order Issuing Original License to Eagle Crest Energy Company for the Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Project.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Clementine Josephson
Acting Regional Solicitor

Enclosure

cc: Service List, Project No. 13123

**BEFORE THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION**

In the Matter of the Application of)	
Eagle Crest Energy Company for License)	
for Major Unconstructed Project)	
)	Project No. 13123-002
Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Project)	
)	
_____)	

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that the foregoing Request for Rehearing and Stay of the Department of the Interior in the above-captioned proceeding has this day been filed electronically with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and served, by electronic mail or by deposit in U.S. mail for postal delivery, upon each person designated on the Service List compiled by the Commission Secretary for this Project.

Dated at Sacramento, California, this 21st day of July, 2014.



Thomas D. Eckert
Office of the Solicitor
Department of the Interior
2800 Cottage Way, E-1712
Sacramento, CA 95825

BEFORE THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

**In the Matter of the Application of
Eagle Crest Energy Company
for License for Major Unconstructed
Project, Eagle Mountain Pumped
Storage Project.**

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**PROJECT NO. P-13123 /
DOCKET NO. P-13123-002**

**THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR'S
REQUEST FOR REHEARING AND STAY OF ORDER**

Pursuant to section 313(a) of the Federal Power Act (FPA)¹ and Rule 713 of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission's (FERC or the Commission) Rules of Practice and Procedure,² the United States Department of the Interior (the Department), on behalf of the National Park Service (NPS), requests a rehearing and stay of the Commission's *Order Issuing Original License*, 147 F.E.R.C. ¶ 61,220 (June 19, 2014) (Order).³ In the Order, the Commission approved the application of Eagle Crest Energy Company (Eagle Crest or Licensee) to construct, operate and maintain the Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Project (Project) for 50 years in Riverside County, California. The Commission's Order states that, under current ownership, the Project would occupy approximately 699.2 acres of public land managed by the Bureau of Land

¹ 16 U.S.C. § 825l(a).

² 18 C.F.R. § 385.713.

³ The Department of the Interior intervened in this proceeding by Notice filed February 25, 2011. (Department's Notice of Intervention (FERC Accession Number 20110225-0017)). Its timely intervention entitles the Department to party status in this proceeding (See, Order at p. 3 n. 9), and it thus may request rehearing of the Order. 16 U.S.C. §825l(a).

Management (BLM), while noting that this acreage includes 448.6 acres that are currently involved in litigation over a public/private land transfer. Order at 4, see, n.12.⁴

The central project area for the Eagle Crest Project is located within one and one-half miles of Joshua Tree National Park (the Park) and is surrounded by the Park on three sides. The Park's eastern and southern sections, which are closest to the central project area, lie in the Colorado Desert, an arid region which experiences little annual rainfall and has no large natural lakes or water bodies. The Project, however, would result in the creation of two reservoirs with surface areas of 191 and 163 acres, as well as 11 brine ponds covering 56 acres. (Final Environmental Impact Statement for Hydropower License, Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Project – FERC Project No. 13123-002, California (FEIS) (FERC Accession Number 20120130-4001) at 17, 88.) The central project area also includes a powerhouse, four turbines, spillways, various tunnels, switchyards, wells and pumps, administrative facilities, and six miles of roads. (FEIS 17-21.)

Eagle Crest's Project threatens to adversely impact Park resources, resulting in both immediate and long-term negative consequences for the preservation and management of the Park. A pristine example of a Southern California desert ecosystem, the Park provides important habitats for numerous native and threatened species, features extraordinary night sky and soundscape experiences, and offers unique recreational opportunities to the American public and visitors from around the world. However, the Commission's Order issuing an original license to the Eagle Crest Project fails to address the deficiencies in its FEIS analysis of impacts to Park resources identified by the Department. See, Department's Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Project (Department's DEIS Comments), February 28, 2011 (FERC Accession Number 20110228-5238); Department's Comments on the Final EIS for the Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Project (Department FEIS Comments), February 29, 2012 (FERC Accession Number 20120229-5169). Instead, the Commission's Order relies, in part, upon the National

⁴ Some of the lands that would be occupied by the Project are subject to federal litigation challenging a land exchange between BLM and Kaiser in support of the now-abandoned Eagle Mountain Landfill project. *National Parks Conservation Assn. v. BLM*, 606 F.3d 1058 (9th Cir. 2010). The land exchange currently remains in place, but litigation before the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California is ongoing. If the court were to order the unwinding of the exchange, Kaiser would have to return approximately 385 acres of land needed for the Eagle Crest Project to the BLM, thereby increasing the amount of BLM-managed public land needed for the Project.

Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis prepared for the Eagle Mountain Land Exchange that was remanded for supplementation in *National Parks Conservation Assn. v. BLM*, 606 F.3d 1058 (9th Cir. 2010). For the reasons stated below, the Commission should grant the Department's motion for rehearing, stay its Order, and undertake appropriate NEPA analysis to demonstrate that FERC has taken a hard look at the environmental effects of the Eagle Crest Project.

I. STATEMENT OF ISSUES

Pursuant to Rule 713(c)(2),⁵ the Department, on behalf of NPS, provides the following statement of issues and specifications of error:

- A. The Commission violated the NEPA by failing to obtain adequate baseline data and surveys of resources in the project area in violation of 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500.1 and 1502.24. *LaFlamme v. FERC*, 852 F.2d 389, 400 (9th Cir. 1988); *Northern Plains Resource Council v. Surface Transportation Board*, 668 F.3d 1067, 1084 (9th Cir. 2011).
- B. The Commission violated NEPA by relying on stale data about resources in the central project area. *Northern Plains Resource Council v. Surface Transportation Board*, 668 F.3d 1067, 1084 (9th Cir. 2011).
- C. The Commission violated NEPA by inaccurately characterizing the effects of the Project on bighorn sheep in violation of 40 C.F.R. § 1500.1(b) and 1502.24. *Western Watersheds Project v. Kraayenbrink*, 632 F.3d 472, 492-93 (9th Cir. 2011); *Center for Biological Diversity v. U.S. Forest Service*, 349 F.3d 1157, 1167 (9th Cir. 2003); *Seattle Audubon Society v. Espy*, 998 F.2d 699, 704 (9th Cir. 1993).
- D. The Commission violated NEPA by failing to address the effects of the Project's brine ponds on birds. *LaFlamme v. FERC*, 852 F.2d 389, 400 (9th Cir. 1988); *Northern Plains Resource Council v. Surface Transportation Board*, 668 F.3d 1067, 1084 (9th Cir. 2011).
- E. The Commission's FEIS did not adequately address effects associated with treating and disposing of acid mine drainage that may result from the operation of the Project in violation of 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8(b). *San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace v. NRC*,

⁵ 18 C.F.R. § 385.713(c)(2).

449 F.3d 1016 (9th Cir. 2006), *cert. denied sub nom. Pac. Gas & Elec. Co. v. San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace*, 549 U.S. 1166, 127 S. Ct. 1124, 166 L. Ed. 2d 891 (2007); *Calvert Cliffs' Coordinating Comm., Inc. v. U. S. Atomic Energy Comm'n*, 449 F.2d 1109, 1128 (D.C. Cir. 1971).

- F. Because of the deficiencies identified above, FERC should address these deficiencies by undertaking a supplemental NEPA analysis to ensure that FERC takes a hard look at the direct, indirect and cumulative effects of the proposed action. *League of Wilderness Defenders v. Connaughton*, 752 F3d 755 (9th Cir. 2014); *Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center v. Boody*, 468 F.3d 549, 562 (9th Cir. 2006).
- G. The Commission violated Sections 4(e) and 10(a), which require the Commission to give equal consideration to the enhancement of fish and wildlife values, including habitat values, by failing to obtain and consider important data regarding wildlife and other environmental factors.
- H. The Commission should stay the license because equitable factors weigh in favor of a stay. *Pub. Util. Dist. No. 1 of Pend Oreille County*, 113 FERC ¶ 61,166, at page 61,649 (2005).

II. VIOLATIONS OF NEPA

A. Lack of Adequate Baseline Data for the Central Project Area Renders the FEIS Invalid

1. The EIS Lacks Sufficient Data Regarding Wildlife

The FEIS's impact analysis for wildlife is flawed because it is not based on adequate baseline data and surveys of the central project area and because it assumes that mitigation measures can be developed to address as-yet unknown conditions. The FEIS acknowledges that "Kaiser did not permit Eagle Crest to access the central project area to conduct [biological] surveys." (FEIS at 115.) Figure 12 in the FEIS clearly depicts that no field surveys were conducted anywhere within the central project area. Many of the wildlife species that use habitat in and around the central project area (e.g., desert tortoise, bighorn sheep, kit fox, badgers, bats, Golden eagles) also use adjacent habitat within Joshua Tree National Park.

In the absence of current field surveys, FERC's understanding of biological resource conditions in the central project area was primarily based on a limited set of aerial photographs and biological reports prepared in the 1990s for the Eagle Mountain Landfill EIS. (FEIS at 115.) Examples of aerial photographs submitted by Eagle Crest are included as Appendix C to Eagle Crest's July 7, 2010 Supplemental Information filed with FERC. (FERC Accession Number 20100707-5073). These photographs reveal few details about on-the-ground habitat conditions. The Eagle Mountain Landfill reports, which FERC used as a basis for the impact analysis in the FEIS, consist of four studies from the 1990s relating to bats, a 1996 report relating to bighorn sheep, and the 1992 Biological Opinion issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service for the Eagle Mountain Landfill project. (FEIS at 115.)⁶

The Department and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) raised concerns during the comment process regarding the lack of site access to conduct surveys that were "necessary to characterize the site." (FEIS at A-72; A-75; Department's DEIS Comments, February 28, 2011; Department's FEIS Comments, February 29, 2012; EPA Comments on Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Proposed Eagle Mountain Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Project (EPA FEIS Comments), March 8, 2012 (FERC Accession Number 20120308-5091).)

In responding to these comments, FERC acknowledged that site-specific surveys were "necessary" but did not require them prior to completing the NEPA process:

[W]e recognize that additional surveys and preparation of mitigation activities would be necessary prior to project construction. However, the project record contains sufficient information, including reports prepared for the landfill EIS, the landfill biological opinion, and our analysis of historical and recent aerial photography, to adequately describe the affected environment and potential project effects on terrestrial resources in the central project area. Additionally, if the Commission were to grant a project license, Eagle Crest would initiate a 2-year period of final design engineering. During this period, Eagle Crest would conduct thorough, on-the-ground surveys within portions of the project previously inaccessible. These surveys would include surveys for sensitive plant species, bats, desert tortoise, and desert tortoise predators. During this period, Eagle Crest would consult with resource agencies and prepare reports detailing the results of these surveys. Based on the results of these surveys and prior to any ground-disturbing activities, Eagle Crest would prepare and/or amend mitigation plans for kit

⁶ In its response to comments, FERC also indicated that it consulted a 2005 radio-telemetry study related to bighorn sheep. (FEIS at A-76.) However, as indicated in Section II(C), newer information concerning bighorn sheep use of the project area is now available and should have also been considered during the NEPA process.

fox, badger, bats, raptors, desert tortoise, and desert tortoise predators. Development of these plans would occur in consultation with resource agencies and require Commission approval before any ground disturbing activities could commence. (FEIS at A-72.)

To ensure a “full and fair discussion of significant environmental impacts,” an agency must use “high quality” information and include an “accurate” scientific analysis conducted with “professional integrity.” 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500.1, 1502.24. By deferring its analysis, FERC failed to satisfy this requirement and undermined NEPA’s important informational role. “NEPA clearly requires that consideration of the environmental impacts of proposed projects take place *before* any licensing decision is made.” *LaFlamme v. FERC*, 852 F.2d 389, 400 (9th Cir. 1988) (emphasis in original)(finding that reliance on post-licensing, two season recreation study violated NEPA); *see also Northern Plains Resource Council v. Surface Transportation Board*, 668 F.3d 1067, 1084 (9th Cir. 2011) (invalidating an EIS that relied on post-licensing surveys of the project area to mitigate the effects of the project). An agency’s reliance on post-approval mitigation measures “presupposes approval” and “assumes that – regardless of what effects construction may have on resources – there are mitigation measures that might counteract the effect without first understanding the extent of the problem.” *Northern Plains Resource Council v. Surface Transportation Board*, 668 F.3d at 1084-85. The court in *LaFlamme* pointedly explained the failings of this approach: “reliance upon post-licensing study to fully develop a mitigation plan deprives FERC of any foundation upon which to base their conclusion that the project’s impact ... will not be significant.” *LaFlamme*, 852 F.2d at 400. Stated succinctly, mitigation measures cannot be used “as a proxy for baseline data.” *Northern Plains Resource Council*, 668 F.3d at 1085.

FERC’s FEIS, however, does just that. The Project license directs Eagle Crest to conduct a suite of post-license surveys and to then develop mitigation plans. The Project license orders baseline surveys for a variety of wildlife species in the central project area including Couch’s Spadefoot toad (Article 411) and badgers, kit fox and bats (Article 414). Despite the absence of data from these surveys or a full understanding of the types of mitigations that Eagle Crest will propose to protect these species, the FEIS concludes that construction impacts would be reduced to acceptable levels for wildlife (FEIS at 153) and that disturbance to bats will be minimized (FEIS at 167).

FERC's decision to rely on post-license mitigation measures as a proxy for adequate baseline data fails to satisfy NEPA's requirement that relevant data be considered during the NEPA process before a final decision is made. *Northern Plains Resource Council*, 668 F.3d at 1085, quoting *Lands Council v. McNair*, 537 F.3d 981, 987 (9th Cir. 2008); *LaFlamme*, 852 F.2d at 400.

2. The FEIS Lacks Sufficient Data Regarding Risks Associated with Acid Mine Drainage

The lack of baseline data from the central project area, and in particular the mineral composition of the former mining pits, has also compromised the FEIS's ability to accurately disclose potential adverse effects associated with acid mine drainage.⁷ Both DOI and NPS raised concerns about the lack of access to the site to gather information about the potential for acid mine drainage and requested that testing for acid generating potential occur before license issuance. (FEIS at A-65, A-71 and A-76.) EPA voiced the exact same concerns, and indicated that the concerns raised concerning the unknown extent of acid rock drainage that would result from filling the two reservoirs remain unresolved.⁸ (EPA FEIS Comments, March 8, 2012.)

FERC acknowledged that "without samples to determine the amount of pyrite and other sulfides in the largely inactive mine pits, the extent of acid production is speculative;" that "reliable information [about acid production] is currently not available;" and that there is uncertainty as to whether "acid production is likely to result from filling the existing mining pits with water for the pumped storage project, which could affect water quality." (FEIS at 94 and 326.) Despite this knowledge vacuum, the FEIS concludes that plans can be put in place "to address any adverse effects on groundwater." (FEIS at 95.)

A careful review of the license terms indicates that the FEIS's assurance is unfounded. License Article 406 (Reverse Osmosis and Desalination Facilities) simply requires Eagle Crest to

⁷ Acid mine drainage and the resulting hazardous conditions it creates is explained in the FEIS at pages 91-92.

⁸ In relevant part, EPA's letter states, "Interaction between project water and mine pit materials could result in substantial amounts of acid production, especially since project operations would result in a well-mixed, oxygenated, and fluctuating water column. We urge development of more definitive information on the amount of acid rock drainage, prior to the Commission's approval of the hydropower license. We continue to recommend that the pre-design investigation of the acid leached byproducts (e.g., metals and sulfate) and non-acid byproducts (e.g. arsenic) that could be produced as a result of the project be conducted prior to completion of the NEPA process, and that the results be used to inform the decision of whether to approve or deny the project."

“[describe] steps that would be taken in the event that reservoir water quality degrades to levels below that of the project’s water supply wells.” Article 406 also does not ensure against seepage of acidified water into groundwater near the central project area. It only requires Eagle Crest to identify the “steps to be taken” if water quality in the seepage recovery wells degrades below pre-project baselines. FERC cannot rely on the fact that it has ordered Eagle Crest to maintain and operate a reverse osmosis system as a bulwark against the production of acidified reservoir water because FERC’s FEIS acknowledges that Eagle Crest’s proposed reverse osmosis system is not designed for treating the pH of the water and would have to be retrofitted in some unspecified way. (FEIS at 94.)

Without understanding the extent of the problem, FERC approved the Project and ordered Eagle Crest to collect the necessary data later. FERC’s license also includes poorly defined mitigation parameters that do not provide the assurance as to future water quality standards indicated in the FEIS (i.e., that “any adverse effects” on groundwater would be addressed.) (FEIS at 95.) This approach does not satisfy NEPA’s requirement that adequate data be gathered and considered during the NEPA process so that the true impacts of the Project can be understood before a decision is made. *Northern Plains Resource Council*, 668 F.3d at 1085; *LaFlamme*, 852 F.2d at 400.

B. The FEIS Improperly Relied on Stale Data

As discussed in Section II(A), the lack of access to the central project area forced Eagle Crest and FERC to rely on 1990-era field surveys from the Eagle Mountain landfill project for most species of wildlife. “Reliance on data that is too stale to carry the weight assigned to it may be arbitrary and capricious.” *Northern Plains Council*, 668 F.3d at 1086. In this case, there is persuasive evidence that conditions in the Project area have changed and that surveys conducted more than 20 years ago no longer adequately represent on-the-ground conditions. In its Biological Opinion, the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) indicated:

Documents associated with the landfill project are 15-20 years old, a long enough period of time that some recovery of vegetation may have naturally occurred. Further, these documents filtered their description of the landscape through the lens of the proposed landfill project, which had a different set of potential habitat

impacts and a somewhat different footprint than the proposed hydropower project. Consequently, these documents can inform the habitat baseline discussed below, but should not be treated as a definitive representation of what is currently on the project site. (FWS Biological Opinion, April 10, 2012 (FERC Accession Number 20120413-5116).)

Evidence that conditions in the central project area may have evolved derives from recent, peer-reviewed studies of bighorn sheep. These studies⁹ clearly support the existence and importance of bighorn movements through the central project area, which maintain regional population connectivity, and present a sharp contrast to the analysis and conclusions reached by FERC in the FEIS. (See Section II(C).)

Although Eagle Crest supplemented the 1990-era landfill surveys with a limited set of aerial photography, those photographs reveal few details about conditions on the ground. (Eagle Crest Supplemental Information, July 7, 2010 at Appx. C.) Coarse aerial photography cannot take the place of field surveys, particularly when there is a dearth of reliable, site-specific data. *Northern Plains Council*, 668 F.3d at 1086 (invalidating EIS because agency could not explain how aerial photographs were able to identify the presence or absence of sensitive plant species). Because the FEIS impermissibly relies on stale data, additional NEPA analysis must be undertaken to incorporate current wildlife data from the central project area and ensure that FERC has taken the required “hard look.”

C. The FEIS’s Analysis of Project Effects on Bighorn Sheep is Flawed and Fails to Consider Recent Peer-Reviewed Studies

Desert bighorn sheep are important components of the natural environment in Joshua Tree National Park. There are two groups of bighorn that inhabit the park and use the central project area; the Eagle Mountain population and the Coxcomb Mountain population. The Eagle Mountains are located near the eastern boundary of the park and directly south of the central project area. (FEIS Fig. 13. at 140.) The Coxcomb Mountains are northeast of the central project area. In its comments on FERC’s NEPA documents, the NPS raised numerous concerns about the effects of the Project on desert bighorn sheep. (Department’s DEIS Comments, February 28, 2011, Department’s FEIS Comments, February 29, 2012.)

⁹ See n. 11.

The FEIS acknowledges that bighorn use the project area but concludes that the two groups of bighorn in the project vicinity do not mix. (FEIS at 141.) FERC, however, admits that it is lacking “detailed information about the migratory pathways of bighorn sheep” moving between Eagle Tank and Buzzard Spring and the movement of sheep to breeding and lambing areas. (FEIS at 160.) Despite including a figure depicting bighorn migration routes (FEIS Fig. 13 at 142.) which show the sheep traveling through the central project area, the FEIS nevertheless concludes that “major construction activities” and “extensive use of heavy machinery, including earth movers, dump trucks, cement trucks, and tunnel boring equipment” over a four-year period would only result in “minor and temporary” impacts on bighorn sheep. (FEIS at 159-160 and A-78.) The FEIS apparently bases this conclusion on the fact that project-related construction activities would be “similar to historical mining activities.” (FEIS at 160.) The FEIS also concludes that Project operations over the 50 year license term are unlikely to create any new disturbance for sheep. (FEIS at 161.)

FERC’s conclusions are based on faulty assumptions. First, as FERC acknowledges, large scale mining activities ceased in 1983. (FEIS at 64.) The FEIS presents no evidence of any industrial-scale activity in the central project area since that time. As a result, the FEIS should have recognized that bighorn sheep using the central project area have been largely unaffected by human activity or industrial activities for many years. Instead, FERC assumed, contrary to the facts, that current bighorn sheep movement patterns are compatible with large scale industrial operations like those that would commence when Project construction begins. In the absence of evidence of industrial scale activities in the central project area during the last 30 years, FERC’s conclusion that the Project “would not create any new disturbance” to bighorn is unsupported and arbitrary.

Second, FERC’s FEIS failed to take into account existing and new peer-reviewed research regarding the migration patterns and habitat preferences of the Eagle and Coxcomb Mountains bighorn populations that use the central project area. NEPA requires agencies to use “high quality” data and “[a]ccurate” scientific analysis. 40 C.F. R. § 1500.1(b). Courts have interpreted this requirement to mean that agencies must consider accurate scientific studies as well as the viewpoints of other agency experts. *Western Watersheds Project v. Kraayenbrink*, 632 F.3d 472, 492-93 (9th Cir. 2011); *Center for Biological Diversity v. U.S. Forest Service*, 349

F.3d 1157, 1167 (9th Cir. 2003). The failure to consider relevant reports by subject matter experts can render an EIS deficient. *Seattle Audubon Society v. Espy*, 998 F.2d 699, 704 (9th Cir. 1993) (EIS's analysis of effects on wildlife that failed to consider relevant expert reports was invalid because EIS was based on insufficient data and was marred by false assumptions). Courts have also invalidated EISs that fail to properly evaluate the importance of biological corridors and the adverse impacts that arise from interfering with wildlife movement along biological corridors. *Marble Mountain Audubon Society v. Rice*, 914 F.2d 179, 182 (9th Cir. 1990) (Forest Service's failure to discuss the importance of maintaining a biological corridor in the Klamath National Forest violated the NEPA); *Oregon Natural Res. Council Fund v. Goodman*, 505 F.3d 884, 892 (9th Cir. 2007) (Forest Service violated the NEPA when it failed to disclose its methodology for assessing the potential impact of displacing the fisher and damaging habitat in the corridor linking the Klamath-Siskiyou region and the Southern Cascades).

FERC purports to base its conclusions in the FEIS on two studies relating to bighorn: Divine and Douglas 1996, and Epps, *et al.* 2005. (FEIS at 141 and A-76.) Not only did FERC misconstrue the results of these studies, FERC ignored several recent and important peer-reviewed studies¹⁰ establishing, contrary to the assertion in the FEIS, that the two groups of bighorn do mix and that there is an important movement corridor that traverses the central project area. In fact, these populations are relatively unique because there is not only genetic evidence of successful and important dispersal and reproduction between these herds (Epps, *et al.* 2007,¹¹ Epps, *et al.* 2010, Creech, *et al.* 2014), but there is also additional radio-telemetry data that supports movement through the central project area (Divine and Douglas 1996, Divine

¹⁰ Peer Reviewed studies that were not considered by FERC include: Bleich, V.C., J.H. Davis, J.P. Marshal, S.G. Torres, and B.J. Gonzales. 2009. Mining activity and habitat use by mountain sheep (*Ovis canadensis*). *European Journal of Wildlife Research* 55:183-191; Creech, T. G., C. W. Epps, R. Monello, and J. D. Wehausen. In press. Using network theory to prioritize management in a desert bighorn sheep metapopulation. *Landscape Ecology* 29:605-619; Divine, D.D. (1998) Habitat patch dynamics of desert bighorn sheep *Ovis canadensis nelsoni* in the eastern Mojave Desert. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Nevada-Las Vegas; Epps, C. W., J. D. Wehausen, V. C. Bleich, S. G. Torres, and J. S. Brashares. 2007. Optimizing dispersal and corridor models using landscape genetics. *Journal of Applied Ecology*. 44:714-724; and Epps, C. W., J. D. Wehausen, P.J. Palsboll, and D.R. McCullough. 2010. Using genetic tools to track desert bighorn sheep colonizations. *Journal of Wildlife Management* 74:522-531.

¹¹ The Epps 2007 study is specific to the central project area. It predicts the actual corridor that bighorn are most likely to use between the Eagle and Coxcomb Mountains, which is through the area that would be developed by the Eagle Crest Project. Epps 2007 also confirms movements between the two bighorn populations. FERC failed to consider Epps 2007.

1998). Connectivity based on the least resistance models of Epps, *et al.* (2007) and telemetry data (Divine and Douglas 1996, Divine 1998) clearly support the conclusion that the primary route of movement between these areas is located where the Commission's Order authorizes the construction of reservoirs and roads to be located. In addition, research has shown the desert bighorn will avoid a wide range of roads in this region, from freeways to off-road vehicle trails (Bleich, *et al.* 2009). The cumulative weight of these studies is in direct conflict with the FEIS's assertion that the impacts of Project construction and operation on these bighorn populations will be mitigated.

It is also apparent that FERC did not correctly interpret the two studies it did cite in the FEIS. Past and recent work provides evidence of sheep movement in the central project area and between the Eagle and Coxcomb Mountains (Divine and Douglas, 1996, Divine, 1998, Epps, *et al.*, 2007, Epps, *et al.*, 2010). Yet, the FEIS states that the two sheep populations do not mix. (FEIS at 141.) While the Epps 2005 study is not specific to the project area, it uses genetics to show that interstate highways, canals, and human developments can eliminate gene flow between bighorn populations. When this occurs, it leads to genetic drift and inbreeding and increases likelihood of local extinctions, with no ability to recolonize a site due to such developments. Nevertheless, FERC concluded that industrial development associated with the Project would not create any new disturbances to bighorn. (FEIS at 161.) FERC's conclusions cannot be reconciled with the data on which FERC claims to rely and are otherwise unsubstantiated.

FERC not only failed to consider relevant scientific reports relating to bighorn movement in and through the central project area, it also misconstrued the information it did consider. The FEIS therefore falls far short of the requirement that an EIS be based on "accurate" scientific analysis of "high quality" data from scientific studies bearing on the resources that will be affected by the Project. 40 C.F.R. §§ 1500.1, 1502.24; *Western Watersheds Project*, 632 F.3d at 492-93; *Center for Biological Diversity*, 349 F.3d at 1167; *Seattle Audubon*, 998 F.2d at 704.

D. The FEIS Failed to Account for Potential Impacts of Brine Ponds on Birds

The FEIS states that “[g]iven the arid nature of the surrounding area, it is likely the presence of this water would attract local wildlife.” It further states, “[t]he presence of the upper and lower reservoirs would provide tempting sources of water for local wildlife.” (FEIS at 154-55.) In addition and of particular concern to birds, the Project would also involve the creation of 11 brine ponds covering 56 acres. (FEIS at 88.) The FEIS explains that the brine ponds could attract birds and that the predicted concentrations of salts and heavy metals in the brine ponds “could be harmful or fatal to birds and other wildlife.” (FEIS at 156.) However, as FERC candidly admitted in the FEIS, the mitigation measures proposed by Eagle Crest during the NEPA process did “not provide enough detail for us fully analyze the effects” of whether the proposed mitigation measures would actually reduce potential adverse effects of the brine ponds on birds. (FEIS at 156.) Here again, FERC’s decision to defer the development and analysis of mitigation measures until after license issuance is inconsistent with NEPA. *Northern Plains Resource Council*, 668 F.3d at 1085; *LaFlamme*, 852 F.2d at 400.

E. The EIS Fails to Address the Effects Associated with Treating or Disposing of Acid Mine Drainage at the End of the License Term

FERC declined to address the risks associated with long-term treatment and disposal of more than 17,000 acre feet of potentially hazardous acid mine drainage upon decommissioning. In response to an NPS comment on this issue, the Commission stated, “...when a Commission-licensed project is proposed to be decommissioned, a full NEPA process, including the preparation of an EA or an EIS, is normally required and could involve the remediation of acid mine drainage and other issues associated with decommissioning.” (FEIS at A-68.)

The Council on Environmental Quality’s NEPA regulations require agencies to consider the direct and indirect effects of a project. Indirect effects are those that occur later in time but are still reasonably foreseeable. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8(b). While agencies can refuse to consider effects that are “remote and highly speculative,” *San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace v. NRC*, 449 F.3d 1016 (9th Cir. 2006), *cert. denied sub nom. Pac. Gas & Elec. Co. v. San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace*, 549 U.S. 1166, 127 S. Ct. 1124, 166 L. Ed. 2d 891 (2007)(ordering remand

for reconsideration of NEPA document where agency rejected consideration of terrorist act as factor to be considered in NEPA analysis for license to construct nuclear waste storage facility), the potential need to treat and dispose of 17,500 acre-feet of potentially hazardous acid-mine drainage is neither remote nor speculative.

FERC's FEIS acknowledges that the Project exhibits several of "the EPA-listed conditions that can lead to increased acid production," and that the highly oxygenated water column in the reservoirs coupled with the mineral composition and buffering capacity of the surrounding materials and the groundwater, "dictate the potential for acid rock drainage." (FEIS at 93.)¹² Because the FEIS envisions that acid mine drainage is a potential consequence of filling the abandoned mining pits with highly oxygenated water, it was arbitrary and capricious for FERC not to consider the effects of treating and disposing of contaminated water at the end of the license term.

The environmental impacts associated with the potential need to treat and dispose of acidified water from the Project reservoirs should have been considered in this NEPA process, before any "irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources" was made, not in a future NEPA analysis upon decommissioning. *Calvert Cliffs' Coordinating Comm., Inc. v. U. S. Atomic Energy Comm'n*, 449 F.2d 1109, 1128 (D.C. Cir. 1971). To ensure that consideration of future environmental impacts does not "become a hollow exercise," an agency must consider those effects "at a stage where real environmental protection may come about," rather than at a stage "where corrective action may become so costly as to be impossible." *Id.* By failing to consider the future effects of acid-mine drainage now, before construction has begun, FERC has ensured that future consideration of these impacts will be a "hollow exercise," in violation of its duty to "give full *consideration* to environmental protection." *Id.* (emphasis in original).

¹² Despite the acknowledgement that the mining pits exhibit conditions that could lead to acid mine drainage, the FEIS indicates that "water quality in the project reservoirs would not pose a risk to wildlife" and that they provide a "safe source of drinking water for bats and birds." (FEIS at 155.)

F. Supplemental NEPA Analysis Should be Prepared and Circulated for Comment

The NEPA process mandates a coherent and comprehensive up-front environmental analysis to ensure informed decision making to the end that “the agency will not act on incomplete information, only to regret its decision after it is too late to correct.” *Marsh v. Oregon Natural Resources Council*, 490 U.S. 360, 371(1989).¹³¹⁴ FERC must “‘apply a rule of reason,’ not supplementing ‘every time new information comes to light’ but continuing to maintain a ‘hard look’ at the impact of agency action when the ‘new information is sufficient to show that the remaining action will affect the quality of the human environment in a significant manner or to a significant extent not already considered.’” *League of Wilderness Defenders v. Connaughton*, 752 F.3d 755 (9th Cir. 2014)(quoting *Marsh*, 490 U.S. at 373-4). The bar for when new information raises substantial questions about whether a project may cause significant degradation of some human environmental factor is purposefully set at “a low standard.” *Klamath Siskiyou Wildlands Center v. Boody*, 468 F.3d 549, 562 (9th Cir. 2006).

New and existing information regarding bighorn sheep movements in and through the central project area exists but was not considered. (Section II(C).) Moreover, FERC misconstrued the information it did consider, leading it to conclude, incorrectly, that the Project would only result in “minor and temporary disturbances” to bighorn sheep. (FEIS at 160-162, Order at Paragraph 121.) Peer-reviewed studies presenting additional information about the importance of habitat connectivity in the central project area for bighorn (e.g., Epps, *et al.* 2007; Divine, 1998) and research showing that bighorn avoid roads (Bleich, *et al.* 2009) were not considered by FERC, even though this information was available. The information in these studies raises substantial questions as to the accuracy of the FEIS’s conclusions that construction of the Project will have only minor, temporary effects, and that 50 years of Project operations will not result in new impacts on bighorn.

A second reason supporting supplementation of the EIS arises from the fact that the FERC license directs Eagle Crest to conduct on-site surveys for many species of terrestrial

¹³ NEPA requires agencies to prepare a supplemental EIS when “[t]here are significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts.” See, 40 C.F.R. §1502.9(c)(ii).

wildlife and to gather data about the acid-producing attributes of the mine pits, yet fails to require these surveys and data to withstand the rigors of a public review and comment under NEPA. The possibility that studies ordered as part of the license conditions could reveal new and important information about the effects of the Project on wildlife for which there are no surveys is real. The same holds true for information about the acid-producing attributes of the materials in the mining pits. It is inconsistent with NEPA's informational role for FERC to attempt to correct the deficiencies in the FEIS through a "non-NEPA procedure," such as ordering the collection of this data post-license. *Idaho Sporting Congress v. Alexander*, 222 F.3d 562, 567 (9th Cir. 2000)(invalidating an agency's attempt to consider new information during a non-NEPA procedure that occurred after the agency's initial decision on the project.)

For these reasons, the low bar triggering the need to prepare supplemental NEPA analysis has been easily exceeded here.

III. The Order is Contrary to FERC's Obligations to Equitably Balance Competing Interests Under the FPA

The Commission is required to balance power and non-power values when issuing licenses under the FPA. Pursuant to Section 4(e) of the FPA, the Commission is required to give equal consideration to the enhancement of fish and wildlife values, including habitat values, and the preservation of other aspects of environmental quality. 16 U.S.C. § 797(e). Section 10(a) of the FPA further requires that licenses issued by the Commission be "best adapted to a comprehensive plan ... for the adequate protection, mitigation, and enhancement of fish and wildlife." 16 U.S.C. § 803(a)(1). As part of the decision making process, the Commission is directed to consider the recommendations of federal agencies having administrative responsibilities for recreation, cultural and other relevant resources. 16 U.S.C. § 803(a)(2)(B). The Department of the Interior and the National Park Service have administrative responsibilities over wildlife, cultural, and recreational values that will be affected by the Project.

As explained above in Section II, the Commission failed to obtain adequate baseline data regarding terrestrial wildlife and the acid-producing potential of the former mining pits. The Commission did so contrary to the recommendations of the Department, as set forth in the

Department's comments during the NEPA process. (Department's DEIS Comments, February 28, 2011; Department's FEIS Comments, February 29, 2012.)

Proper consideration can only be given to wildlife and environmental values if an accurate assessment of a project's impacts on the human environment is set forth in the project's NEPA document. FERC's FEIS was not based on adequate or timely data regarding the central project area. Without having had the ability to consider this data during its decision making process, it was impossible for the Commission to give any consideration, let alone equal consideration, to wildlife and other environmental values as required by Sections 4(e) and 10(a) of the FPA.

IV. The Commission Should Stay The Issuance of the License

Under Commission Rule 713(e), a request for rehearing does not ordinarily operate as a stay of the Commission's decision. 18 C.F.R. § 385.713(e). The Department requests that the Commission issue an order staying the license pending resolution of the rehearing request and any subsequent appeal, should one be filed. The Commission generally considers whether the moving party will suffer irreparable injury without a stay, whether issuance of a stay will substantially harm other parties, and whether a stay is in the public interest. *Pub. Util. Dist. No. 1 of Pend Oreille County*, 113 FERC ¶ 61,166, at page 61,649 (2005).

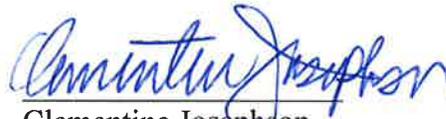
The Department will suffer irreparable injury without a stay because necessary data concerning resources over which the Department exercises jurisdiction has not been made available during the decision-making process. As a result, the true impacts of the Project cannot be ascertained without further analysis under NEPA. FERC should therefore issue a stay of its decision in order to prepare and circulate for public comment appropriate NEPA analysis that contains accurate and up-to-date information about the central project area and the effects of the Project on resources of concern to the Department and the public. Issuance of a stay in order to prepare a supplemental NEPA analysis is also in the public interest because it will provide the public with an opportunity to review and comment on information that should have been collected and disclosed in the Draft EIS. Staying the decision in order to make sufficient site-specific data available furthers the public interest inherent in NEPA and the FPA.

The harm to Eagle Crest by any delay associated with the gathering of necessary data will not be serious because the Commission's order requires Eagle Crest to gather this data eventually (e.g., Articles 401, 404, 412, 414, 417, 420, 423). Eagle Crest will therefore not incur additional costs, nor will it be required to undertake substantially different work. The important difference, however, that tilts the balance in favor of the public and the Department is that this information should have been gathered and made available during the NEPA process. Staying the decision will accomplish this objective.

III. Conclusion

The Commission should stay its decision in order to prepare and circulate for comment a supplemental NEPA analysis that addresses the deficiencies identified above.

Respectfully submitted,



Clementine Josephson
Acting Regional Solicitor

Barbara Goodyear
Attorney of Record

2016 SUSTAINABLE SATURDAY

FREE FILM SERIES

ALL FILMS BEGIN AT 9 AM

Sponsored by the City of Palm Springs Sustainability Commission

Camelot Theatres 2300 Baristo Road, Palm Springs Leisure Center Pavilion 401 S Pavilion Way, Palm Springs



THE CITY OF PALM SPRINGS AND THE PALM SPRINGS CULTURAL CENTER PRESENT A MONTHLY **FREE SUSTAINABLE FILM SERIES** AT THE CAMELOT THEATRES AND THE LEISURE CENTER PAVILION. BE GREEN AND BRING NEW OR GENTLY USED BOOKS, DVD'S OR CD'S TO DONATE TO THE FRIENDS OF THE PALM SPRINGS LIBRARY. IT'S RECYCLING AT ITS BEST. DONATE TO A GREAT CAUSE!

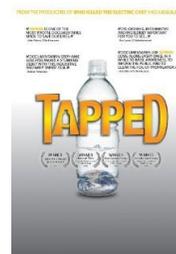
January 23 - Camelot Theatres - *Burt's Buzz* - Burt's Buzz takes an intimate look at the world of Burt Shavitz, the face and co-founder of *Burt's Bees*, exploring his fascinating and utterly unique life. Wise and wry, ornery and opinionated, the reclusive Shavitz is committed to living off the land and keeping true to his humble beginnings despite his celebrity status. The film chronicles Burt's life as a photographer, beekeeper, and brand spokesman, following his complicated relationship with the company, his fans, and the world around him. Exposing the collision between business and personal values, *Burt's Buzz* is a compelling and fascinating portrait of this highly idiosyncratic pioneer, and a revealing study of what it means to be a living icon. *Running time: 88 min.*



February 27 - Camelot Theatres - *Just Eat It* - We all love food. As a society, we devour countless cooking shows, culinary magazines and foodie blogs. So how could we possibly be throwing nearly 50% of it in the trash? Filmmakers and food lovers Jen and Grant dive into the issue of waste from farm, through retail, all the way to the back of their own fridge. After catching a glimpse of the billions of dollars of good food that is tossed each year in North America, they pledge to quit grocery shopping and survive only on discarded food. What they find is truly shocking. *Running time: 75 min.*



March 26 - Camelot Theatres - *Tapped* - Is access to clean drinking water a basic human right, or a commodity that should be bought and sold like any other article of commerce? Stephanie Soechtig's debut feature is an unflinching examination of the big business of bottled water. From the plastic production to the ocean in which so many of these bottles end up, this inspiring documentary trails the path of the bottled water industry and the communities which were the unwitting chips on the table. A powerful portrait of the lives affected by the bottled water industry, this revelatory film features those caught at the intersection of big business and the public's right to water. *Running time: 76 min.*



April 23 - Camelot Theatres - *Bikes vs. Cars* - The bicycle, an amazing tool for change. Activists and cities all over the world are moving towards a new system. But will the economic powers allow it? *Bikes vs Cars*, a new film project from *BANANAS!** and *Big Boys Gone Bananas!** director Fredrik Gertten, looks into and investigates the daily global drama in traffic around the world. *Running time: 90 min.*



SUSTAINABILITY FILMS SPONSORED BY CITY OF PALM SPRINGS SUSTAINABILITY COMMISSION

Call 760-323-8214 for information or visit www.yoursustainablecity.com

2016 SUSTAINABLE SATURDAY

FREE FILM SERIES

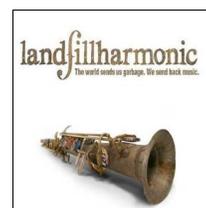
ALL FILMS BEGIN AT 9 AM

Sponsored by the City of Palm Springs Sustainability Commission

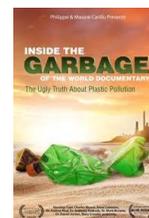
Camelot Theatres 2300 Baristo Road, Palm Springs Leisure Center Pavilion 401 S Pavilion Way, Palm Springs



May 28 - Camelot Theatres - *Landfill Harmonic* - *Landfill Harmonic* follows the Recycled Orchestra of Cateura, a Paraguayan musical youth group of kids that live next to one of South America's largest landfills. This unlikely orchestra plays music from instruments made entirely out of garbage. When their story goes viral, the orchestra is catapulted into the global spotlight. With the guidance of their music director, they must navigate this new world of arenas and sold out concerts. However, when a natural disaster devastates their community, the orchestra provides a source of hope for the town. The film is a testament to the transformative power of music and the resilience of the human spirit. *Running time: 84 min.*



June 25 - Leisure Center Pavilion - *Inside the Garbage of the World* - While you may not directly feel the impact of garbage while going about your day to day life, it's quite literally choking the life out of our ecosystem, and the situation is getting worse with each passing day. Eventually, we will all suffer the very real consequences as the world dies around us. As stated in the featured documentary, *Inside the Garbage of the World*, "we're going to create an environmental catastrophe that we may not be able to recover from." *Running time: 80 min.*



July 23 - Leisure Center Pavilion - *The Starfish Throwers* - Worlds apart, a five-star chef, a twelve year-old girl, and a retired schoolteacher discover how their individual efforts to feed the poor ignite a movement in the fight against hunger. This documentary tells the tale of these remarkable individuals and the unexpected challenges they face. Despite being constantly reminded that hunger is far too big for one person to solve, they persevere and see their impact ripple further than their individual actions. *Running time: 83 min.*



August 27 - Leisure Center Pavilion - *Switch* - Every energy resource — fossil, nuclear and renewable — is undergoing profound changes. And overall, we're gradually shifting from coal and oil to the energies of tomorrow. This sweeping transition is the subject of *Switch*. But rather than advocate for how it should happen, *Switch* travels the world to discover how it *most likely* will happen. *Switch* is also about a changing energy conversation. Today, it's polarized and unproductive. *Switch* focuses on practical realities and encourages a balanced understanding. Finally, *Switch* is about changing the way we use energy, to realize the many economic and environmental benefits of efficiency. *Running time: 90 min.*



SUSTAINABILITY FILMS SPONSORED BY CITY OF PALM SPRINGS SUSTAINABILITY COMMISSION

Call 760-323-8214 for information or visit www.yoursustainablecity.com

FREE Electronic Waste & Shredding **RECYCLING EVENT**

Saturday, February 27, 2016

8 a.m. to 12 p.m. (or until trucks are full)

Located at Palm Springs City Hall Parking Lot

3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way, Palm Springs, CA 92262

For more information: 760-323-8214 or 760-323-8248

Limit three normal size file containers of shredding per vehicle, per day. Size of container should be no larger than 9" X 13" X 17". Recycling available on a first come, first served basis or until trucks are full.

Protect Yourself Against Identity Theft - Protect yourself and destroy unneeded documents containing confidential information at the City's free document shredding event.



Electronic Equipment - All electronic equipment received at the event is dismantled and recycled. Any information stored on hard drives or cell phones is destroyed during the processing.

What Can You Bring?

- Computers & Monitors
- Microwaves
- Keyboards & Printers - Televisions
- Cell Phones & Fax Machines
- Batteries sizes AAA, AA, C, D, button cell, 9 Volt, & any rechargeable batteries.

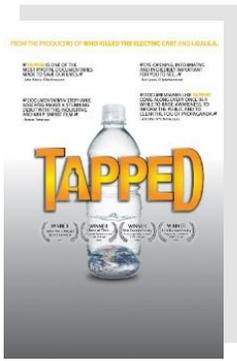


Items Not Accepted



- NO Tires
- NO Household Hazardous Waste
- NO Appliances
- NO Trash
- NO Car Batteries
- NO Air Conditioning or Heating Units





The City of Palm Springs is Proud to Partner with the Certified Farmers Market and Camelot Theater for our Sustainability Film Series

Call 760-323-8214 for information or visit www.yoursustainablecity.com

THE CITY OF PALM SPRINGS AND THE PALM SPRINGS CULTURAL CENTER PRESENT A MONTHLY FREE SUSTAINABLE FILM SERIES AT THE CAMELOT THEATRES AND THE LEISURE CENTER PAVILION. BE GREEN AND BRING NEW OR GENTLY USED BOOKS, DVD'S OR CD'S TO DONATE TO THE FRIENDS OF THE PALM SPRINGS LIBRARY. IT'S RECYCLING AT ITS BEST! DONATE TO A GREAT CAUSE.

CAMELOT THEATRES



The Desert's Premiere Theatre
2300 E. Border Road | Palm Springs, CA 92262 | Tel: (760) 325-6565



THE CITY OF PALM SPRINGS RECREATION DIVISION

401 South Pavilion Way • Palm Springs, CA 92262

Telephone: (760) 323-8272

FAX: (760) 323-8279

TDD: (760) 864-9527

The City of Palm Springs Office of Sustainability offers **FREE** Sharps Containers and assistance in safely disposing of Medicines.



Palm Springs Residents can pick up **FREE** Sharps Containers and Drop off Medicines at City Hall at 3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way or at the Palm Springs Fire Department at 300 El Cielo Road, Palm Springs, CA 92262. **PLEASE DROP OFF FULL SHARPS CONTAINERS at 1100 Vella Road ONLY.**

ALSO 24-HOUR ELECTRONIC WASTE DROP-OFF IS AVAILABLE AT 425 CIVIC DRIVE IN PALM SPRINGS



Properly dispose of anything with a plug at this

location! Questions?
Call 760-323-8214



www.yoursustainablecity.com

CITY OF PALM SPRINGS CYCLEDELIC

A night time glow in the dark bike safety event! Held in May in Downtown Palm Springs at the Corner of Tahquitz Way and Palm Canyon during Village Fest! Call 760-323-8214 or go to the web:

healthyplanethealthyyoups.com for information and registration.



FREE Electronic Waste & Shredding **RECYCLING EVENT**

Saturday, April 16, 2016

8 a.m. to 12 p.m. (or until trucks are full)

Located at Palm Springs City Hall Parking Lot

3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way, Palm Springs, CA 92262

For more information: 760-323-8214 or 760-323-8248

Limit three normal size file containers of shredding per vehicle, per day. Size of container should be no larger than 9" X 13" X 17". Recycling available on a first come, first served basis or until trucks are full.

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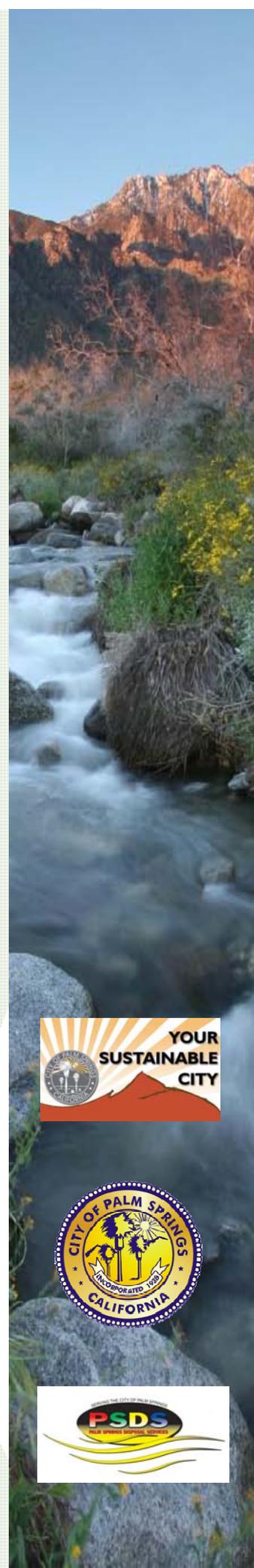
- Computers & Monitors
- Microwaves
- Keyboards & Printers - Televisions
- Cell Phones & Fax Machines
- Batteries sizes AAA, AA, C, D, button cell, 9 Volt, & any rechargeable batteries.



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- NO Trash
- NO Car Batteries
- NO Air Conditioning or Heating Units



BIKES VS CARS



The City of Palm Springs, Certified Farmers Market and Camelot Theater present Sustainability Film Series

APRIL 23rd Bikes vs. Cars

Call 760-323-8214 for information or visit www.yoursustainablecity.com

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CAMELOT THEATRES



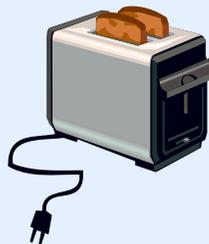
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24-HOUR ELECTRONIC WASTE DROP-OFF IS AVAILABLE AT 425 CIVIC DRIVE IN PALM SPRINGS



Properly dispose of anything with a plug at this location! Questions?

USED OIL AND FILTER EXCHANGE EVENT



*Bring your used oil filters and used oil to the event and receive a replacement filter (up to \$6.99 value) for FREE. Limit 2 free filters per person.

Sat, May 21, 2016

O'Reilly Auto Parts
1717 E. Vista Chino Dr
Palm Springs, CA
9:00 am to 12:00 pm
(760) 778 - 6807



Free filters are only available on event day and while supplies last. Funded by CalRecycle.

EVENTO PARA RECICLAR FILTROS Y ACEITE



*Traiga su filtro de aceite usado al evento y reciba un repuesto (hasta \$6.99 valor) GRATIS. Limitad de dos filtros gratis a cada persona.

Sabado, 21 de mayo 2016

O'Reilly Auto Parts
1717 E. Vista Chino Dr.
Palm Springs, CA
9:00 am to 12:00 pm
(760) 778-6807



Filtros gratis sólo están disponibles en el día del evento y hasta agotar las existencias. Es financiado por CalRecycle.

FOUNTAIN GRASS

DANGER - Don't Plant This Grass!

What You Should Know About This Plant:

- ❖ **Fire Hazard!**
- ❖ Invasive and Fast Growing
- ❖ Sold as an Ornamental
- ❖ Seeds Spread by Wind
- ❖ **Overtakes Landscapes**
- ❖ Chokes out Native Plants
- ❖ Disrupts Flow of Water



Fountain Grass
(*Pennisetum setaceum*)

Visit our website for more photos!

How To Identify Fountain Grass

- Approx. 3'-5' tall with feathery purple or white plumes
- Dense clumping growth with erect stems
- Basal leaves have tiny 'teeth' when brushed backward
- During dormancy it appears straw yellow as if it is dead

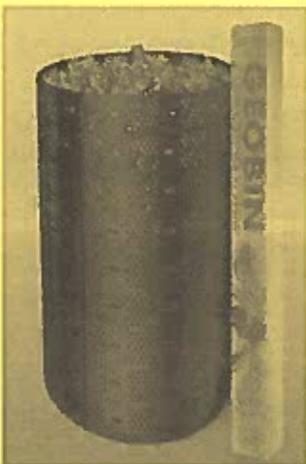


11th Annual Desert Garden Tour Sun. April 3, 2016
Noon to 4 PM. Presented by Desert Horticultural Society of Coachella Valley
www.deserthorticulturalsociety.org



Riverside County Backyard Composting & Vermicomposting 2016 Workshop and Class Schedule

Geobin Compost Bins Available for Purchase



- \$12 each
- Available for purchase after the workshop. Compost bins are also available at the RCDWR Administration Office, Monday through Thursday, 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
- Accepted forms of payment: Cash (no bill larger than \$20), Checks, and Visa or MasterCard debit/credit cards (75¢ processing fee applies).
- Bins available for purchase by Riverside County residents only.
- Limit of up to three compost bins per household.
- Subject to availability.

Plans for building a compost bin can be found at:
<http://www.rcwaste.org/opencms/recycling/composting.html#How>

VERMICOMPOSTING MAKE YOUR OWN WORM BIN CLASSES 9:00 A.M. to Noon or 1:00 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Riverside County Department of Waste Resources
14310 Frederick St., Moreno Valley 92553

Attend a FREE class, get instructions on vermicomposting, harvest worms, build your own worm bin, and go home with a complete vermicomposting system.

Class is limited to 28 participants. Participants must live in Riverside County, be 18 years or older, and only one participant per household.

Registration is required. Unregistered attendees will not be admitted. Sign up by completing the online form at
<http://www.rcwaste.org/opencms/recycling/forms/registration-worm.html>.

Participants will receive a confirmation e-mail, which includes a list of inexpensive materials required for the class.

April 9

July 9

October 22

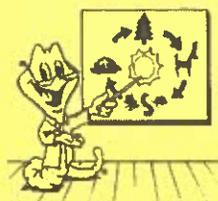


Backyard composting workshop and Vermicomposting class locations are subject to change. Please call (951) 486-3200 or (800) 366-SAVE or go to: <http://www.rcwaste.org/opencms/recycling/composting.html#schedule>.

If you require reasonable accommodations, please call our main office at least one week before the event.



Riverside County Department of Waste Resources
14310 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, CA 92553
(951) 486-3200 or (800) 366-SAVE
www.rcwaste.org



Riverside County Backyard Composting & Vermicomposting 2016 Workshop and Class Schedule

BACKYARD COMPOSTING WORKSHOPS

10:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.

Attend a FREE workshop and get information about how to compost yard, fruit, and vegetable trimmings at home. Residents of Riverside County, California, can buy low cost compost bins or obtain instructions for building your own backyard compost bin. For workshop flyers and maps visit our website:

<http://www.rcwaste.org/opencms/recycling/composting.html#schedule>

Date	City	Location	
Jan 30	Blythe	Blythe Community/Senior Center	445 North Broadway
Feb 06	Lake Elsinore	Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Office	31315 Chaney Street
Feb 27	Corona	Home Gardens Library	3785 Neece Street
Mar 05	Palm Springs	James O. Jessie Desert Highland Unity Center	480 Tramview Road
Mar 12	Calimesa	Norton Younglove Senior Center	908 Park Avenue
Mar 19	Hemet	Hemet Public Library	300 East Latham Avenue
Mar 26	Coachella	Bagdouma Community Center	51-723 Douma Street
Apr 02	Moreno Valley	Riverside County Department of Waste Resources <i>Compost Pile Building & Presentation</i>	14310 Frederick Street
Apr 16	Lake Mathews	Fire Station #4 – Lake Mathews Community Room	16453 El Sobrante Road
Apr 23	Riverside	Stratton Community Center (Bordwell Park)	2008 Martin Luther King Blvd
Apr 30	Temecula	Rancho California Water District Office	42135 Winchester Road
May 07	Highgrove	Highgrove Library	530 West Center Street
May 21	Norco	Community Center	3900 Acacia Avenue
Jun 04	Jurupa Valley	Jurupa Community Services District Office	11201 Harrel Street
Jun 25	Idyllwild	Idyllwild Town Hall	25925 Cedar Street
Jul 16	Wildomar	Wildomar Library	34303 Mission Trail.
Jul 23	Banning	Banning Community/Senior Center	769 North San Gorgonio Ave.
Aug 27	Perris	Eastern Municipal Water District Office	2270 Trumble Road
Sep 10	Desert Hot Springs	Mission Springs Water District Office	66547 Second Street
Sep 17	Murrieta	City of Murrieta Public Library	Eight Town Square
Sep 24	Riverside	Renck Community Center (Hunt Park)	4015 Jackson Street
Oct 01	San Jacinto	San Jacinto Community Center	625 South Pico Avenue
Oct 15	Moreno Valley	Riverside County Department of Waste Resources <i>Compost Pile Building & Presentation</i>	14310 Frederick Street
Oct 29	Palm Desert	Coachella Valley Water District Office	75-515 Hovley Lane East
Nov 05	Jurupa Valley	Louis Robidoux Library	5840 Mission Boulevard
Nov 19	La Quinta	La Quinta Public Library	78-275 Calle Tampico

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14310 Frederick Street, Moreno Valley, CA 92553
(951) 486-3200 or (800) 366-SAVE
www.rcwaste.org



HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION

2016



Permanent HHW Facilities

Open NON-Holiday weekend Saturdays only.
For holiday schedule or additional details
see RCWaste.org or call (951) 486-3200.

Agua Mansa Permanent HHW Collection Facility

1780 Agua Mansa Road, Jurupa Valley, 92509
Open: 9:00 AM to 2:00 PM

Lake Elsinore Permanent HHW Collection Facility

512 North Langstaff Street, Lake Elsinore, 92530
Open the following Saturdays only, 9:00 AM to 2:00 PM
02/06/16, 03/05/16, 04/02/16, 05/07/16, 06/04/16, 07/09/16
08/06/16, 09/10/16, 10/01/16, 11/05/16, 12/03/16

Palm Springs Permanent HHW Collection Facility

1100 Vella Road, Palm Springs, 92264
Open: October - May 9:00 AM to 2:00 PM
June -September 7:00 AM to Noon

Load limits:
15 gallons or
125 pounds

ABOP and PaintCare Facilities

Open NON-Holiday weekend Saturdays only
Non-contaminated Antifreeze, Batteries, Oil (and Filters), and
Paint (PaintCare products). Additional items may be accepted on
a facility specific basis. For holiday schedule or additional details
see RCWaste.org or call (951) 486-3200.

Murrieta Area

County Road Yard
25315 Jefferson Avenue
Murrieta, 92562
Open: 9:00 AM to 2:00 PM



Beaumont - Hemet Area

Lamb Canyon Landfill
16411 Lamb Canyon Road
Beaumont, 92223
Open: 6:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

Moreno Valley Area

Badlands Landfill
31125 Ironwood Avenue
Moreno Valley, 92555
Open: 6:00 AM to 4:30 PM

Load limits:
15 gallons or
125 pounds

ABOP Collection Centers

Non-contaminated Antifreeze, Batteries, Oil (and Filters), and Paint
(Latex) ONLY. Call for more information and hours of operation.

North - West Coachella Valley Area

Edom Hill Transfer Station
70-100 Edom Hill Road
Cathedral City, 92235
(760) 340 - 2113

East Coachella Valley Area

Coachella Valley Transfer Station
87-011A Landfill Road
Coachella, 92236
(760) 863 - 4094

Load limits:
15 gallons or
125 pounds

Temporary HHW Facilities

(9:00 AM to 2:00 PM)

Anza

03/26/16 08/20/16
Anza Transfer Station
40329 Terwilliger Road, Anza, 92539

Beaumont - Hemet Area

02/21/16 05/14/16 09/17/16 12/17/16
Lamb Canyon Landfill
16411 Lamb Canyon Road, Beaumont, 92223

Blythe

02/27/16 12/10/16
County Administration Center
260 North Broadway Street, Blythe, 92225

Cathedral City

01/23/16 3/26/16 5/21/16 9/10/16 11/05/16
Edom Hill Transfer Station
70-100 Edom Hill Road, Cathedral City 92235

Coachella

04/23/16 11/19/16
Bagdouma Park Swim Center parking lot
84625 Bagdad Avenue, Coachella, 92236

Corona

03/12/16 03/13/16
City Hall Parking lot,
400 S. Vicentia Avenue, Corona, 92882

Desert Center

02/04/16
Desert Center Landfill
17 991 Kaiser Road, Desert Center, 92239

Good Hope/Meadowbrook

08/27/16
Goodmeadow Community Ctr./Fire Station #9
21565 Steele Peak Drive, Perris, 92570

Idyllwild

04/23/16 09/24/16
County Road Yard
25780 Johnson Road, Idyllwild, 92549

Indio

05/20/16 05/21/16 12/09/16 12/10/16
Date Festival Fairgrounds
46-350 Arabia Street, Gate 6, Indio, 92201

La Quinta

02/27/16 11/19/16
South City Hall parking lot
78495 Calle Tampico, La Quinta, 92253

Mead Valley

01/30/16 10/08/16
Mead Valley Community Center
21091 Rider Street, Perris, 92570

Mecca

04/09/16 10/08/16
Sheriff's Substation
91-260 Avenue 66, Mecca, 92254

Moreno Valley

04/16/16 10/29/16
City Maintenance Facility
15670 Perris Blvd., Moreno Valley, 92551

Murrieta

03/19/16 10/22/16
Murrieta City Hall parking lot
1 Town Square
24601 Jefferson Avenue, Murrieta, 92562

Pinyon Communities

04/30/16 10/15/16
Pinyon Flats Transfer Station
So. Pinyon Flats Road, Pinyon Pines, 92561

Temecula

01/23/16
Temecula Valley Entrepreneur's Exchange
43200 Business Park Drive, Temecula, 92590

Load limits:
15 gallons or
125 pounds

Sharps Kiosk Locations

For additional information <http://www.rcwaste.org/opencms/WasteGuide/sharps.html>



Riverside - Moreno Valley Metro Area

Riverside County Waste Management Department
14290 Frederick Street Moreno Valley, 92553
Available 24 hours daily

Beaumont - Hemet Area

Lamb Canyon Landfill
16411 Lamb Canyon Road, Beaumont, 92223
Open: Monday through Saturday from 6:00am to 4:30 pm.
Check http://www.rcwaste.org/opencms/landfill_info/landfill_hours.html
for holiday schedule.

Protect our workers.
Sharps must be in sealed
hard plastic containers
NO loose sharps!

Recycle Used Oil and Filters



State Certified Collection Centers provide free recycling and offer
recycling incentives. Find a Center near you: (800) CLEAN-UP or
www.calrecycle.ca.gov/UsedOil/reports/centersearch/

Changing oil too often? Find the manufacturer oil change interval for your
vehicle: <http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/UsedOil/OilChange/FindInterval/>



HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION 2016



ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

These items are examples of materials accepted for FREE at any Permanent or Temporary HHW Collection

**Load limits:
15 gallons or
125 pounds**



- Paint
- Paint thinner
- Epoxies
- Adhesives
- Paint stripper
- Wood stain
- Shellacs
- Turpentine
- Resins
- Caulking
- Varnishes
- Wood preservative



- Used Oil & Filters
 - Gasoline & Diesel
 - Lighter fluid
 - Brake fluid
 - Antifreeze
 - Automotive chemicals
 - Kerosene lamp oil
 - Transmission fluid
- (Flammable liquid containers cannot be returned)



- Batteries
- Smoke detectors
- Cooking Oil
- Fluorescent tube & bulbs
- Mercury devices
- Light Ballasts



- Televisions
- Monitors
- Computers
- Electronic devices



- Pesticides
- Poisons
- Moth balls
- Flea powder
- Herbicides
- Fertilizers
- Garden chemicals
- BBQ Propane tanks



- Cleaners
- Aerosol cans
- Drain openers
- Disinfectants
- Cosmetic chemicals
- Pool chemicals
- Laundry chemicals
- Degreasers



- Needles
- Sharps
- Unused medication (except controlled substances)

**Protect our workers.
Sharps must be in
sealed hard plastic
containers.
NO loose sharps!**

UNACCEPTABLE MATERIALS

These services are for **residential use only**. Photo documentation **will be** made of excessive or suspected non-residential loads. If you have any of these wastes please call (951) 486-3200 for assistance. The following waste **CANNOT** be accepted at **ANY** Riverside County HHW Collection Location:

- Ammunition and Explosives
- Appliances, Tires, or Trash
- Asbestos
- Business, Real Estate, Non-Profit, organization, or Out-of-County Waste
- Compressed Gas Cylinders greater than 40 pounds
- Containers larger than five gallons or weighing more than 50 pounds
- Controlled substances/Infectious Waste (except sharps)
- Radioactive or Remediation Materials (except smoke detectors)

Business waste disposal information:

Riverside County Environmental Health Department, (888) 722-4234 or (951) 358-5055 or <http://www.rivcoeh.org/HazMat/hazwaste>

Do the Right Thing...Reduce Hazardous Waste

Buy Smart

Purchase non-toxic or less hazardous products and only the amount you need. Look for alternative products that don't contain hazardous ingredients.

Store Properly

Toxic products are poisonous. Don't put your family's health and safety at risk! Keep products out of reach of children and pets.

Use It Up

Finish all unused products and recycle the empty containers or share with friends and neighbors.

Protect Our Communities

NEVER throw HHW into your household garbage, toilets or sinks; never dump on the ground or pour down the storm drain. It is illegal and HHW can seep into the groundwater, waterways, lakes, and oceans, causing contamination of our drinking water, beach closures and health hazards to swimmers.

Dispose Properly

Dispose of HHW properly at a FREE Riverside County HHW collection near you!

Transportation Checklist

- **Label** containers to identify contents or keep in original container.
- **Remove** all valuables from trunk.
- **Transport** waste in a box placed in the trunk of your car or in the bed of your truck. (Keep items away from passengers)
- **Secure** leaky containers and loose loads.
- **Follow directions** once you reach the HHW collection site.

Free Products - Material Reuse

Stop by our Materials Reuse Stores to pick up FREE products for your next home or vehicle maintenance task. All products are inspected and made available to other customers for FREE. Most products are in good condition and sometimes even unopened! Availability of free products varies, but may include: paint, cleaners, pool, spa, lawn care and automotive products.

Visit us at Lake Elsinore HHW Collection Facility, we are open during normal collection hours. Future sites opening soon! Check website for update information. www.rcwaste.org



Free Paint Recycling



PaintCare is a California paint recycling program that accepts paint and paint products for recycling and reuse.

Find participating locations and acceptable materials: Call (855) 724-6809 or www.Paintcare.org



City Provided Services

Additional hazardous waste services may be provided by your city. Contact your city to verify program policies.

Only Rain Down the Storm Drain

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program Call 1-800-506-2555 to report illegal polluting of storm drains www.rcflood.org



city of palm springs

SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

PUBLIC DRAFT

JANUARY 2016



This is a project for the City of Palm Springs with funding provided by the Southern California Association of Governments' (SCAG) Sustainability Program. SCAG's Sustainability Program assists Southern California cities and other organizations in evaluating planning options and stimulating development consistent with the region's goals. Sustainability Program tools support visioning efforts, infill analyses, economic and policy analyses, and marketing and communication programs.

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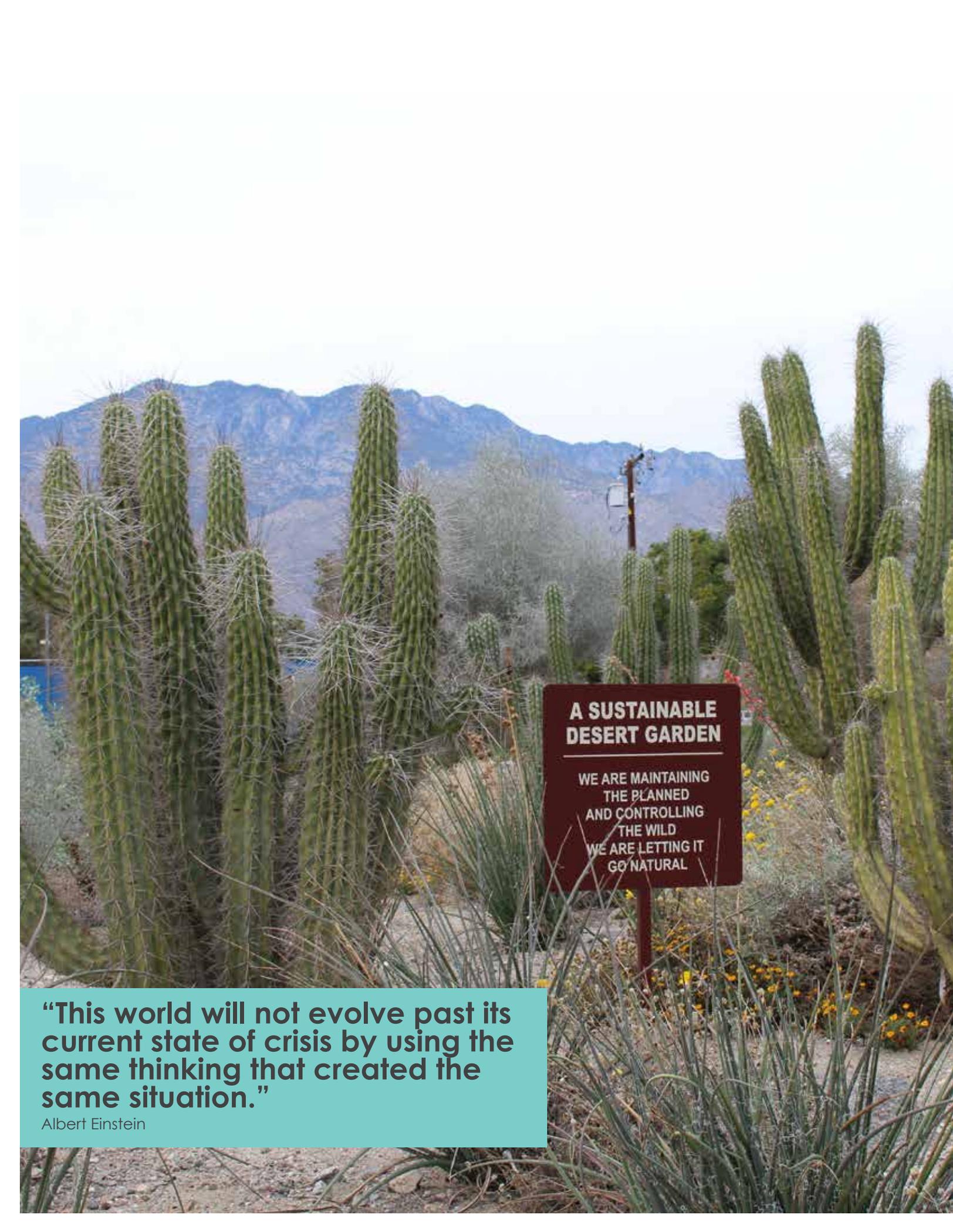
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+ *Thank you to the community members who attended the workshops and hearings and gave valuable input that helped to create a visionary Sustainability Plan.*

A photograph of a desert garden. In the foreground, several tall, green cholla cacti with sharp spines stand prominently. A wooden sign is planted in the ground, surrounded by some yellow wildflowers and green grasses. The sign has white text on a dark brown background. In the background, there are more cacti, some dry brush, and a range of blue mountains under a clear sky.

**A SUSTAINABLE
DESERT GARDEN**

WE ARE MAINTAINING
THE PLANNED
AND CONTROLLING
THE WILD
WE ARE LETTING IT
GO NATURAL

“This world will not evolve past its current state of crisis by using the same thinking that created the same situation.”

Albert Einstein



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Guiding Principles
Plan Overview
Sustainability + Health
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Community Engagement
Existing Planning + Policy Framework



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2 Sustainable Economy



3 Community Health + Wellness



4 Livable Neighborhoods



5 Active + Sustainable Transportation



6 Urban Forests + Natural Systems



7 Energy Conservation + Renewable Energy



8 Water Conservation + Efficiency



9 Solid Waste + Recycling



10 Food + Urban Agriculture



11 Lead by Example

GLOSSARY





INTRODUCTION

To ensure a sustainable future, the City of Palm Springs must protect the assets that make it a great place to live, work, and recreate. The Sustainability Plan is our roadmap to protect the surrounding natural environment, the people who make the city vibrant, attractive, and active, and our increasingly diverse economy. It contains a set of directions of how we will reach our destination including what path we will take, who will join us, and how long it will take.

Our City faces many future challenges. Even the City's reputation as a world class desert resort and winter playground presents a unique sustainability challenge. Tourism can be responsible for significant greenhouse gas emissions, seasonal residents may be more difficult to reach, and those residents may not share the same values as year-round residents. From global climate change to economic transformation, the City has the opportunity to make choices that will positively impact our community, environment, and economy and make us more resilient to future change.

The encouraging news is that the City has already established a strong foundation to promote sustainability and increase community resilience. The 2009 Sustainability Master Plan, 2013 Climate Action Plan, 2013 Energy Action Plan, the 2010 Non-Motorized Transportation Plan, and the City's General Plan provide policy guidance and specific implementation activities, many of which have been implemented or are in the process of implementation. Because of this strong framework, the City has already seen reductions in energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, water use and an increase in the use of our bike lanes and shared lanes. This Sustainability Plan recognizes these efforts, continuing many existing programs, adding new initiatives, and encouraging the City to go further to make the deep and transformative changes necessary to meet its vision for sustainability.

The Sustainability Plan builds upon existing plans, policies, best practices, programs and input and feedback obtained during community outreach efforts including public workshops, briefings, and presentations. It was designed keeping the community in mind. The Sustainability Plan is consistent across chapters, easy to navigate, and provides a simple, straightforward design to encourage all citizens to reference the document.

Now that the Sustainability Plan is complete, the real work of implementation begins. Over the next months and years, the City will continue to develop new policies and programs, annual work plans, and measure progress towards the key performance measures and objectives outlined in the Sustainability Plan. Each year, the City will publish an annual report and implement refined initiatives based on what we learned during the last year.

WHAT DOES THE SUSTAINABILITY PLAN DO?

The Palm Springs Sustainability Plan is a roadmap for a healthier, more resilient, prosperous, equitable, and sustainable future. The Sustainable Plan charts a course for the next five years and beyond.

the sustainability plan provides:

- 1 **A vision** illustrating where the City hopes to be in the future.
- 2 **Numeric objectives** tied to state, region, and local policy targets where appropriate.
- 3 **Near-term actions** to continue implementation of existing programs and kick-start new ones. Of these near-term actions, the Plan highlights twenty-six key **Next Steps**, building on the 20 first steps identified in the 2009 Sustainability Master Plan.
- 4 **Key Performance measures** track progress within each of the eleven topics areas.
- 5 **Actions that community members can take** to reduce use of energy and water, increase active transportation, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and live a healthier lifestyle.
- 6 **Recent accomplishments** by the City and community.

WHAT IS SUSTAINABILITY?

The most often quoted definition of sustainability comes from the [1987 United Nations Brundtland Commission](#): “sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” The Commission noted that sustainability should preserve the environment, strengthen the economy, and increase equity. This framework has become known as the triple-bottom line. The Palm Springs Sustainability Plan incorporates this framework, supporting protection of the natural environment, having steady and increasing levels of economic growth and employment, and encouraging social progress that creates a healthy environment for all.



vision

Palm Springs is economically prosperous, socially just, culturally rich, and environmentally sound.

Palm Springs is a thriving community that emerges as a model of sustainable development that protects sensitive habitat and that promotes wellbeing. The City relies on clean energy, sustainable buildings, and active and healthy transportation. Neighborhoods are complete and well-connected. The City is economically diverse and prosperous with new innovative industries and strong local businesses that provide safe and healthy jobs for all residents. Citizens are engaged and share a vision of a sustainable future.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The purpose of the Sustainability Plan is to identify and implement actions that simultaneously benefit the economy, environment, and quality of life. In order for all actions to be consistent with this vision and its guiding principles it is important to qualify all actions by asking the following:

-
- **Will this action conserve natural resources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions?**
 - **Will this action help the City eliminate waste, and reduce or eliminate toxic materials?**
 - **Will this action help the City grow innovation and green businesses and increase green collar jobs?**
 - **Does this action protect, enhance, or restore ecosystems and habitats?**
 - **Does this action help to promote and communicate the idea of sustainability within the community and/or empower residents or businesses to take action?**
 - **How does this action improve health, safety and quality of life for all citizens and / or building community?**
 - **Is there a balance between the cost and benefit of this action?**
 - **How does this action encourage the actor (City, resident, business, etc.) to change long-term behavior?**
 - **Will this action make the City's residents, infrastructure, ecosystems, and/or economy more resilient to climate change?**
-

Palm Springs Sustainability Plan Overview

To ensure a sustainable future, the City of Palm Springs must protect the assets that make it a great place to live, work, and recreate. The Sustainability Plan is our roadmap to protect the surrounding natural environment, the people who make the city vibrant, attractive, and active, and our increasingly diverse economy. This graphic provides an overview of the Sustainability Plan and how each focus area supports a healthier, more sustainable Palm Springs.

Climate Change + Resilience

Palm Springs is resilient and carbon neutral.

Public Health Connection

Climate change presents a significant opportunity and risk to community health. More extreme weather events, worsened air quality, and increased transmission of infectious disease may negatively affect human health, behaviors, and the socio-economic factors that influence health outcomes.

Connection to Other Chapters



Energy Conservation + Renewable Energy

Palm Springs is a high efficiency, renewable energy city.

Public Health Connection

Promoting energy efficient building and facilities and renewable energy will provide many health co-benefits to residents and business owners in Palm Springs. Improving ventilation, sealing drafty leaks, and other residential efficiency upgrades improve indoor air quality by reducing exposure to outdoor allergens and harmful air pollutants.

Connection to Other Chapters



Water Conservation + Efficiency

Palm Springs is a leader in water efficiency and reuse.

Public Health Connection

Maintaining an adequate water supply is a basic necessity for health of individuals and communities. Promoting conservation programs and supporting water infrastructure improvements to expand water reuse and recycling helps insure that tap water remains healthy for human consumption and prevents consumers from having to purchase bottled water.

Connection to Other Chapters



Food + Urban Agriculture

Palm Springs is a healthier, more food-secure community that supports community-based agriculture.

Public Health Connection

Promoting and supporting a local food system that connects producers with consumers can create more equitable healthy food access. Farmers markets, community programs, and support for resident gardening enable this.

Connection to Other Chapters



Sustainable Economy

Palm Springs is a center for clean tech, renewable energy, and innovation.

Public Health Connection

Promoting the growth of green businesses will provide many health co-benefits to business owners and the community in Palm Springs.

Connection to Other Chapters



Livable Communities

Palm Springs is a City of vibrant and livable neighborhoods.

Public Health Connection

The way our neighborhoods, streets, and homes are designed affects whether children can play outside and walk to school, whether families can access basic goods and services, and even whether neighbors can socialize and look out for one another.

Connection to Other Chapters



Community Health + Wellness

Palm Springs citizens and all sectors of our community are engaged in an active, life-long process of becoming aware of and making choices to achieve one's potential and optimal well-being in life.

Public Health Connection

Sustainability and health are closely linked. In fact, many definitions of health refer to sustainability, and many definitions of sustainability also refer to health.

Connection to Other Chapters



Lead by Example

Palm Springs is a model for sustainable practices throughout every department in the City.

Public Health Connection

When professionals with different expertise work together, an integrated approach to healthy outcomes is possible.



Connection to Other Chapters



Active + Sustainable Transportation

Palm Springs is a leader in sustainable transportation.

Public Health Connection

How much we move is directly linked to our health. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention recommends 150 minutes of physical activity per week for adults and that children and adolescents should do an hour or more of age-appropriate physical activity per day.

Connection to Other Chapters



Solid Waste + Recycling

Palm Springs is a zero waste community.

Public Health Connection

Reducing the City's overall waste stream can provide many health and equity co-benefits to residents and business owners in Palm Springs. Recycling and composting programs can result in a significant diversion of waste from landfills, which reduces the City's need to expand or create new landfills.

Connection to Other Chapters



Urban Forests

Palm Springs cultivates a flourishing urban forest and desert ecosystem, ensuring habitat protection and access to open space, recreation and natural resources.

Public Health Connection

Urban tree planting and green infrastructure can help restore and protect the natural environment and promote safer and healthier environments. Mature tree canopies can reduce air temperature by five to ten degrees, helping to counteract the urban heat island effect, provide protection during extreme heat events, reduce the production of harmful ground-level ozone, and provide protection from cancer-causing ultraviolet radiation.

Connection to Other Chapters



Sustainability + Health

Creating a healthier, more livable Palm Springs

The City of Palm Springs Sustainability Master Plan supports a healthy Palm Springs by promoting active transportation, eco-friendly infrastructure, urban forestry and agriculture, water conservation, waste reduction, and greenhouse gas reduction.



ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

On average, transit riders walk **19 minutes a day** to and from their home and final destination.



ECO-FRIENDLY INFRASTRUCTURE

Green roofs help **reduce energy use**, air pollution, and noise.

GREEN BUILDINGS

Green buildings **improve indoor air quality** by reducing exposure to outdoor allergens and harmful air pollutants.



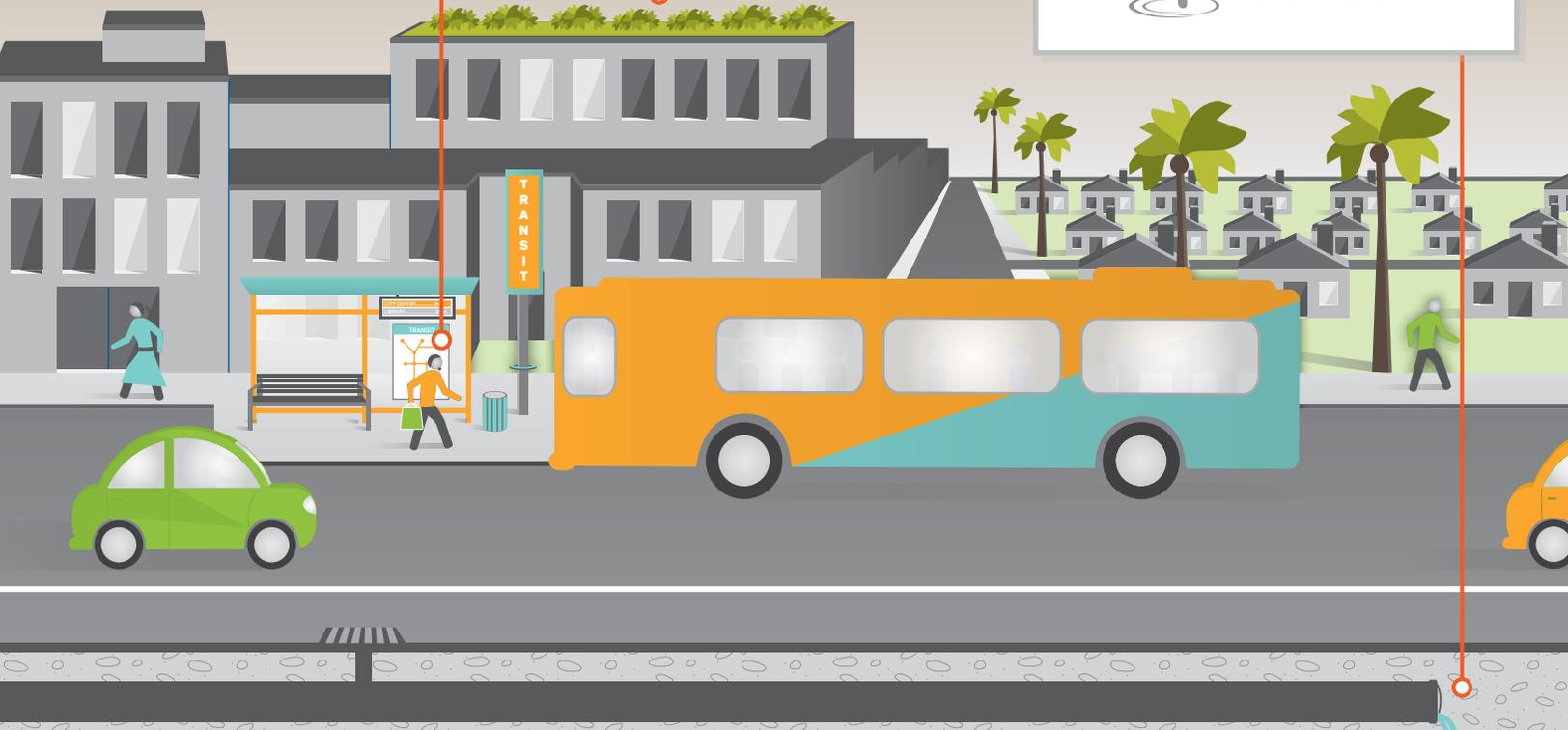
URBAN FORESTRY

Mature tree canopies can reduce air temperature by five to ten degrees. Palm Springs has nearly **14,000 trees**.



WATER USE

Maintaining an adequate water supply is a **basic necessity** of human health.





SOLID WASTE

Palm Springs has a goal to **divert 90.1% of solid waste** by 2020.



REDUCING HARMFUL GREENHOUSE GASES

29% of greenhouse gas emissions are transportation related. 57% of those emissions come from private automobiles.



BICYCLING

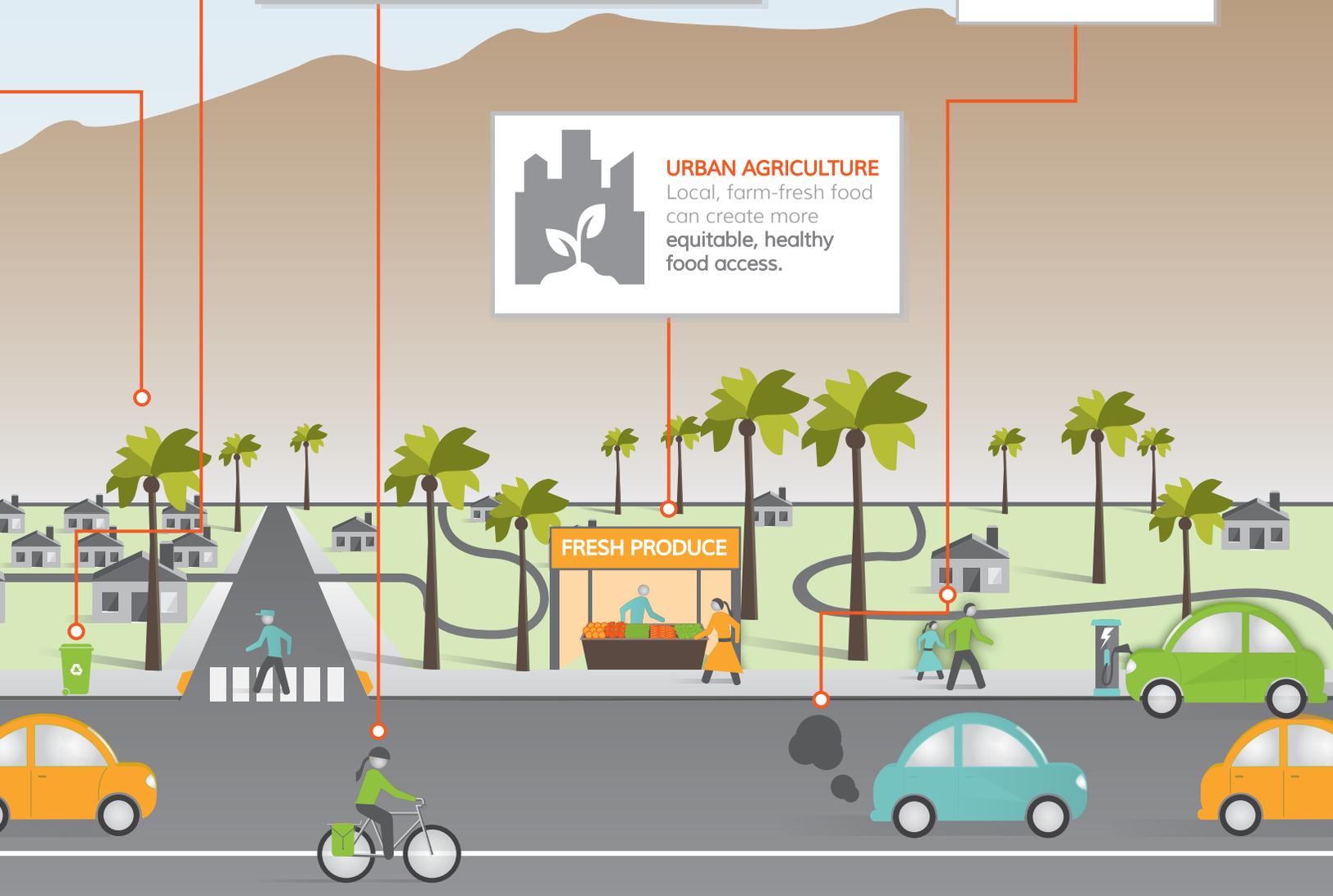
Riding a bike is one of the most energy efficient forms of transportation. It requires **60 calories of human energy per mile**.

12.7% of adults in Palm Springs are diagnosed with asthma.



URBAN AGRICULTURE

Local, farm-fresh food can create more **equitable, healthy food access**.



26 NEXT STEPS

- 1 Assess the potential impacts of climate change on people, infrastructure, natural systems, and public spaces in the City. (Climate Change, Action 3.1)
- 2 Work to expand clean technology and renewable energy programs. (Sustainable Economy, Action 1.1)
- 3 Support and promote the start-up businesses through incubators such as the iHUB Innovation Center, providing low-cost materials, technical assistance and opportunities for collaboration. (Sustainable Economy, Action 1.4)
- 4 Partner with community-based organizations to develop a green jobs program that provides job training/apprenticeship and placement focused on at-risk young adult populations. (Sustainable Economy, Action 5.1)
- 5 Host one additional “Healthy Planet, Healthy You” event per year. (Health + Wellness, Action 3.3)
- 6 Develop a toolkit of simple, low-cost solutions that support placemaking. (Livable Neighborhoods, Action 1.1)
- 7 Require new, continuous sidewalks on both sides of the street with new development. (Livable Neighborhoods, Action 2.5)
- 8 Dedicate a portion of the transportation budget to pedestrian and bicycling projects and programs. (Active and Sustainable Transportation, Action 1.1)
- 9 Promote “Healthy Planet, Healthy You” and Walk and Roll apps. (Active and Sustainable Transportation, Action 1.13)
- 10 Safe Routes to School program. (Active and Sustainable Transportation, Action 1.6)
- 11 Adopt a policy to transform the municipal fleet conversion to clean fuel vehicles. (Active and Sustainable Transportation, Action 5.1)
- 12 Plant new trees in the nearly 1,200 vacant sites. (Urban Forests + Natural Systems, Action 1.1)
- 13 Develop operational policies restricting herbicide and pesticide use on City-owned and managed properties. (Urban Forests + Natural Systems, Action 3.4)
- 14 Create a task force to study requiring energy disclosure, audits, and/or upgrades at time of sale for residential and commercial properties. (Energy Conservation + Renewable Energy, Action 1.8)
- 15 Promote income-qualified solar housing programs. (Energy Conservation + Renewable Energy, Action 3.2)
- 16 Establish energy and water efficiency handbooks for City departments, residential and commercial users with checklists for self-assessment and resource guides (Livable Neighborhoods, Action 3.7)
- 17 Continue to promote and augment rebates for individual residences and HOAs for Lawn Buy Back Program and drought-tolerant landscaping. (Water Conservation + Efficiency, Action 2.3)
- 18 Explore adoption of a local gray water ordinance. (Water Conservation + Efficiency, Action 3.1)
- 19 Expand outreach and technical assistance to Homeowner Associations, multi-family residences, and seasonal residents to increase participation in the residential recycling and composting programs (Solid Waste + Recycling, Action 2.1).
- 20 Expand commercial recycling and composting to all businesses in the City. (Solid Waste + Recycling, Action 2.4)
- 21 Develop and promote food sharing programs. (Solid Waste + Recycling, Action 3.1)
- 22 Provide incentives to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) participants to redeem benefits at local farmers markets. (Urban Agriculture, Action 1.5)
- 23 Incorporate urban agriculture uses into long range planning efforts. (Urban Agriculture, Action 3.1)
- 24 Reconvene an inter-departmental Green Team. (Lead By Example, Action 1.4)
- 25 Form a Green Citizen Academy. (Lead By Example, Action 6.1)
- 26 Maintain a single, City sustainability website. (Lead By Example, Action 6.2)

**“Every path begins
with a step”**

Former Palm Springs Mayor, Steve Pougnet

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

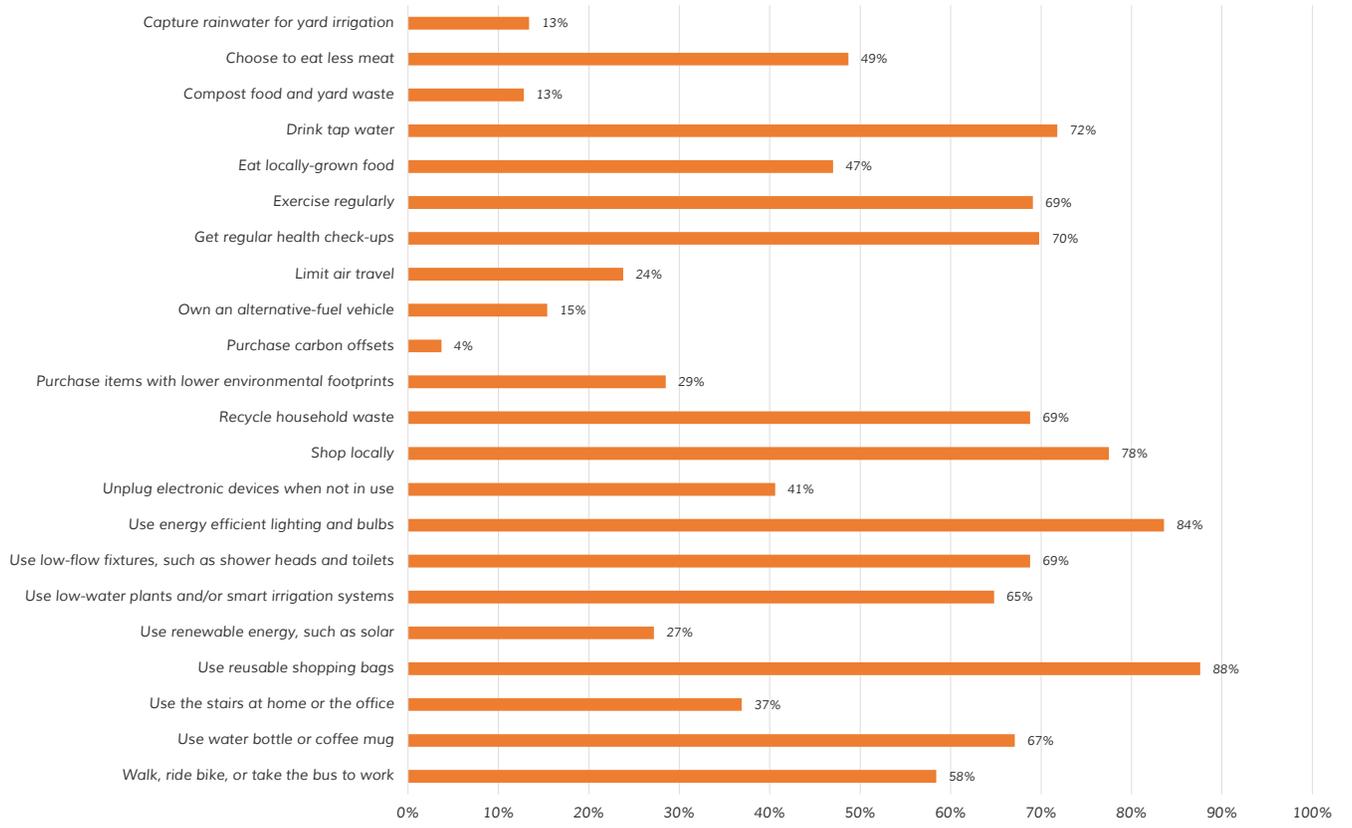
The community's desire to advance sustainability was reinforced through a community engagement process. The Sustainability Plan is a policy document, but it is also a community document, with its main purpose to encourage community members to live more healthy and sustainable lifestyles. The goal of the outreach was to understand what residents felt the City should prioritize in its path towards short- and long-term sustainability.

Between March and May 2015, 299 residents completed a survey to better understand what actions people were already taking to be healthy and sustainable and what topics the City should prioritize in the Sustainability Plan (See following page). Over three-quarters of respondents stated they use reusable shopping bags, use energy efficient lighting and bulbs, and shop locally. Fewer respondents purchase carbon offsets, capture rainwater, compost, and drive alternative fuel vehicles.

Along with the survey, community input was gathered at the Pismo, Squats for Tots, the Major's Race, and a Community Workshop. At these events, community members engaged a series of focused exercises on the Sustainability Plan, identifying their vision for the future, prioritizing next steps, and identifying walking and biking infrastructure. The following images illustrate the visioning exercise completed by event participants.

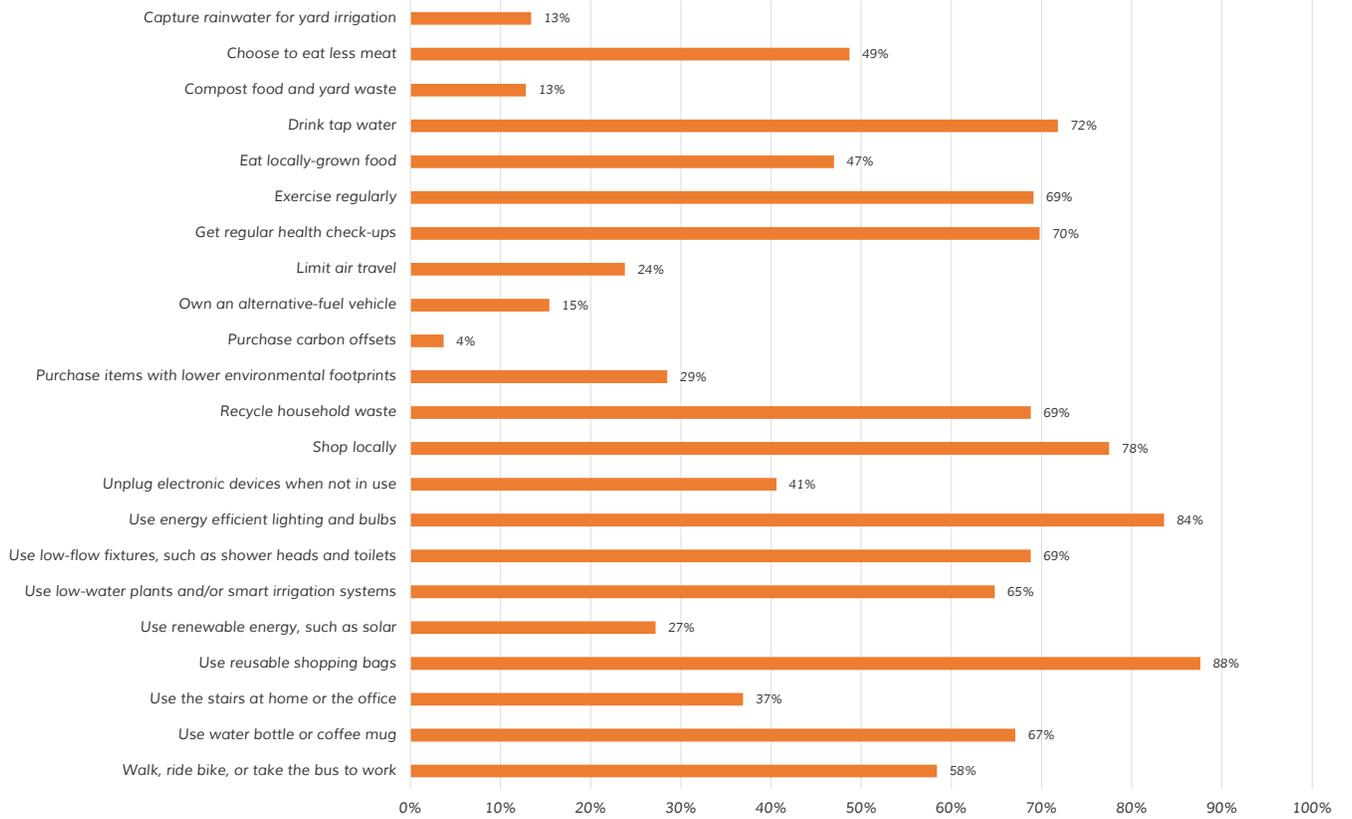


What do you do to be Healthy and Sustainable?



Survey participants recommended that the City prioritize water use and conservation (65% of participants) and active transportation (56% of participants).

What do you do to be Healthy and Sustainable?



EXISTING PLANNING + POLICY FRAMEWORK

Below are brief summaries of existing City plans related to sustainability. In addition to the description explaining its purpose and content, a list of how each plan attempts to address the City's sustainability goals is revealed.

2009 SUSTAINABILITY MASTER PLAN

The City of Palm Springs 2009 Sustainability Master Plan identifies actions that enhance the economy, ecosystems, and quality of life in the City. This document provides the framework for future operational and policy decisions to incorporate sustainability in every aspect in the city. The plan sets realistic goals, objectives, and detailed actions to achieve these goals. Community outreach events and surveys provided insight on the existing plans, priority topics, and ways to enhance and encourage sustainable practices.

GENERAL PLAN

The City's [General Plan](#) is a document that sets the vision and guidelines for future development in the community, using the goals, policies, and actions outlined in the plan to make development decisions. The last comprehensive plan update took place in 2007, and includes elements on land use, housing, circulation, recreation, open space, and conservation, safety, air quality, noise, and community design. Each element addresses sustainability by incorporating green practices within each element's goals and policies. Stated in their vision, Palm Springs hopes to embody sustainability by preserving economic viability, community benefits, and environmental stewardship. The goals, policies, and actions outlined in the General Plan are consistent with those outlined in the Sustainability Plan.

CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

In 2013, the City completed a [Climate Action Plan \(CAP\)](#). The CAP provides a decision-making framework grounded on achieving the largest and most cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The plan includes greenhouse gas inventory results along with policies, programs, and initiatives that can be implemented to meet reduction goals in Palm Springs. The CAP works towards the 2009 Sustainability Master Plan goal of being "carbon neutral" by establishing emission reduction goals (Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement, AB 32) and specific actions to achieve those goals. The actions outlined in the CAP are consistent with those outlined in the Sustainability Plan.

ENERGY ACTION PLAN

Also, in 2013, the City completed an [Energy Action Plan \(EAP\)](#). The EAP identifies actions that are essential to meet the City's future energy needs and provides a detailed breakdown of municipal and community energy use currently in the City. It includes energy and cost management goals and outlines appropriate steps to achieve those goals. Finally, the EAP contains explanations on tracking and evaluating the progress of achieving each goal. The EAP provides the City with a roadmap to conserve energy and supports the City's goal for economic viability, community benefits, and environmental stewardship.

NON-MOTORIZED TRANSPORTATION PLAN

The [Non-Motorized Transportation Plan](#) provides a plan for bikeways and trails that was completed in 2010. The Plan recognizes the value of providing opportunities for local residents and visitors to bicycle for work and recreation, as well as to use off-road trails for hiking, equestrians and jogging. Such opportunities help to reduce auto trips, improve the environment, promote healthy lifestyles and create livable communities.

WANT MORE INFORMATION?

- [Healthy Planet, Healthy You](#) website
- [Facebook](#) page
- [Twitter](#)
- [Sustainability and Recycling](#) page on the City's website



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Climate Change + Resilience

INTRODUCTION

There is a direct, proven relationship between climate change, sustainable development, and health. A sustainable community acknowledges climate change and aims to reduce its negative impacts. It is also resource efficient, by implementing energy and resource conservation measures, encouraging alternative modes of transit, employing green building standards, and using renewable energy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. A healthy community pursues greenhouse gas reduction measures that improve health conditions, address health inequalities, and prepare for the potential impacts of climate change.

As shown by the City's Climate Action Plan, Palm Springs is committed to addressing climate change at the local level. Looking forward, the City will continue to take advantage of common-sense approaches as well as cutting-edge policies to reduce energy use and waste, create local jobs, and improve air quality while preserving the local landscape. This commitment is embodied in the City's goal for carbon neutrality and the steps outlined in the Sustainability Plan. By modeling these kinds of positive changes, the City will influence others to make the kinds of changes necessary to reduce greenhouse gases and prepare for the potential impacts of climate change.

9.7
tonnes of GHG
emissions per capita
(State of California: 12
tonnes)

431,594
tonnes CO₂e
emissions released
communitywide in
2010

250
jobs will be generated
from Climate Action
Plan Measures

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

Emission Reduction Targets

- 7% below 1990 levels by 2012 (U.S. Conference of Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement)
- Reduce emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020 (State AB 32 Voluntary Target)

What the **General Plan** Says

Recognizes that growth and economic opportunity cannot be conducted at the "expense of environmental protection and enhancement." The General Plan includes goals, policies and actions that establish the City as a leader in energy efficiency and green buildings, reduce dependence on the single passenger vehicles, and better connect the City's neighborhoods with multimodal transportation.

What the **Climate Action Plan** says

Provides a framework for the development and implementation of policies and programs that will reduce the City's emissions and outlines the specific actions necessary for the City to reach greenhouse gas reduction targets.

What the **Energy Action Plan** Says

Identifies actions that are essential to meet the City's future energy needs, while detailing specific actions to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions.



VISION

Palm Springs is resilient and carbon neutral.  



CITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Adopted the City's Climate Action Plan and Greenhouse Gas Inventory in 2013.
2. Adopted California's AB 32-mandated target goal to reduce emissions to 1990 levels by 2020.
3. Between 2008 and 2010, municipal greenhouse gas emissions fell from 31,227 tonnes CO₂e to 29,232 tonnes CO₂e.

GOAL PROGRESS:  EARLY  MODERATE  ADVANCED  ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Use the [CoolClimate Carbon Calculator](#) to motivate your household to take climate action.
- Start a program in your [office, school, or at home](#) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Urge policy makers to support national and international efforts to reduce global climate change.

climate change + public health

Climate change presents a significant risk to community health – yet the solutions provide an opportunity for many benefits. More extreme weather events, worsened air quality, and increased transmission of infectious disease will almost certainly negatively affect human health, health behaviors, and the socio-economic factors that influence health outcomes. Some existing health threats may intensify, while new health threats may emerge. The impacts of climate change will not affect everyone equally; the important drivers of vulnerability are age, socioeconomic status, race, current level of health, and location. It is expected that vulnerable populations, such as the elderly, infants and children, minority communities, and people living in poverty, may be disproportionately impacted by climate change. Fortunately, many of the actions that address climate change also improve the health and wellbeing of vulnerable communities.

26%

of the population are age 65 and over

34%

of children under 18 years of age are in poverty

20%

of the population have no health insurance coverage

13%

of adults have been diagnosed with asthma

Health Co-benefits

Climate change will have significant health impacts and it is important that we are prepared to mitigate and adapt to our changing climate. Many climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts will bring multiple health co-benefits to Palm Springs residents. For example, reducing vehicle miles traveled by increasing safe and accessible infrastructure for walking and bicycling can increase physical activity, reduce air pollution, and lower collisions. These impacts can reduce chronic disease, lower obesity levels, reduce respiratory diseases, and improve mental health.

Promoting local agriculture and food systems can increase access to healthy, fresh foods and improve nutritional quality, reduce upstream energy use, and increase local social cohesion. Urban greening is another strategy that helps reduce energy use, temperature and urban heat island health effect, air pollution, noise, and enhance safety. Likewise having access to urban green space can improve physical and health.

Climate actions to prepare for and reduce exposure to climate changes can also have positive health benefits. Actions focusing on the most burdened and vulnerable communities can help alleviate existing health and social inequities. Also by strengthening local capacity to respond to natural hazards when they occur, the City can reduce the number and severity of injuries and illnesses when they do happen.

Finally, climate actions can indirectly improve health through economic development and improved quality of life. Actions that reduce residential building energy use can reduce household energy costs while at the same time creating local green jobs with living wages. Better employment, housing, and other physical environment factors are all factors that affect health, and can help shape opportunities and wellbeing.

WHAT IS climate change?

Although climate change and global warming are often used interchangeably, warmer temperatures are only one component of climate change. Climate is an average of weather over time, and weather includes temperature, rainfall, winds, flooding, heat waves, and other seasonal patterns. A simple way to remember the difference between weather and climate is: weather affects whether you bring an umbrella today, and climate influences whether you own an umbrella.

Climate change describes the long-term shift in global and regional weather patterns. This includes average annual temperatures and the timing and amount of local precipitation and the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. Climate change may also result in social, economic, and environmental consequences for residents and businesses in Palm Springs, including the following:

Public Health + Equity



- Heat-related illness and death
- Air quality-related respiratory illnesses
- Impacts to vulnerable populations
- Increased emergency responses needs and costs

Water Resources



- Inadequate water supply
- Reduction in hydropower production and higher energy costs
- Worsening water quality
- Localized flooding of roads, homes, and businesses

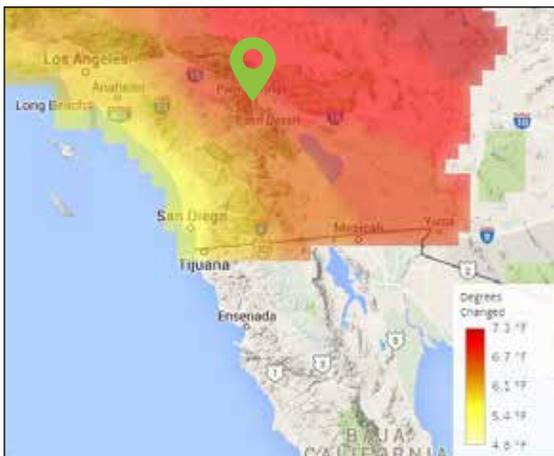
Agriculture + Natural Systems



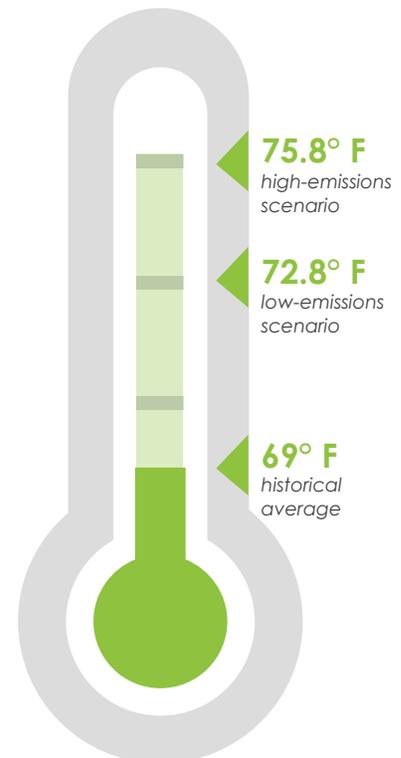
- Changes to the quality and quantity of agricultural production
- Food security for vulnerable populations
- Habitat loss and shifting species range
- Threats to agriculture and natural systems from invasive species, pests, and pathogens

WHAT IS resiliency?

Resilient communities ensure that all residents are prepared and ready to withstand social or environmental challenges. As climate change impacts become more frequent and significant, a greater emphasis will need to be placed on every day quality-of-life improvements, such as local food production, access to safer housing, medical care, quality education, and local jobs. In turn, these improvements will enhance community disaster preparedness and make Palm Springs less susceptible to a changing climate.



Projected difference in temperature between a baseline time period (1961-1990) and an end of century period (2070-2090).





VISION

Palm Springs is resilient and carbon neutral.



Monitor and report greenhouse gas emissions.

1. Inventory and report greenhouse gas emissions so that reductions can be tracked in a transparent, consistent, and accurate manner.
2. Use an emissions inventory and a monitoring tool to identify and prioritize effective programs, and to modify programs to increase greenhouse gas reduction effectiveness.

Develop strategies to reduce contributions to GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and carbon neutrality by 2030.

1. Implement energy, water, transportation, and other actions in the City's Climate Action Plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
2. Establish greenhouse gas criteria to evaluate City policies, programs, and development applications.
3. Develop annual department-wide work plans that outline specific greenhouse gas reduction efforts for municipal operations.
4. Convene a working group, or collaborate with a regional university, to outline different policies approaches to achieve the deep and transformative actions necessary to achieve carbon neutrality.

5. Participate in a regional carbon offset program, carbon trading, or "cap and trade" system to capture funding for local/regional actions to reduce contributions to GHGs.

Improve community resiliency to the potential impacts of climate change.

1. Assess the potential impacts of climate change on people, infrastructure, natural systems, and public spaces in the City.
2. Partner with State, federal, regional, and county agencies to develop short-term actions that improve community resilience.
3. Prioritize greenhouse gas reduction measures with co-benefits that make the community more resilient to climate change.

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Sustainable Economy

INTRODUCTION

A sustainable economy includes businesses that provide products and services that offer alternatives to the carbon-based economy; conserve energy, water, and other natural resources; and reduce pollution and waste. It includes businesses founded on the principles of sustainability, helping to transform processes and products to reduce negative environmental impacts. For Palm Springs, this means focusing on employment in energy generation, water and energy efficiency, while also supporting clean transportation services.

A sustainable economy encompasses jobs that help protect and restore the environment, often through resource conservation and natural area rehabilitation. Similarly, a sustainable economy focuses on human capital, creating jobs that provide sustainable livelihoods by paying a living wage, minimizing exposure to toxics, providing adequate health insurance, and providing opportunities for advancement. Indirect impacts of a sustainable economy promote the health and well-being of residents.

Palm Springs recognizes the importance of a thriving local economy in fostering a vibrant and sustainable community. The City envisions a future where local businesses are resource efficient, provide high-quality green jobs, and furnish locally-sourced goods and services. Furthermore, there are opportunities for partnerships between the City, businesses, schools, and community to increase educational opportunities and job training.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

What the **General Plan** Says

The General Plan includes goals, policies and actions that attract and retain high-quality sustainable commercial, industrial, and office development. Specifically, the City encourages and attracts "green technologies," renewable energy, and related activities as a business development goal.

1

clean tech industry
sector business

5

million annual visitors



VISION

Palm Springs is a center for clean tech, renewable energy,   and innovation.



CITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. The Health and Medical Innovation Center opened at the [Palm Springs Accelerator Campus \(iHub\)](#) in 2014.
2. Since 2009, the [Coachella Valley Economic Partnership](#) has had over 5,500 high school students studying in career-themed programs, including renewable energy and health fields, and with matching partners has given out roughly 2,150 scholarships totaling about \$10 million.
3. Launched a [Green Business Program](#) and providing incentives to businesses for greener practices.
4. Adopted a local preference ordinance.
5. Appointed a Leadership Council with 24 members pledging specific sustainability actions.



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Shop [local and support local businesses.](#)
- Launch a sustainable business focused on energy production, clean technology and green products and services.
- Participate in the City's [Green Business Program.](#)

economic vitality + public health

Promoting the growth of green businesses will provide many health co-benefits to business owners and the general community in Palm Springs. Buildings with high environmental quality can reduce the rate of respiratory disease, allergies, asthma, sick building symptoms, and enhance worker performance. By taking steps to insure compliance with environmental regulations, businesses are protecting the health of their employees.

Supporting workforce development programs for emerging green industries provides greater opportunities for low-income communities and youth. Low-income communities will be hit the hardest financially from the impacts of climate change, and therefore supporting green job creation can help ensure these communities are not left behind in a transition to a cleaner, more sustainable economy. Youth development through training and employment is an important public health investment that also improves the greater community. It is important to address provisions to ensure the health and safety of green economy workers in contract language with partners.



Source: az central



2



VISION

Palm Springs is a center for clean tech, renewable energy, and innovation.  

Incubate, grow, incentivize, and/or attract ten new sustainable businesses to Palm Springs, focusing on renewable energy production, clean technology, and green products and services by 2020.

1. Work to expand existing programs that increase demand for clean technology and renewable energy, e.g. PACE programs. 
2. In conjunction with surrounding municipalities, develop a package of local incentives to make the region more attractive to target industries.
3. Work with education partners to identify and focus resources from the College of the Desert, UC Riverside, CSU San Bernardino, K-12 and others to support sustainable industries cluster and other local businesses.
4. Support and promote the start-up businesses through incubators such as the iHUB Innovation Center, providing low-cost materials, technical assistance and opportunities for collaboration. 

Grow Palm Springs' local economy by retaining and expanding small and locally-owned businesses, increasing exports and decreasing imports.

1. Develop a "Buy Local" campaign.
2. Increase support for small businesses to form, expand and innovate.
3. Promote local purchasing and procurement strategies.

Establish Palm Springs as a premiere ecotourism destination in the U.S. by improving existing industry practices and expanding cultural and nature-based tourism.

1. Increase competitiveness for conventions and conferences by ensuring the Palm Springs Convention Center employs sustainable practices, such as the SMG Green IMPACT project.
2. Support and promote Palm Springs hospitality and service industries to become green through existing utility rebate programs and materials about best practices.
3. Convene existing tourism-based business owners and industry representatives to identify opportunities for expanding nature-based tourism. Research and report on best practices from other regions for consideration and adaptation.



4. Partner with the hospitality industry to provide information to tourists about ecologically-responsible travel to the region, carbon-offset alternatives, and resource conservation strategies for visitors.
5. Work with community-based organization and other partners to develop an ecotourism volunteer program to engage the visitors in habitat rehabilitation.

Encourage sustainable business practices.

1. Expand the number of businesses participating in the Green Business Program.
2. Continue to provide incentives and technical support to businesses in Palm Springs on sustainable business best practices.
3. Partner with local business organizations to develop a promotional and marketing plan to increase the utilization of sustainable businesses, including incentivizing their employees to make greener choices.
4. Distribute materials on the Green Business Program, utility rebate and incentive programs, and other sustainable business practices with business license and permit information.

Train and grow the City's green workforce.

1. Support local school district and Coachella Valley Economic Partnership efforts to expand career pathway programs including high school career academies built around renewable energy and health care. ✓
2. Partner with community-based organizations to develop a green jobs program that provides job training/apprenticeship and placement focused on at-risk young adult populations.
3. Establish partnerships with higher education to develop high-skill workers in green job industries.

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Community Health + Wellness

INTRODUCTION

Sustainability and health are closely linked. In fact, many definitions of health refer to sustainability, and many definitions of sustainability also refer to health. Health is influenced by many factors—including genetics, behavior, and our environment. The air we breathe, the food we eat, the water we drink, and the physical environments where we live, work, learn, and play all influence our health and wellness. Without a healthy environment, there can be no healthy people.

The City has already showed a commitment to health in several areas. As an example, the City has made strides towards encouraging physical exercise by hosting the annual Mayor's Race, creating a Wellness Park, and incorporating bike paths into city streets. Palm Springs' commitment to renewable energy, green building, sustainable urban development, and climate change are all efforts that reduce airborne pollutants and improve air quality in the area, thereby reducing asthma and other respiratory diseases. Palm Springs is also home to a certified Farmers' Market and a community garden, which provide access to local fresh fruits and vegetables for residents. The City should continue to address health and wellness issues by: encouraging citizens to engage in physical activity; ensuring that all residents have access to the food and water they need to be adequately nourished; supporting efforts to improve air quality and reduce pollution; and providing opportunities for residents to make social connections and bolster their mental health.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

What the **General Plan** Says

The General Plan recognizes and supports a healthier environment in the City. It includes goals, policies, and actions that support an active lifestyle, identifies people or segments of the population more susceptible to health problems associated with pollution emission, and establish the City as a leader in energy-efficiency and green buildings.

What the **Clinton Health Matter Initiative (CHMI) "Blueprint for Action"** Says

The Clinton Health Matters Initiative (CHMI) strives to bring people together to reduce the prevalence of preventable diseases, close health disparity gaps and improve health equity, and reduce healthcare costs by improving access to key contributors to health for all people. Coachella Valley is the very first community selected to be a part of CHMI.

9.7%

people diagnosed with heart disease

16.1%

of people with fair or poor health status

29.8%

of people walk at least 150 minutes/ week

1.6%

of people are diagnosed with HIV/ AIDS



VISION

Residents and all sectors of our community are engaged in an active, life-long process making choices to achieve one’s potential and optimal well-being in life. 



CITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Adopted a ["Healthy Active Living and Sustainable Communities"](#) Resolution in 2011.
2. Wellness Park developed in cooperation with the Desert Healthcare District, Palm Springs Unified School District, and the Desert Water Agency features a walking track and exercise stations.
3. Hosting the annual "Healthy Planet, Healthy You" series of events, including the Mayor’s Race and Wellness Fair.
4. Recognized for achieving "Let’s Move! Cities, Towns, and Counties" (LMCTC) goals to promote improved nutrition and increased physical activity for children.
5. Forming the [Desert Aids Project](#).
6. Participating in the Coachella Valley Healthy Lifestyle Challenge.



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Volunteer or collaborate with the City on a [Healthy Planet, Healthy You Event](#).
- Participate in the City's [running and biking group](#).
- Participate in the [Coachella Valley Healthy Lifestyle Challenge](#).
- Utilize the City's Free [Community Moves Me classes](#).
- Volunteer at the County's [Get Tested Coachella Valley \(GTCV\)](#) Campaign.






VISION

Residents and all sectors of our community are engaged in an active, life-long process making choices to achieve one's potential and optimal well-being in life.



Increase the City's overall health status by 5% in 2020 by encouraging life-long recreational physical activity.

1. Explore ways to maximize existing facilities, resources, and opportunities for physical activity.
2. Utilize partnerships to create an additional community recreation center.
3. Provide physical activity opportunities for people of all ages.
4. Examine city policies that relate to healthy activity.
5. Eliminate barriers to healthy food choices within walking distance of all residents.
6. Support complete neighborhoods and active transportation to promote social interaction and improve public health.

Engage community partners to provide health and wellness education and/or services.

1. Create an online calendar/directory/resource guide of wellness activities and services available in our region.
2. Work with partner organizations to create a free "Healthy Planet, Healthy You" lecture series.

Promote mental, social, and emotional health.

1. City staff member(s) participate in at least one of the Coachella Valley Health Collaborative's "Mental Health Summits".
2. Develop a "Hands-On Palm Springs" (HOPS) Volunteer Program structure.
3. Challenge each neighborhood organization to host one "Healthy Planet, Healthy You" event per year. 



Livable Communities

INTRODUCTION

Palm Springs is a City of great neighborhoods, each with unique characteristics. Each is populated by residents who are engaged in in shaping the places where they live, work, and recreate. The Sustainability Plan builds on the existing neighborhood fabric to enhance livability throughout the City. Incorporating housing in Palm Springs that serves a broad range of economic sectors allows these residents to have safe and convenient access to neighborhood-serving commercial and community services. Enhancing neighborhoods in this strategic manner brings many benefits and is an essential component of sustainability. Livable neighborhoods are environmentally sensitive – they encourage active modes of transportation, foster community interaction, and improve public health. Livable neighborhoods also incorporate sustainable building materials and use fewer natural resources, creating a healthier indoor and outdoor environments.

As demonstrated by the City's adopted General Plan, Climate Action Plan (CAP), and EAP, many smart growth and sustainable principles are already incorporated into the City's policies and actions. Palm Springs has numerous green building programs and standards that support the creation of livable communities. These initiatives incentivize sustainable design principles that optimize site potential, protect and conserve water, minimize non-renewable energy consumption, use green products and materials, and improve public health.

4

LEED certified buildings

31

was Palm Spring's Walk Score in 2015

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

What the **General Plan** Says

Recognizes sustainable development and site design as an integral part of the City's built environment. It includes goals, policies, and actions to promote mixed-use infill development and support safe, aesthetically pleasing community appearance. It establishes the City as a leader in sustainable development, requiring the use of energy-efficient and green practices that are appropriate to the desert climate.

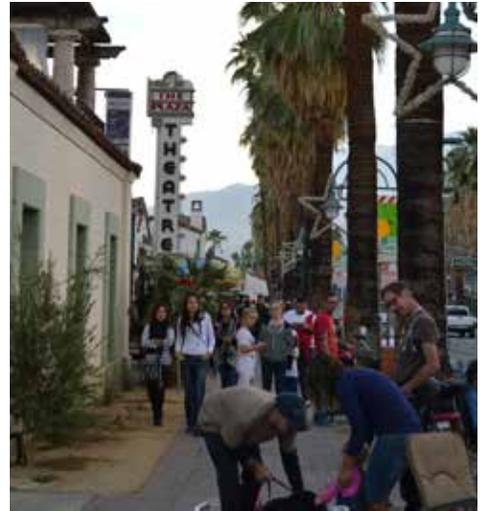
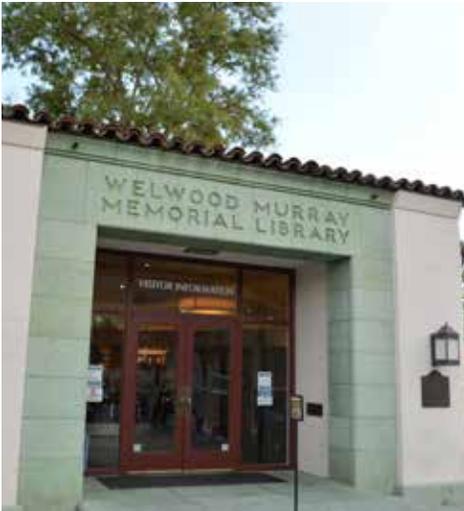
What the **Climate Action Plan** Says

In order to support the concept of complete neighborhoods, the CAP includes goals, policies, and actions supporting walkable neighborhoods and green building practices.



VISION

Palm Springs is a City of vibrant and livable neighborhoods.  



CITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Participating in the [Green for Life Program](#), which assists Coachella Valley Cities and Tribes to implement green building standards.
2. Created the [Green Façade Improvement Program](#).
3. LEED certification of four buildings.



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Avoid buying property in environmentally-sensitive areas with the intent for development.
- Live in a neighborhood that has a grocery or convenience store nearby.
- Use [green or sustainable building techniques](#) when building or remodeling.
- Support mixed-use, infill projects that incorporate smart growth principles.

built environment + public health

Health Co-benefits

The way our neighborhoods, streets, and homes are designed affects whether children can play outside and walk to school, whether families can access basic goods and services, and even whether neighbors can socialize and look out for one another. Supporting complete neighborhoods, transit supportive development, and a diversity of housing types can increase access to jobs, parks, healthy food, and health and social services. Complete neighborhoods also encourage people to drive less and walk, bike, and take public transit more. Reduced car ownership can also reduce the need for parking, which could free up space for wider sidewalks and reduce the cost of purchasing property.

Active travel has numerous health co-benefits, such as reduced chronic disease and obesity rates and reduced traffic injuries and fatalities. Strategies to reduce greenhouse gases such as higher efficiency vehicle fuels and reducing overall vehicle miles traveled benefits respiratory and cardiovascular health, due to decreases in air pollution.



WHAT IS placemaking?

Placemaking helps residents and business owners reimagine or reinvent public spaces. Placemaking promotes better urban design, empowers creative uses of space, and draws upon physical, social, and cultural identities to define a place based on a shared vision. Placemaking leverages community assets and local talent to create a high-quality public realm that improves public health, fosters community interaction, and encourages livable neighborhoods.

WHAT MAKES A GREAT PLACE?

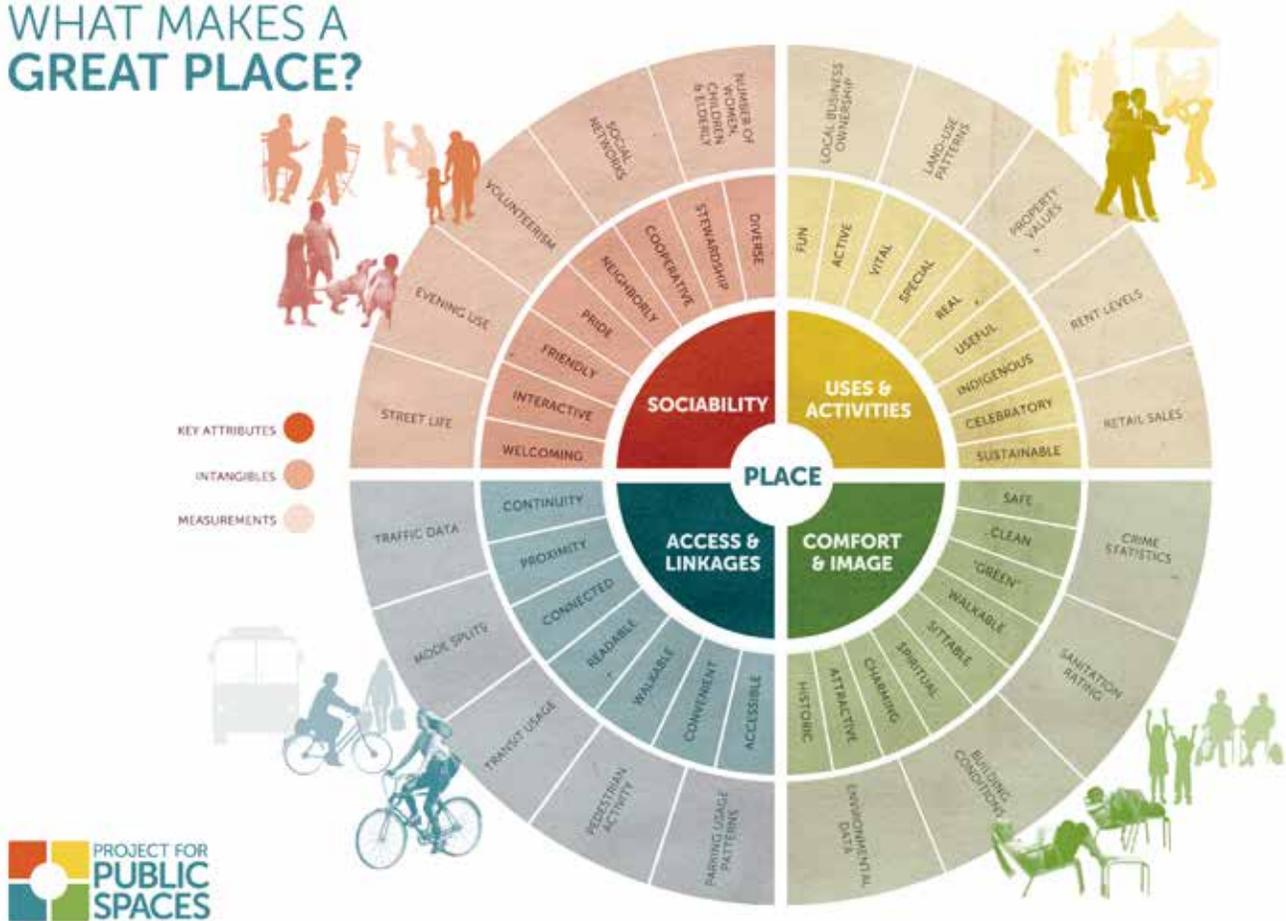


Image description: The Project for Public Spaces' What Makes a Great Plan Diagram helps communities evaluate places. The inner ring represents a place's key attributes, the middle ring its intangible qualities, and the outer ring its measurable data.



Placemaking does not have to be an expensive, time-consuming process. Many placemaking activities use an incremental, low-cost approach to create high-quality places. These can be implemented in a number of locations, including on public streets, in parks, and in public parking lots.



VISION

Palm Springs is a City of vibrant and livable neighborhoods.



Actively promote transformation of public spaces to support placemaking and bring vibrancy into neighborhoods and community public spaces by piloting projects in two neighborhoods by 2020.

1. Develop a toolkit of simple, low-cost solutions that support placemaking that can be used in Palm Springs. ✓
2. Work with Organized Neighborhoods of Palm Springs (ONE-PS) and its constituent [Neighborhood Organizations](#) to identify locations for public space transformation.
3. Pilot test placemaking tactics in two neighborhoods.

Promote smart growth.

1. Support new, diverse housing opportunities within walking distance of Downtown Palm Springs, neighborhood commercial clusters, and mixed-use areas.
2. Support the streamlining of the construction of multifamily and mixed-use development in areas identified by the General Plan and identify areas for multifamily and mixed-use development in the City not currently shown in the General Plan's land use districts.
3. Promote bike parking and amenities in mixed-use, multifamily, and commercial development.
4. Amplify and augment efforts to encourage developers to provide alternative parking facilities such as carpools, van pools, electric vehicle, and car share.

5. Require new, continuous sidewalks on both sides of the street with new development and be fully compliant with ADA regulations. ✓
6. Support development projects that adhere to smart growth principles, including new development around existing neighborhood assets, diverse uses, and transit.
7. Ensure that public health issues are guiding land use planning and development decisions.

Increase the number of green buildings.

1. Require all city-owned buildings be built to Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold standards and Well Building standards.
2. Work with project developers to encourage use and implementation of the Green Building Program. Provide incentives to expand participation of the Green for Life Program.
3. Expand businesses participation in the Green Façade Improvement Program.
4. Conduct a systematic review of the General Plan and implementing ordinances and standards to identify additional opportunities to incentivize and encourage green building practices.
5. Encourage green architectural and historic preservation and remodeling Practices.



-
- 6. Develop an outreach and education plan for developers, realtors, and institutions (schools and hospitals) focused on sustainable design principles and green building.
 - 7. Establish energy and water efficiency handbooks for City departments, residential and commercial users with checklists for self-assessment and resource guides. 

Promote Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles when designing sites, buildings, facilities and the surrounding areas.

- 1. Incorporate CPTED principles into the City's General Plan and related policies.
- 2. Evaluate basic CPTED design and management strategies for incorporating into design standards and zoning.



Active + Sustainable Transportation

INTRODUCTION

As a leader in promoting active, clean transportation, the Palm Springs has committed to increasing sustainable modes of transportation through numerous policies in existing plans: the City has committed to California's Plug in Partners Resolution and the California Clean Cars Campaign to promote clean vehicle technology; installed 40 electric vehicle charging stations; transitioned its transit fleet to compressed natural gas; and established a goal to build over 300 miles of bikeways in the City's 2014 Bicycle Route Plan.

However, transportation accounts for nearly one quarter of the community's greenhouse gas emissions. Currently, Palm Springs residents primarily get around in the private automobile - over 92% of workers drive alone to work; only 1% bicycle, 3% walk, and 2% take transit. There is still much work to be done to increase the number of people using active and sustainable transportation.

20%

of greenhouse gas emissions are from transportation

2%

of all employees bike to work

30

Bike to Work Day participants

600

Cycledelic participants

300

Bike to School Day participants

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

What the **General Plan** Says

Recognizes bicycling and walking as integral parts of the transportation network. It calls to improve and expand bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure and develop programs to support the education and understanding of biking and walking to increase use and comfort.

What the **Climate Action Plan** Says

Supports sustainable transportation by including several action items to facilitate electric vehicle use, reduce vehicle emissions by reducing idling and encouraging regular tune-ups, promoting rideshare and telework programs, supporting transit oriented development, and expanding biking and walking programs and infrastructure.

What the **Coachella Valley Association of Governments Non-Motorized Transportation Plan** Says

Sets an objective to reach 5% of all trips to be made by bicycle region wide. It was adopted by City of Palm Springs City Council in 2011.

What the **Bicycle Route Plan** says

Provides bicycle design guidelines for a range of bike facilities and identifies over 300 miles of bikeways in Palm Springs.

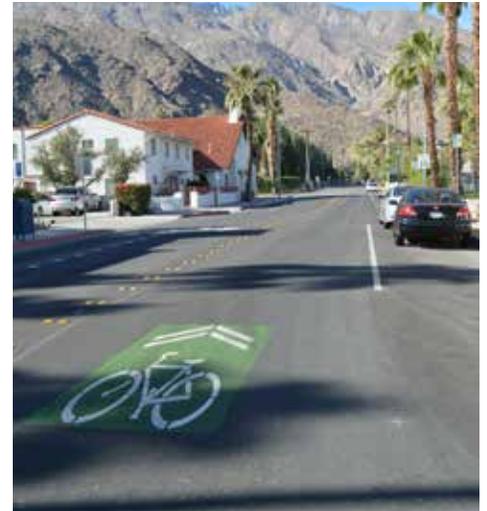
What the **Sunline Short Range Transit Plan** Says

Identifies opportunities to improve transit service in Palm Springs by increasing frequency on existing lines.



VISION

Palm Springs is a leader in sustainable transportation.



CITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Supporting a 100% Certified Natural Gas (CNG) and hydrogen cell bus fleet, placed solar panels on bus stops, and installed public CNG fueling stations at airport and City Hall.
2. “Greened” their transportation operations by including an Electric Nissan LEAF incorporated into the City’s fleet and providing two bicycles for employee use.
3. Winning the Friends of CV Link Award for its bicycle education material as well as recently creating a “Bicycle Friendly Business District” in the downtown business corridor.
4. Adopting the Transportation Demand Management ordinance requiring new nonresidential developments to preserve two percent of the gross floor area ratio for employee locker and shower facilities.
5. Receiving the 2014 gold medal [Let's Move award](#) at the National League of Cities for its work to create environments that support healthy eating and physical activity.
6. Celebrating National Bike Month in May since 2009 by holding safety classes and special events and distributing children's helmets and bike lights.
7. Receiving a federal grant in the amount of \$382,500 through the Safe Routes to School program from the California Department of Transportation (“Caltrans”) to improve biking and walking facilities near Cahuilla, Cielo Vista, Katherine Finchy, and Vista Del Monte Elementary Schools, and Raymond Cree Middle School.
8. Established the [BUZZ trolley](#) along the Palm Canyon corridor.



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Participate in the annual Bike to Work Challenge in May.
- Take a bicycle education class with the City of Palm Springs.
- Attend [Cycledelic](#).
- Sign your child up to participate in a Safe Routes to School program.
- Attend a monthly [Bike Advisory Committee](#) meeting to see how you can help improve and promote bicycling in Palm Springs.
- Participate in the [Drive Smarter Challenge](#).
- Ride the BUZZ trolley in Palm Springs and take Sunline Transit buses to other Coachella Valley cities.

active transportation + public health

Health Co-benefits

How much we move our bodies is directly linked to our health. The Center for Disease Control and Prevention recommends 150 minutes of physical activity per week for adults and that children and adolescents should do an hour or more of age-appropriate physical activity per day. Yet the amount of physical activity in our community is declining. Health trends related to poor diet and lack of physical activity continue to worsen, particularly among children. Obesity rates are strongly correlated to a low level of physical activity. Obesity increases the risk for health conditions such as coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer, hypertension, stroke, liver and gallbladder disease, sleep apnea and respiratory problems, and osteoarthritis. The rate of obesity in California has been on the rise for the past two decades from 10 percent of adults in 1990 to 25 percent in 2014. In the Coachella Valley, only 50% of children meet the recommended amount of physical activity each day.

Poor air quality – due in large part to vehicle-related emissions - also influences health. With worsening air quality, the percent of adults diagnosed with respiratory diseases – such as asthma – is also increasing. In the Coachella Valley, the rate of adult asthma has increased from 8% to 10% between 2007 and 2013. Asthma is also severely affecting our children. Fourteen percent of 0-5 year olds (6,137 children) and 13% of 6-17 year olds (12,011) in Eastern Riverside County have been diagnosed with asthma.

Increasing physical activity by creating safe places for people to bike, walk, take transit, and play improves health. Simply walking and biking to work or school can satisfy much of the recommended levels of physical activity for children and adults. It is often forgotten that transit is also an active way to travel. On average, transit riders walk 19 minutes a day to and from their home and their final destination.



5



VISION

Palm Springs is a leader in sustainable transportation.

Promote transportation choices.

1. Dedicate a portion of the transportation budget to pedestrian and bicycling projects and programs.
2. Launch a robust public information campaign highlighting the health, environmental, and economic benefits of active transportation.
3. Launch a public information campaign to educate people about eco-driving, including anti-idling and getting regular vehicle tune-ups to limit vehicle-related emissions.
4. Engage Green Team and Sustainability Commission members in strategies to implement General Plan goal and associated policies and actions to "Reduce the City's dependence on the use of single-passenger vehicles by enhancing mass transit opportunities."
5. Partner with local public health agencies and hospitals to promote biking and walking.
6. Engage with elementary and middle schools to expand the Safe Routes to School program by identifying local champions.
7. Continue to partner with the downtown business community to enhance the Bicycle Friendly Business District.
8. Continue promotion of National Bike Month and provide promotional gear and education classes to prospective bicycle riders.
9. Expand the bicycle "fix it" station program and refueling stations to improve the visibility of bicycling in the community.
10. Investigate the feasibility of car sharing in the city and at the airport.
11. Conduct a study to determine if bike share is feasible in Downtown Palm Springs.
12. Develop a centralized portal of transportation information that allows residents and visitors to find multimodal transportation information, ride matches, and log trips for incentives.
13. Promote "Healthy Planet, Healthy You" and "Walk and Roll" apps.
14. Hold Open Streets events to improve awareness of biking and walking.
15. Partner with SunLine transit to launch an individualized marketing program in neighborhoods with the highest levels of transit service.
16. Develop a campaign to promote the CV Link trail.
17. Expand the number of days BUZZ trolley service operates and the span of service; explore creation of an East-West route connecting the Palm Springs International Airport, the Convention Center, and Downtown Palm Springs.



Promote transit-oriented development.

1. Promote transit-oriented development to foster development along SunLine Transit corridors.
2. Assess parking requirements in Downtown Palm Springs and along SunLine Transit lines for opportunities to reduce parking minimums and ratios, recognizing the full costs and outcomes associated with inefficient parking strategies.

Integrate sustainable transportation infrastructure and programs through the development process and through partnerships with employers.

1. Consider expanding General Plan policy to encourage all, not just large, employers to adopt incentive programs that include ridesharing, preferential parking for rideshare, telecommuting, flex hours, bike racks, and other amenities.
2. Incentivize developers to provide facilities such as carpool, vanpool, electric vehicle (EV), and bicycle parking; sponsor bus stops; and build bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure to facilitate multimodal access.

Promote clean transportation through alternative fuels and vehicles.

1. Develop a clean airport shuttle service to major destinations within the city and valley.
2. Continue to support development of electric vehicle infrastructure and charging stations at City-owned facilities and through developer incentives.
3. Develop ordinances allowing neighborhood electric vehicles (e.g., golf carts and other similar vehicles) as a mode of travel on appropriate routes in the City.

Develop policies and programs for the City of Palm Springs to lead the way in sustainable planning and operations.

1. Adopt a policy to transform the municipal fleet conversion to clean fuel vehicles. 
2. Reduce employee vehicle miles traveled in city vehicles by promoting teleconferences and the availability of alternative transportation options for business trips.
3. Encourage telecommuting and flexible hours policies to avoid at least one commuting day per month per employee.
4. Develop a comprehensive transportation options program for City employees that includes an online ridematching program and allows employees to log trips for awards.

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Urban Forests + Natural Systems

INTRODUCTION

Urban forestry and natural systems are essential to the City's path towards greater sustainability. Palm Springs' adjacency to natural areas and its urban parks and forest enhance its environmental quality and the mental and physical health of its residents, while bringing significant economic benefits through increased property values and ecotourism. Urban forestry and natural systems will make the City and region more resilient to the likely impacts of climate change by reducing energy use through cooling and shading and sequestering carbon dioxide.

Unlike urban forests in wetter cities like Portland and Chicago, the geographic location of Palm Springs makes the urban forest different than cities which receive more rainfall. Palm Springs has a diversity of tree species but has seen years of drought. To maintain a healthy urban forest, the City must use water wisely by installing high-efficiency irrigation systems and selecting drought-tolerant plant species. These species will need to be mixed with the City's iconic palms and urban street trees that provide significant shade.

The City's efforts will focus on protecting sensitive lands including hillsides and open deserts by enforcing sustainable practices, reevaluating building regulations, and working with active community groups in the area. The City also sees an opportunity to expand the urban forest canopy and educate the community on the different tree species in the area. These actions will create a healthier environment for all City residents.

13,830 1,174 87,000

public trees

vacant tree planting sites

Areas conserved by the Coachella Valley Multi-species Habitat Conservation Plan

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

What the [General Plan](#) Says

Support the preservation and protection of biological resources, especially sensitive, rare, threatened, or endangered species, wildlife, or habitats. The General Plan recommends a comprehensive trail network that is sensitive to the natural environment, wildlife and habitat, culture and history, and recreational and circulation needs of residents. It also recommends developing a strategy to incorporate sustainability principles and practices in to park design.

What the [Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan](#) Says

Balance environmental protection and economic development objectives and simplify compliance with endangered species related law. The Plan establishes a regional reserve or conservation system and establishes a plan for funding the system.

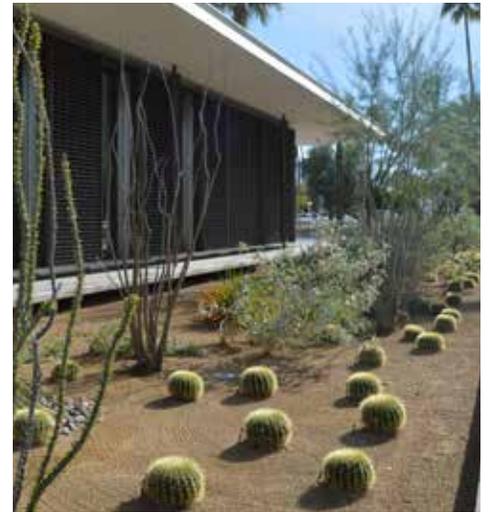
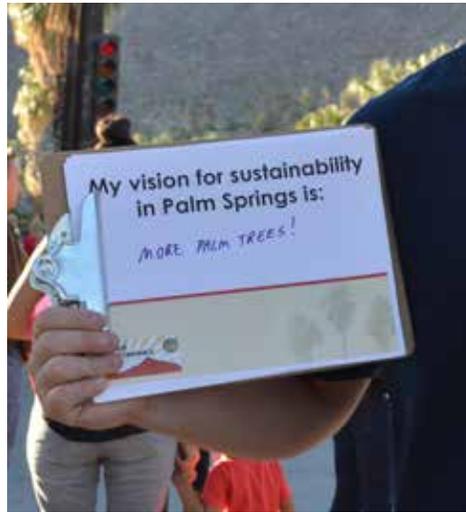
What the [Urban Forest Management Report](#) Says

Provides maintenance recommendations for each tree or tree site in the City, includes a tree planting palette, and suggests programs for young tree maintenance. It also identifies tree planting funding sources.



VISION

Palm Springs cultivates a flourishing urban forest and desert ecosystem, ensuring habitat protection and access to open space, recreation and natural resources. 



CITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Completed [tree inventory](#) and management plan in 2014.
2. [Wellness Park](#) developed in cooperation with Desert Healthcare District, Palm Springs Unified School District and Desert Water Agency features demonstration gardens and low water use landscaping. The Park also features walking track and exercise stations.
3. Re-vegetating public landscapes including pilot projects in City medians.
4. Initiated the [Legacy Tree Program](#) allowing community members to honor special people, places and organizations with a tree memorial.



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Track progress on the [land acquisition efforts of the CVMSHCP](#).
- Plant a street tree using the City's recommended [tree palette](#)!
- Replace impervious surfaces, such as driveway or patios with permeable pavements.
- Remove [invasive species](#) from your property, while adding [native](#), drought-tolerant species in multi-layered canopies.
- Stop using herbicides and pesticides.

forests + public health

Health Co-benefits

Urban tree planting and green infrastructure such as swales, planted medians, and other vegetation can help protect the natural environment and promote safer and healthier urban places. Mature tree canopies can reduce air temperature by five to ten degrees (helping to counteract the urban heat island effect), provide protection during extreme heat events, reduce the production of harmful ground-level ozone, and provide protection from cancer-causing ultraviolet radiation. Well-placed trees can also reduce energy use through shading, saving residents and businesses money. Well-vegetated urban parks also mitigate the impact of the urban heat island by cooling and cleaning the air. Public parks and green spaces allow people to congregate, socialize, and be more physically active which helps reduce cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, depression, some cancers, hypertension, obesity, and depression.

Pervious surfaces allow natural ground absorption of rainfall, replenishing groundwater tables and reducing the amount of storm-water runoff. Contaminant runoff into water bodies is reduced; therefore, residents swimming or fishing in these waters may benefit from reduced exposure to oils, lead, and other toxins.



VISION

Palm Springs cultivates a flourishing urban forest and desert ecosystem, ensuring habitat protection and access to open space, recreation and natural resources.



Expand the urban forest by planting 1,200 new trees on public sites.

1. Plant new trees in the nearly 1,200 vacant sites identified in the inventory of public trees, or other high-value locations. 
2. Continually replace urban trees that have been removed or have died with appropriate, new landscaping or add shade canopy.
3. Establish a young tree maintenance program to properly care for newly planted trees.
4. Develop a tree planting and maintenance guide for residents and businesses based on the planting palette in the Urban Forest Management Report.
5. Encourage properly-sited and selected shade trees in 100% of new construction to reduce heat islands and provide shade to offset air conditioning demand.
6. Identify areas suitable for urban forestry based on existing space and requirements on public areas.
7. Continue hosting an annual Arbor Day celebration.
8. Expand the City's tree inventory to include trees on private property.

Promote access to sustainable, open space, recreation and natural resources.

1. Create and implement a plan to ensure that all residents live within a 10-minute walk of a neighborhood park, open space and/or community garden.
2. Add new trails to the regional network, while connecting and enhancing the existing network.
3. Provide more developed facilities at trail heads, including kiosks, signage, restrooms, and bike parking.
4. Improve active transportation infrastructure connecting to parks and open spaces by creating complete streets, adding bike lanes, enhancing signage for pedestrians and cyclists, and improving sidewalk connectivity and quality.



Support efforts to protect and enhance regional ecosystems.

1. Continue to work cooperatively with regional partners to assemble conservation areas identified in the CVMSHCP.
2. Establish development standards for residential, commercial, and industrial projects that:
 - Control and manage invasive plants found on site by requiring best management practices to be used during construction and subsequent site maintenance.
 - Prohibit planting of invasive species identified on the California Invasive Plant Council list.
 - Encourage the removal of non-native vegetation, except when the vegetation supports habitat useful to native wildlife.
 - Limit the total area of high-water-use plants in landscape design.
 - Recommend plantings in multi-layered clusters, placing ground-cover, shrub, and tree canopy layers in the same area.
3. Create bird safe design guidelines that promote bird safety through measures such as façade treatments and lighting. Identify areas where guidelines would be most appropriate.
4. Develop operational policies restricting herbicide and pesticide use on City-owned and managed properties. 

Exceed regional standards for stormwater control.

1. Develop a low-impact development handbook for residential and commercial project developers.
2. Require project developers to prevent stormwater pollution by implementing best management practices for construction activities.
3. Explore the potential impacts of climate change on storm frequency, duration, and intensity to understand the potential implications for stormwater infrastructure.
4. Require new construction to capture and remove all on-site trash before it enters the stormwater system.
5. Expand the use of permeable pavement in large commercial and infrastructure uses, such as the Palm Springs Airport and Convention Center.
6. Increase the number of green infrastructure projects, such as bioswales, street trees, and permeable pavement throughout the City.

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Energy Conservation + Renewable Energy

INTRODUCTION

Energy consumed by residential and commercial buildings accounts for nearly three-quarters of all greenhouse gas emissions in Palm Springs. Improving energy efficiency and encouraging renewable energy is an essential component of the City's path towards sustainable development, carbon neutrality, and a resilient community. Energy efficiency is one of the most cost-effective strategies to reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, while leading to lower energy costs and healthier homes, schools and businesses. Similarly, generating electricity from renewable energy, such as wind, solar, and biogas, can reduce demand for fossil fuels and decrease emissions of carbon dioxide and air pollutants. Both renewable energy generation and energy efficiency programs also help to create local, green jobs that support the City's economic development.

The City's Energy Action Plan lays the foundation for transitioning to cleaner energy and for deep reductions in energy use and greenhouse gas emissions. The City has made strides to incentivize renewable energy practices throughout the City, helping residents and businesses leverage Southern California Edison, California Solar, and Gas Company incentive programs. While many programs promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency have been created, it is important to keep them active and up to date. The City's Sustainability Action Plan continues this momentum, mirrors the policies and actions outlined within these existing documents, and provides specific implementation actions for the City to make clean energy and energy efficiency a priority.

3.7

kilowatts per hour of electricity is generated annually from solar systems

70%

of GHGs are from commercial and residential energy use

627,504,889

kilowatts per hour are from residential, commercial, and municipal electricity use

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

Energy Reduction Targets

- 15% savings from municipal facilities 2004 baseline by 2015.
- 10% savings from the 2006 municipal facilities baseline by 2015.
- 10% reduction from 2004 baseline for community emissions by 2015.

What the **General Plan** Says

Support and encourage the use of alternative energy sources and generating industries to provide more reliability in the supply of electricity to the City and to promote the development of clean, sustainable, and alternative energy industries in the City.

What the **Energy Action Plan** Says

Sets energy reduction targets and outlines key actions to reduce municipal energy use. The Energy Action Plan recommends numerous energy efficiency upgrades, fleet performance and efficiency policies, and guidelines for selecting improvements.

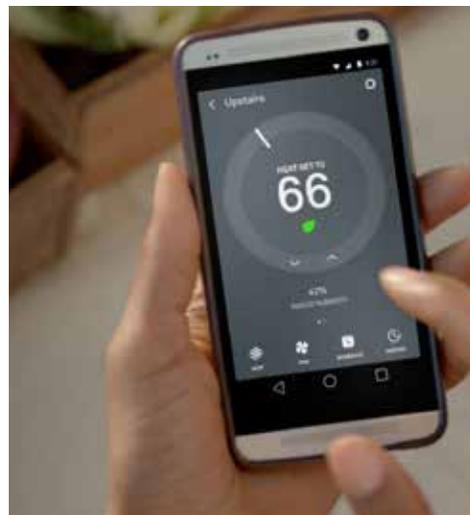
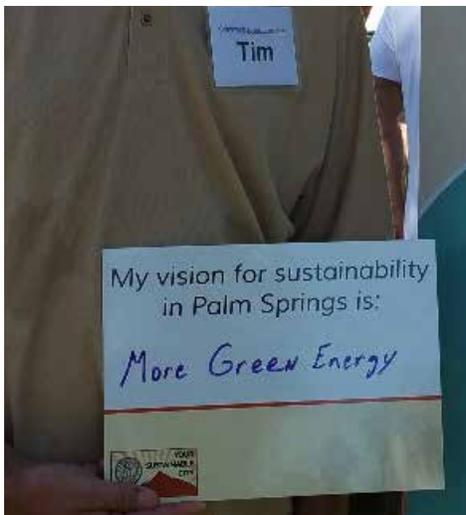
Supportive Energy Policies and Regulations

- [Energy Benchmarking Policy and Procedures](#): Provides the City with a tool to assess the relative energy needs for City buildings and guidance to monitor energy use and report, assess and recommend changes and improvements.
- [Commissioning and Retro-Commissioning Policy](#): Guides the City in "tuning-up" to ensure proper operation of major equipment, proper indoor air quality, desired occupant comfort, and optimum energy consumption of existing equipment.
- [Small Residential Rooftop Solar Energy System Permits](#): Provides for expedited, streamlined permitting processes for small residential rooftop solar.
- [Solar Ready Ordinance](#)



VISION

Palm Springs is a high efficiency, renewable energy city.  



CITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Adopted the City's Energy Action Plan in 2013.
2. Upgraded the City's cogeneration plant resulting in 2.5m kWh in electricity savings and reducing City energy costs by over \$800,000.
3. Recent sustainability initiatives have resulted in energy savings of over 14.7m kWh and over 37,000 therms, equivalent to 4,400 tonnes of CO₂e annually.
4. Installed LED lights in all traffic signals throughout the City and all taxi areas and runways at the Palm Springs airport.
5. Placed 40 electric vehicle stations around the City with installations completed in 2013.
6. Received over 50,000 ENERGY STAR pledges from Palm Spring's residents and visitors.



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Turn lights off when you leave a room, and turn off electronics when not in use.
- Replace standard light bulbs with energy-efficient LED and high-performance fluorescent lighting.
- Upgrade to high-efficiency appliances and get rebates from [SCE](#) and the [Gas Company](#).
- Participate in the [HERO](#) or [YGRENE](#) program to help finance energy efficiency or renewable energy upgrades.
- Weather strip doors and windows.
- Participate in the Palm Springs [Residential Energy Efficiency Program](#).
- Air-seal and insulate your home to reduce air conditioning use in summer months.
- Urge policy makers to support national, state and local legislation and regulations to reduce barrier to residential and commercial installations of solar.

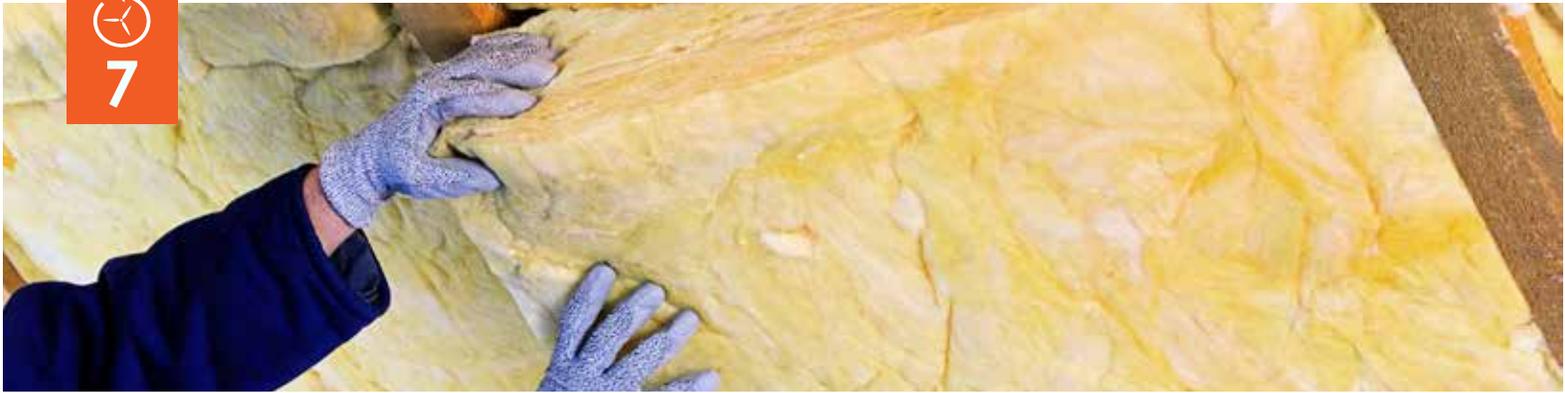
energy + public health

Health Co-benefits

Promoting energy efficient buildings and renewable energy will provide many health co-benefits to residents and business owners in Palm Springs. Improving ventilation, sealing drafty leaks, and other residential efficiency upgrades improve indoor air quality by reducing exposure to outdoor allergens and harmful air pollutants. These improvements can also control moisture, reducing mold and other indoor allergens that contribute to and exacerbate asthma. Improving insulation, sealing cracks, and installing double-pane windows can also lessen the impact of noise pollution, making homes quieter and improving stress levels and sleep conditions. Improving energy efficiency can reduce employee exposure to pollution sources, improve ventilation, and enhance personal comfort, leading to improved employee health and well-being. Efficient buildings tend to have more natural light, which is associated with workers getting more sleep and physical activity. All of these outcomes have all been proven to increase employee productivity. Students, faculty, and staff also benefit from school energy efficiency upgrades. Improved air quality leads to fewer sick days, more engaged students, and overall enhanced student performance.

Generating electricity from renewable energy can reduce demand for coal and natural gas energy generation and lower emissions of carbon dioxide and air pollutants, noise levels, and visual impacts, and make contributions to improve public health for people living and working near power plants. Replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy can reduce premature mortality, lost workdays, and overall healthcare costs. Supporting lower-income residents and small businesses through income-qualified programs to install solar panels reduces utility bills freeing up more funds for healthier food, preventative health care, or higher employee wages. Solar panels can also increase property values which helps build wealth, a top predictor of health.

Renewable energy can also make Palm Springs more resilient. Distributed energy systems spread out over a large area may be better able to withstand equipment system failure during extreme heat events, localized flooding, or other natural disasters.



VISION

Palm Springs is a high efficiency, renewable energy city.  

Reduce the total energy use by all building built before 2012 by 10%.

1. Continue to actively partner with serving utilities through the Desert Cities Energy Partnership to fully utilize energy efficiency and demand response programs in municipal facilities.
2. Increase educational and outreach efforts to residential, commercial, and institutional building owners to increase awareness of SCE and the Gas Company programs, rebates, and incentives and CVAG's Green for Life Green Building Program to improve energy efficiency of existing buildings and pools.
3. Promote third-party programs and financing sources, such as the PACE program, to improve energy efficiency of existing buildings.
4. Facilitate income-qualified energy efficiency programs such as those offered by the LiHEAP program managed by the Community Action Partnership of Riverside County and other programs administered by the SoCal Gas Company and SCE.
5. Continue leveraging federal, state, regional, and other funding sources to retrofit existing municipal facilities and public housing.
6. Complete 100% of remaining Energy Action Plan measures outlined in Phase III of the Energy Action Plan.
7. Install timers on outdoor recreational facilities and schools.
8. Create a task force to study requiring energy disclosure, audits, and/or upgrades at time of sale for residential and commercial properties. 

9. Promote and participate in group purchasing of energy efficiency goods and services with other CVAG cities/tribes.

Reduce energy use and carbon use from new homes and buildings.

1. Partner with CVAG to increase educational and outreach efforts to the construction industry and local developers to participate in the Green for Life Green Building Program to increase building efficiency.
2. Highlight development projects that voluntarily meet complete the Green for Life Green Building Program.
3. Establish incentives, educational materials, and local partnership to encourage highly-sustainable building design and site design that receive LEED, Sustainable Sites, Living Building Challenge, or similar certification.
4. Evaluate and amend the zoning code to ensure passive solar techniques are integrated into site and building design guidelines.

GOAL PROGRESS:  EARLY  MODERATE  ADVANCED  ENGAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY  NEXT STEP



Supply 50% of the all energy from renewable sources by 2030.

1. Produce a City resource guide for commercial and residential solar installation, including information on state and local regulations, incentives, and other third-party programs.
2. Promote income-qualified solar housing programs that provide no- or low-cost solar for families living with limited or fixed incomes. ✓
3. Explore establishment of a Community Choice Aggregator to procure and sell electricity to Palm Springs residents at competitive rates.
4. Evaluate establishment of a local energy ordinance to require new commercial and residential buildings to provide solar-generated power.
5. Develop a solar "Model Citizens" program for Palm Springs residents that promotes solar installation.
6. Establish an ordinance to enable wind generation on residential and commercial buildings in Palm Springs.
7. Hold annual demonstration workshops for City permitting and inspection staff to enhance understanding and familiarity with renewable and new technology and installation procedures.
8. Leverage grant funding to increase renewable energy generation on City-owned facilities and properties.
9. Evaluate opportunities to increase local energy generation at the City's municipal waste water treatment plant.
10. Work with Socal Edison to retrofit or buy back street lights and retrofit them with LEDs.

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Water Conservation + Efficiency

Source: Desert Sun

INTRODUCTION

California is facing one of the most severe droughts on record. Though droughts are a natural part of the climate, climate change has the potential to significantly alter the patterns of water availability and demand in the future. Because of this, Palm Springs will need to make permanent changes to water fixtures, irrigation systems and landscaping, and overall water use to ensure it is prepared for climate change. For the City to achieve a high-level of sustainability, water conservation and efficiency is considered a high priority.

Fortunately, Palm Springs has made great strides in reducing water use. The City has implemented new water efficiency and conservation initiatives, including the programs to increase the use of smart irrigation controllers and low-flow toilets and to buyback lawns. In addition to these programs, the City is enforcing stricter water regulations, providing resources to residents to reduce water usage at home, and increasing recycled water throughout the City. Moving forward, the City will maintain its commitment towards water conservation and water efficiency throughout the community.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

GOALS

- 50% reduction in municipal water use
- 30% reduction in community water use

What the **General Plan** Says

Ensure an adequate supply of quality water is provided to the City by implementing an integrated water conservation program, increasing the use of reclaimed water, and developing model ordinances for stormwater runoff.

What the **Water Conservation Ordinance** Says

Promote water conservation and establishes regulations for water conservation and water waste, including penalties for violation.

What the **Water-efficient Landscaping Ordinance** Says

Establish minimum water-efficient landscape requirements for newly installed and rehabilitated landscapes to promote water conservation through the planning, design, installation, and maintenance of landscapes by the use of climate appropriate plant material and efficient irrigation.

10

gallons of water used annually citywide

201

gallons of water per capita used daily

1.4

billion gallons of water is recycled annually

8,253,211

gallons of domestic water used in 2010

VISION

Palm Springs is a leader in water efficiency and reuse.  



CITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Adopting Water Conservation and Water-efficient Landscaping Ordinances.
2. Participating in the Energy and Water Conservation Subcommittee of the Resource Conservation Commission to evaluate opportunities for water and energy conservation.
3. Using reclaimed water on the Tahquitz Creek and Mesquite municipal golf courses, DeMuth Park, and Indian Canyons Golf Resort.
4. Implementation of the City's "Chevron Project" will save over one million gallons of water annually.



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Participate in the [Lawn Buyback Program](#) to replace turf with low- or no-water-use, desert friendly, and native landscaping.
- Take part in the TAPit! Program.
- Replace the standard toilets in your home to low-flow toilets and get a rebate through the [City's Low-flow Toilet Program](#).
- Limit outdoor irrigation to no more than two days per week between 7pm and 7am.
- Participate in the Desert Water Agency's [hospitality conversation program](#).
- Get a free shower timer and low-flow faucet aerator from the City.
- Request the no-cost [Energy Efficiency Starter Kit](#) from SoCal Gas, which include faucet aerators and a low-flow showerhead.

water + public health

Health Co-benefits

Maintaining an adequate water supply is a basic necessity for health of individuals and communities. Promoting conservation programs and supporting water infrastructure improvements to expand water reuse and recycling helps insure that tap water remains healthy for human consumption and prevents consumers from having to purchase bottled water. On a household level, water conservation can generate financial savings – allowing low-income families to spare money for healthy food, health care, housing or other

necessities. Identifying and fixing leaking pipes can reduce or prevent the unhealthy growth of indoor molds and mildews which in turn improves indoor air quality, reduces allergens, and improves respiratory health. Replacing lawns with drought-tolerant, native plants and trees can provide shade and a cooling effect for residents. This can increase the comfort of homes without air conditioning. Incentive programs can target low-income and communities of color to ensure an equitable distribution of resources.



VISION

Palm Springs is a leader in water efficiency and reuse.



Reduce potable water use in City facilities by 50% by 2020.

1. Continue converting road median and parkway strips to low-water, native, and drought-tolerant species.
2. Limit watering times at City facilities.
3. Develop guidelines that reduce water use for road medians, parkways, parks, and other city facilities.
4. Continue implementing water efficiency and conservation methods at all City facilities, targeting those facilities with the highest water use.
5. Convert park and golf course irrigation systems to recycled water use, reduce high-water plants, and use smart irrigation systems.

Reduce potable water usage per capita in Palm Springs by 30% by 2020.

1. Collaborate with the Desert Water Agency to promote and implement water conservation measures, leak detection, and water efficient fixtures in Palm Springs.
2. Continue to expand community outreach and engagement efforts to residential, commercial, and hotel owners to increase awareness of existing water efficiency incentive programs and City water conservation requirements through the City's website, the Neighborhood Involvement Committees, and other community-based organizations.

3. Continue to promote and augment rebates for individual residences and HOAs for Lawn Buy Back Program and drought-tolerant landscaping. 
4. Work with the Desert Water Agency to identify high-water consumer homes and businesses and target outreach and engagement efforts to these properties.
5. Partner with the Desert Water Agency to promote smart metering and continuous monitoring of community water use.
6. Partner with hotels and the Desert Water Agency to increase the number of hotels participating the "Desert Water-Worth Saving" campaign.
7. Promote the installation of irrigation control sensors and drought-tolerant plants for golf courses.
8. Partner with CVAG to increase educational and outreach efforts to the construction industry and local developers to participate in the Green for Life Green Building Program to increase building water efficiency.
9. Establish incentives, educational materials, and local partnership to encourage highly-sustainable building and site design that receive LEED, Sustainable Sites, Living Building Challenge, or similar certification.
10. Work with the Desert Water Agency to increase water and wastewater rate tiers to encourage more conservation.



Increase recycled and gray water usage in Palm Springs by 10% by 2020.

1. Explore adoption of a local gray water ordinance that requires all new residential development to be constructed for easy implementation of gray water systems.
2. Require new parks, golf courses, and other large open areas to connect to the recycled water system.
3. Support expansion of the recycled water system to serve existing commercial and multifamily development.

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Solid Waste + Recycling

INTRODUCTION

Managing and reducing solid waste is an essential part of Palm Springs' path towards sustainability. The City of Palm Springs has a very successful existing residential recycling program, diverting 75% of household waste and ranking third out of 24 cities in Riverside County. Getting to zero waste is more than asking how we deal with the garbage we have but also how we handle things upstream, at the point of product design and distribution. If waste is designed out from the start, we eliminate the throw away end product as well as the materials, time, and energy required to get it there in the first place.

Recycling and composting are important steps in reducing the environmental impact of homes and businesses. However, the majority of energy use and carbon emissions from the goods we buy and the food we consume relate to the production, transportation, and selling of these products. A sustainable community continues to invest and support in its waste diversion program, but it also makes smart and sustainable decisions about product purchasing, use, and production. Going further, the City can adopt policies and find opportunities to create closed-loop systems where waste from one source becomes a food stock or input for another.

Though Palm Springs residents and businesses are good recyclers and composters, there are many opportunities to improve existing solid waste, recycling, composting, and other diversion programs. Typically, renters and linguistically-isolated groups do not have access to the same program information and services available to homeowners. Identifying and targeting outreach to these underserved populations can remove barriers to participation in these programs. Rapid acceleration of aggressive waste reduction and re-use programs is critical to help Palm Springs move towards becoming a zero waste community.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

Targets

- Divert 80.1% of solid waste by 2015
- Divert 90.1% of solid waste by 2020

What the **General Plan** Says

Decrease the risk of exposure of life, property, and the environment to hazardous and toxic materials and waste, while utilizing municipal sewage and solid wastes as an alternative energy source. The General Plans calls for the City to implement a program to recycle construction and demolition debris.

75%

diversion rate citywide

14,000

households and 70 HOAs participating in the recycling program

79%

of all recyclable materials are recycled appropriately



VISION

Palm Springs is a zero waste community. 



CITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Diverting 75% of waste in 2010, up from 40% in 1995.
2. Creating citywide recycling programs via roadside pick-up, hazardous waste collection, and other initiatives have diverted over 169,000 tons from landfills, resulting in greenhouse gas reductions of 29,000 tonnes of CO₂E.
3. Adopted an ordinance to reduce the use of single-use plastic bags and promote the use of reusable bags in retail establishments.
4. Shredding and diverting more than 50 tons of e-waste from the landfill each year through community events.
5. Offering a 24-hour electronic waste drop off facility.
6. Installed over 150 solar-powered trash compactors in high traffic areas downtown, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by over 70%.
7. Hosted a free composting workshop run by Riverside County.



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Recycle and encourage others at work or in businesses you patronize to recycle and reuse.
- Buy products with less packaging and bring your own cloth bag to the store and containers to restaurants.
- Reuse bags and containers when shopping, traveling, or packing lunches or leftovers.
- Choose products that are returnable, reusable, or refillable over single-use items.
- Sign up for the [Stop Junk Mail campaign](#).
- Substitute reusable items for consumables: use towels, rags, and sponges for cleaning, use cloth napkins, use reusable bags, collect and use plastic food storage containers.
- Utilize the [City's electronic waste center](#) for unwanted computers, used batteries, other electronic equipment.
- Compost leftover food waste.
- Divert green waste using the [PSDS Green Waste program](#).
- Utilize the [needles and other medical sharps disposal program](#).

waste + public health

Health Co-benefits

Reducing the City's overall waste stream can provide many health and equity co-benefits to residents and business owners in Palm Springs. Recycling and composting programs can result in a significant diversion of waste from landfills, which reduces the City's need to expand or create new landfills. Living near landfills poses health risks such as inhaling methane gas, along with leachate, a toxic liquid that comes out of all that compressed trash. Additionally, leaks in landfill pipes can contaminate ground water (which can become tap water). Studies have found that health impacts include: possible increased risks of certain types of cancer, including bladder, brain and leukemia; increased risk of birth defects; reduced immune system function; and increased child hospitalizations for acute respiratory infections and asthma.

When residents and businesses work towards zero waste, they often become more conscious consumers. The zero-waste approach to food preparation can result in healthier, less processed, and more affordable food. Additionally, community members may save money by repairing existing possessions instead of purchasing new ones.



VISION

Palm Springs is a zero waste community.



Encourage an overall reduction in materials and goods consumption.

1. Partner with local commercial and residential developers to evaluate materials management strategies, including the sourcing of raw materials, reuse and recycling of materials, and selection of environmentally-sensitive sources.
2. Create a local campaign that connects residents to resources to that advocate buying smart, reusing, sharing goods and services, and maintaining existing products.
3. Encourage rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of buildings to conserve natural resources, historic resources, and reduce waste.
4. Recruit businesses to Palm Springs who can use existing waste streams as inputs.
5. Continue to support on-going programs for reusable shopping bags.
6. Expand Product Stewardship programs for drug and SHARPS recycling to encourage and include pharmacies and pharmaceutical company participation.

Expand programs to increase landfill waste diversion, recycling, and composting to recover 90% of all waste generated by 2030.

1. Expand outreach and technical assistance to Homeowner Associations, multi-family residences, and seasonal residents to increase participation in the residential recycling and composting programs. 
2. Work with Palm Springs Disposal Services to provide incentives for homeowners to select the economy service.
3. Explore increasing the minimum requirements for construction and demolition waste to 65%, consistent with the CALGreen Tier I guidelines.
4. Expand commercial recycling and composting for businesses in the City by encouraging participation in waste audits and providing technical assistance focused on small businesses. 
5. Work with Palm Springs Unified School District to educate students about the lifecycle of consumer goods and food and promote recycling and composting at home.
6. Work with Palm Springs Unified School District schools to increase recycling and composting.
7. Continue funding the Household Hazardous Waste and electronics recycling programs to provide the community a continuous opportunity to properly dispose of these waste products.



-
8. Evaluate implementation of a recyclable take-out container program to reduce the use of non-recyclable take-out containers at restaurants across the City.
 9. Implement net zero special events.

Reduce food scraps and green waste sent the landfills by 50% by 2025.

1. Develop and promote food sharing programs within Palm Springs, providing excess food to organizations that support food security.
2. Work with Palm Springs Disposal Services (PSDS) to include food scraps as part of the green waste collection for residential uses.
3. Partner with PSDS to implement provisions of the California Commercial Organics legislation.
4. Pilot a small businesses and school food-composting and green waste program with PSDS for businesses not covered by State Commercial Organics legislation.
5. Initiate a food scraps program at all City facilities, placing compost bins in all public locations and common areas.

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Food + Urban Agriculture

INTRODUCTION

Healthy food is critical to the health, wellbeing, and sustainability of Palm Springs. A strong community-based food system can promote equity and strengthen the local economy. Despite the relative affluence of Palm Springs, many residents do not have access to safe, affordable, and nutritious food. In a healthy food system, all residents have access to healthy food.

Though Palm Springs neither grows, processes, nor distributes food, the City's policies can foster an environment that supports these activities. The City can embrace sustainable food production by setting citywide policies and regulations, promoting local food efforts, and providing best practices and other related information to residents and businesses. All of which can support urban agriculture efforts in the City.

4.1%

low-income food
insecurity

22.8%

of the population is
obese

1

community garden

3

school gardens



VISION

Palm Springs is a healthier, more food-secure community that supports community-based agriculture.



CITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Worked with the Clinton Foundation and other partners to plant an orchard at the James O. Jessie Desert Highland Unity Center.
2. Established Demuth Community Center Garden and other gardens at local Palm Springs schools.
3. Conducted Palm Springs' first Edible Garden Tour.
4. Hosted a workshop informing regional gardeners what grows best in desert climate and at what time of the year.



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Volunteer at one of the City's community gardens.
- Start a community garden in your neighborhood or volunteer at an existing garden.
- Volunteer at the [FIND Foodbank](#).
- Reduce the amount of meat you eat.
- Plant fruit trees on your property.

food + public health

Health Co-benefits

Promoting and supporting a local food system that connects producers with consumers, through farmers markets and community programs, and that supports resident gardening can create more equitable, healthy food access. Improving poor nutrition can also improve the associated health risks, including obesity and type 2 diabetes. Low-income residents are particularly affected by diet-related disease and would benefit substantially from improved healthy food access.




VISION

Palm Springs is a healthier, more food-secure community that supports community-based agriculture.  

Reduce the consumption of resource-intensive foods.

1. Create policy and practices to provide healthy, locally-produced food and beverage options at City-sponsored events. Provide tap water rather than bottled water.
2. Encourage a city-supported "Meatless Monday" initiative.
3. Promote healthier, more sustainable diets through collaborations with community-based organizations.
4. Support efforts to increase composting on non-edible food.
5. Provide incentives to SNAP participants to redeem benefits at local farmers markets. 

Support community-based food systems.

1. Support farmers markets and small retailers that sell healthy and locally produced food.
2. Partner with a community-based organization to manage, maintain, and evaluate the potential for new community gardens.
3. Continue to expand the school garden program to additional campuses in Palm Springs.
4. Establish a neighborhood produce exchange.
5. Work with community partners to create a food share network (or citrus gleaning program) that allows homeowners, growers and other to donate excess food (citrus) to food-insecure residents in Palm Springs and surrounding communities.

6. Continue increasing the planting of fruit trees on publically-owned land.
7. Promote educational opportunities for residents and business to increase skills and knowledge of gardening, food preservation, and fruit production.
8. Continue providing rebates for homeowners who replace lawns and high-water plants with edible gardens.
9. Establish a pilot project to demonstrate alternative agriculture methods, such as permaculture, hydroponics, and aquaponics.
10. Evaluate alternative food source options such as Hydroponics and encourage business development for alternative methods of food production.

Evaluate existing regulation to better understand barriers to growing and producing food.

1. Incorporate urban agriculture uses into long range planning efforts, including the General Plan and zoning. 
2. Examine city policies that relate to healthy food production.
3. Encourage innovative design in new development by incorporating community gardens, allotments, edible landscapes, or other community-based food systems.
4. Promote efforts to expand urban food production on privately-owned land.



THE PEOPLE ARE THE CITY

Lead by Example

Source: Heather Collins

INTRODUCTION

Palm Springs is a leader on sustainability issues. The City has taken steps to reduce energy and water use, lower vehicle fuel consumption, and divert solid waste from landfills. Cogeneration plant retrofits, street light upgrades, and the energy efficiency and solar installation at City facilities have helped lower municipal energy use and costs. The City has made deep and permanent cuts to water use meeting the State's goal for water reduction. Taken together, these actions highlight the leadership of Palm Springs on making municipal operations more efficient and effective.

By taking a leadership role, the City motivates residents and businesses to be more healthy and sustainable. Opportunities for the City to lead by example include committing to build public buildings to high green standards, accelerating vehicle replacement, enhancing energy efficiency and the use of sustainable products, and developing the infrastructure to support the use of active transportation.

Still the City can do more. Ensuring that all residents have access to healthy, livable neighborhoods, prosperity through green jobs, and the myriad of sustainability benefits will ensure that all residents will benefit from sustainable actions.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

What the **General Plan** Says

Establish the City as a leader in energy efficient and environmentally sustainable development and planning practices.

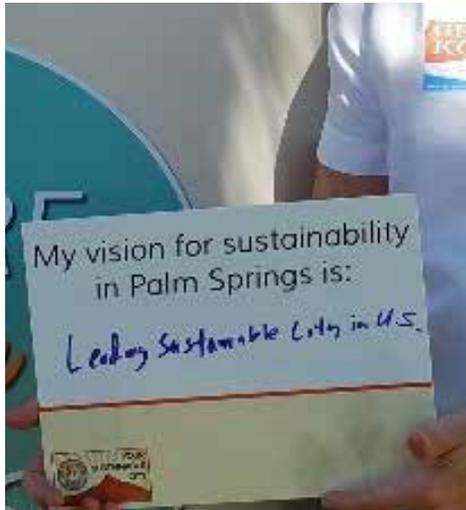
29,232

tonnes CO₂e of
greenhouse gas emissions
from municipal operations



VISION

Palm Springs is a model for sustainable practices throughout every department in the City.



CITY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

1. Organized a Sustainability Summit Week including a public lecture on sustainability featuring noted environmentalist David Suzuki.
2. Created the Palm Springs Sustainability Commission.
3. Adopted a local preference ordinance.



WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Get involved in the local community by volunteering at one of our [“Healthy Planet, Healthy You” events.](#)
- Participate in the [Community Moves Me](#) days.
- Get connect with the Office of Sustainability through [Facebook](#) and [Twitter.](#)
- [Register to vote.](#)
- Get involved in your [neighborhood organization.](#)



VISION

Palm Springs is a healthier, more food-secure community that supports community-based agriculture.



Embed sustainable principles and practices into city operations.

1. Form a collaboration between the Sustainability Commission, Mayor, and Green Team to establish an annual sustainability action goal.
2. Identify a senior staffer from each City department or agency to carry out sustainability measures.
3. Develop annual departmental work plans for sustainability that define three to five actions that the department will implement during the year.
4. Reconvene an inter-departmental Green Team that meets quarterly to share best practices, identify opportunities for collaboration, and discuss progress towards annual sustainability goals. Twice a year the meeting would be led by the City Manager and Council subcommittee and twice a year led by the Office of Sustainability. 
5. Through the Green Team, define numeric goals for reductions in fuel consumption, energy and water use, solid waste generation for municipal operations and other health and sustainability issues.

6. Continue to increase capacity by adding additional full- or part-time staff to the Office of Sustainability.
7. Publish an annual, standardized sustainability report card showing progress towards numeric goals and promoting departmental accomplishments.

Embed sustainability into capital improvement review, design, and construction.

1. Establish a process to incorporate sustainability into the planning and design process for capital improvement projects, screening projects using a triple bottom line approach and incorporating a life-cycle evaluation of costs and benefits.
2. Whenever feasible, utilize post-consumer recycled content of at least 50% of the total mass of infrastructure materials:
 - Roadways, parking lots, sidewalks, unit paving, and curbs.
 - Water retention tanks and vaults.
 - Base and subbase materials for the above.
 - Thermal energy distribution systems.



VISION

Palm Springs is a model for sustainable practices throughout every department in the City.



3. During infrastructure construction, use recycled water to meet water needs where available.
4. Encourage use of equipment to achieve a 60% average annual energy reduction below the estimated baseline energy use for those products.
5. Encourage use of construction equipment powered by alternative fuels such as compressed natural gas rather than conventional petroleum or diesel to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
6. Encourage use of electric or hybrid-electric construction equipment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Ensure all employees have a baseline understanding of sustainability principles and regular opportunities for learning.

1. Conduct "Sustainability 101" trainings with all employees with approval from their supervisors.
2. Conduct bi-annual trainings of all employees on key sustainability topics and how to implement sustainability measures through existing City programs and processes.
3. Provide training and accreditation for select City staff related to LEED for Neighborhood Design, LEED New Construction, Well Building, the Living Building Challenge, EcoDistricts, Sustainable Sites, CALGreen, and other related building and urban design standards.

Foster a safe and healthy work environment.

1. Pilot healthy building design and/or retrofit at a City facility.
2. Establish a workplace wellness program that identifies places around the City facilities to engage in physical activity and encourages employees to walk or bike to work, among other things.
3. Add healthy foods to vending machines and provide healthy snacks and tap water during meetings.
4. Place health-related posters (nutrition, physical activity) in public places.
5. Provide the opportunity for all employees to receive an annual ergonomic evaluation of their work area.
6. Support nursing mothers by providing comfortable rooms for expressing milk.
7. Provide regular, onsite health, wellness, and mental health services, including flu shots. Restrict the use of "Red List" chemical in municipal operations as defined by the Living Building Challenge.

Adopt sustainable practices and purchasing policies.

1. Adopt a green purchasing policy that gives preference to goods and services that minimize exposure to toxic chemicals, prevent waste, reduce consumption of electricity, fuel, water or paper, conserve natural resources, and support sustainable manufacturing, fair trade, and the local economy.



2. Develop guidelines regarding purchasing and labor procurement with attention to fair labor practices.
3. Expand the City's local preference ordinance to include social equity and environmental practices.

Embed sustainability concepts and practices into the local culture through education, promotion, and community engagement.

1. Form a Green Citizen Academy to help teach the community about sustainability. ✓
2. Maintain a single, City sustainability website as a resource for the community. ✓
3. Encourage community members of all ages to participate in Palm Springs Neighborhood Organizations, community improvement efforts, and civic affairs.
4. Develop an engagement framework that moves from inform and consulting the community about planning and implementation efforts to collaborative decision making and empowerment.
5. Continue working with the local network of sustainability-related groups to share resources, build partnerships, and unify outreach efforts.
6. Work with community partners and public and private schools to incorporate sustainability into curriculum.
7. Continue implementing the Healthy Planet Healthy You program.

Be a regional leader.

1. Support regional efforts through the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (CVMSHCP) to protect and enhance regional ecosystems.
2. Promote and participate in group purchasing of energy efficiency goods and services with other CVAG cities/tribes.
3. Participate in the development and implementation of regional strategies to meet the requirements of AB 32 and SB 375.
4. Continue participation in the Desert Cities Energy Partnership.
5. Continue working with local jurisdictions to plan, design, and implementation regional transportation solutions.

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glossary

AB 32

California State Law that fights climate change by establishing a comprehensive program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from all sources throughout the state.

Action

An action is a program, implementation measure, procedure or technique intended to help achieve a specified objective.

Active Transportation

Active transportation refers to any form of human-powered transportation – walking, cycling, using a wheelchair, in-line skating or skateboarding.

Adaptation (or climate change adaptation)

Actions that develop ways to protect people and places by reducing their vulnerability to climate impacts.

Bikesharing

Bikesharing provides short-term bicycle rentals that allow users to access bicycles on an “as-needed” basis.

Bikeways

A term that encompasses “bicycle lanes,” “bicycle paths” and “bicycle routes.”

Carsharing

Carsharing programs provide individuals with on-demand access to a shared fleet of vehicles on an as-needed basis.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Legislation and corresponding procedural components established in 1970 by the State of California to require environmental review for projects anticipated to result in adverse impacts to the environment.

California Green Building Code (CALGreen)

The current version of the California Green Building Standards Code.

Carbon Neutrality

Achieving net zero carbon emissions by balancing a measured amount of carbon released with an equivalent amount sequestered or offset, or buying enough carbon credits to make up the difference.

Certified Farmer's Markets

A certified farmers' market is a location, certified by the Agricultural Commissioner, where a producer sells only their own fruits and vegetables directly to consumers. A Certified Farmers' Market may only be operated by a local government, a certified producer or a non-profit organization.

Clean Air Vehicle

A vehicle that meets specified emissions standards as defined by the California Department of Motor Vehicles.

Clean Technology

Products, processes or services that reduce waste and require as few non-renewable resources as possible.

Climate Action Plan (CAP)

A planning document developed for or by a governmental body aimed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions within its jurisdiction. A CAP typically provides an inventory, sets benchmark goals, and provides policymakers with a set of recommendations.

Climate change

The long-term shift in regional and global weather patterns, including temperature.

CO₂

Carbon Dioxide, a greenhouse gas.

CO₂e

The universal unit of measurement used to indicate the global warming potential (GWP) of each, or a combination of greenhouse gases. It is used to evaluate the impacts of releasing (or avoiding the release of) different greenhouse gases.

Coachella Valley Health Collaborative (CVHC)

A collaborative of local community leaders that strive to provide a meaningful forum for individuals, agencies, and organizations to improve the health and well-being of residents of Eastern Riverside County, California.

Coachella Valley Healthy Lifestyle Challenge

A walking challenge that is put on each year by the Coachella Valley Health Collaborative (CVHC) to encourage physical activity and fitness. Cities like Palm Springs are encouraged to issue challenges to other cities to foster friendly competition for physical fitness.

Community Garden

A piece of land that is gardened by a group of people. Community gardens provide access to fresh produce and plants, as well as neighborhood improvement and a sense of community and connection to the environment.

Conservation

The management of natural resources to prevent waste, destruction or neglect.

CNG

A readily available alternative to gasoline that's made by compressing natural gas to less than 1% of its volume at standard atmospheric pressure.

Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED)

A multi-disciplinary approach to deterring criminal behavior through environmental design.

Desert Healthcare District (DHCD)

A public agency, created in 1948, that serves residents of Desert Hot Springs, Thousand Palms, Palm Springs, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, and Palm Desert. DHCD's mission is to promote good health for the District's residents by providing community grants and protecting and enhancing the assets of the District.

Edible Park

A public park where ornamental plants are replaced with edible plants such as herbs, fruit trees, and vegetables. Edible parks may provide opportunities to provide food security, nutrition education, and community stewardship.

Ecosystem

An interacting system formed by a biotic community and its physical environment.

Electric Vehicle (EV)

An electric vehicle is an alternative fuel automobile that uses electric motors and motor controllers for propulsion, in place of more common propulsion methods such as the internal combustion engine.

FixIt Station

A public station containing all the tools necessary to perform basic bike repairs and maintenance.

Foodshare Network

A program for harvesting and gleaning the backyards and open spaces of the City of Palm Springs. The program functions to gather and distribute, amongst the community, nutritional fruits and vegetables on participating properties as well as individual backyards that would otherwise go to waste.

General Plan

A compendium of City policies regarding its long-term development, in the form of maps and accompanying text. The General Plan is a legal document required of each local agency by the State of California Government Code Section 65301 and adopted by the City Council. In California, the General Plan has seven mandatory elements (Circulation, Conservation, Housing, Land Use, Noise, Open Space and Public Safety) and may include any number of optional elements the City deems important.

Get Tested Coachella Valley (GTCV)

A region-wide public health campaign dedicated to dramatically reducing HIV by making HIV testing standard and routine medical practice and ensuring linkages to care.

Global Warming

The long-term warming of the planet.

Goal

A description of the general desired results that Hermosa Beach seeks to create through the implementation of the General Plan. Goals are included in each element and may include the key physical or community characteristics that the City and its residents wish to maintain or develop.

Greywater

The less contaminated portion of domestic wastewater, including wash water from clothes washers and laundry tubs.

Groundwater

Water that exists beneath the earth's surface, typically found between saturated soils and rock, and is used to supply wells and springs.

Green Building

Environmentally responsible and resource-efficient processes throughout a building's life-cycle: from siting to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and demolition.

Green Job

Work in agricultural, manufacturing, research and development (R&D), administrative, and service activities that contribute(s) substantially to preserving or restoring environmental quality.

Greenhouse Effect

A term used to describe the warming of the Earth's atmosphere due to accumulated carbon dioxide and other gases in the upper atmosphere. These gases absorb energy radiated from the Earth's surface, "trapping" it in the same manner as glass in a greenhouse traps heat.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Atmospheric gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect by absorbing infrared radiation produced by solar warming of the Earth's surface.

Greenhouse Gas Inventory

An accounting of the amount of greenhouse gases discharged into that atmosphere, usually within a given jurisdiction.

Habitat

The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or occurs.

Healthy Active Living and Sustainable Communities (HEAL) Resolution

As a part of the Healthy Eating Active Living Cities campaign, Palm Springs adopted a HEAL resolution in 2011.

Healthy Planet, Healthy You

A series of health-related events put on by the City of Palm Springs Office of Sustainability, including the annual Mayor's Race and Wellness Fair, held in January of each year.

Human Capital

The skills, knowledge, and experience possessed by an individual or population, viewed in terms of their value or cost to an organization or country.

Impervious Surface

Surface through which water cannot penetrate, such as a roof, road, sidewalk, and paved parking lot. The amount of impervious surface increases with development and establishes the need for drainage facilities to carry the increased runoff.

Implementation

Actions, procedures, programs or techniques that carry out policies.

Invasive Species

Plant, fungus, or animal species that is not native to a specific location, and which has a tendency to spread to a degree believed to cause damage to the environment, human economy or human health.

Kilowatt-hour (kWh)

One thousand watt-hours.

Land Use

The occupation or utilization of an area of land for any human activity or any purpose.

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)

A voluntary, consensus-based national standard for developing and rating high-performance, sustainable "green" buildings. LEED provides a complete framework for assessing building performance and meeting sustainability goals, such as water savings, energy efficiency, materials selection and indoor environmental quality. LEED standards are currently available or under development for: new commercial construction and major renovation projects, existing building operations, commercial interiors projects, core and shell projects, and homes.

Let's Move! Cities, Towns, and Counties (LMCTC)

A comprehensive initiative launched by the First Lady Michelle Obama that is dedicated to solving the challenge of childhood obesity.

Master Gardener

A volunteer program to advise and educate the public about gardening and horticulture in general. Master Gardeners are highly trained professionals who provide information to the public via hotlines, public events, written articles, and other partnerships.

Meatless Monday

A global movement to encourage people to go without meat one day a week. Going meatless may reduce the risk of chronic preventable conditions like cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and obesity, while also helping to reduce water usage and fossil fuel dependence.

Mental Health Summits

A series of three events facilitated by the Coachella Valley Health Collaborative (CVHC) designed to raise awareness about specific mental health issues and spark collaboration between agencies to address these issues. The 2014-2015 mental health summits focus on depression.

Mitigation

Actions that attempt to slow the process of climate change by lowering the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Mixed Use

Any mixture of land uses on a single parcel, including mixtures of residences with commercial, offices with retail, or visitor accommodation with offices and retail. As distinguished from a single use land use designation or zone, mixed use refers to an authorized variety of uses for buildings and structures in a particular area.

Natural Habitat Area

An area that sustains animal and vegetative biotic resources that has not been improved or disturbed. Natural Habitat Areas can also be areas that were previously "disturbed" and have been reclaimed or rehabilitated.

Per Capita

A measure for each person; in relation to people taken individually.

Policy

A specific statement of principle or of guiding actions that implies clear commitment but is not mandatory. A general direction that a governmental agency sets to follow, in order to meet its goals and objectives before undertaking an implementing action or program.

Placemaking

Capitilizing on a local community's assets, inspiration, and potential, with the intention of creating public spaces that promote people's health, happiness, and well being.

Reclaimed/Recycled Water

Wastewater that has been treated to remove impurities, and then allowed to recharge an aquifer. This is typically done by using the reclaimed water for irrigation. Typically, reclaimed water is intended only for non-potable uses such as landscaping maintenance.

Renewable Energy

Any energy source that is naturally replenished, like that derived from solar, wind, geothermal or hydroelectric action.

Resilience

Resilient communities ensure that all residents are prepared and ready to withstand social or environmental challenges.

SB 375

Directs the California Air Resources Board to set regional targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Smart Growth

Building urban, suburban and rural communities with housing and transportation choices near jobs, shops and schools.

Shared parking

Shared Parking is when parking spaces are shared by more than one user, which allows parking facilities to be used more efficiently.

Stormwater Runoff

Rain (also melting snow and ice) that washes off driveways, parking lots, roads, yards, rooftops, and other hard surfaces.

Sustainable Economy

Local economies that are economically viable, environmentally sound and socially responsible.

Transportation Demand Management

TDM strategies provide incentives for travelers to make the most effective use of our transportation networks, shifting travel by mode and time of day to take advantage of available capacity and reduce congestion.

Telecommuting

A work arrangement in which employees do not commute to a central place of work.

United States Green Building Council (USGBC)

A non-profit trade organization headquartered in Washington, DC, dedicated to promoting green building practices.

Urban Forest

Careful care and management of tree populations in urban settings for the purpose of improving the urban environment.

Urban Greening

Public landscaping and urban forestry projects that create mutually beneficial relationships between city dwellers and their environments.

Vulnerable Populations

The susceptibility of a given population to harm from exposure to a hazard, directly affecting its ability to prepare for, respond to, and recover. vulnerability is a function of diverse demographic and socio-economic factors that influence a community's sensitivity to climate change.

Wastewater

Water that has already been used for washing, flushing, or in a manufacturing process, and therefore contains waste products such as sewage or chemical by-products.

Wastewater Irrigation

The process by which wastewater, that has undergone appropriate treatment, is used to irrigate land.

Zero Net Energy (ZNE)

An entity that produces as much energy as it consumes. This often refers to a building, or group of buildings.



SUSTAINABILITY COMMISSION
CITY OF PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA
www.palmsprings-ca.gov

SUSTAINABILITY STUDY SESSION
SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA

LOCATION: Desert Healthcare District Offices, 1140 N. Indian Canyon Drive
2nd Floor Meeting Room, Palm Springs, CA 92262

Saturday,
March 5, 2016



10:00 a.m. to
3:00 p.m.

COMMISSIONERS	
Joe Jackson, Chair	Grant Wilson, Vice Chair
Travis Armstrong	Tara Lazar
Thom Bettinger	Nate Otto
Nancy Ferguson	Mark Polischak
David Freedman	

Staff Representatives:

Michele Mician, Sustainability Manager

Daniel DeGarmo, Assistant

MISSION STATEMENT: Palm Springs is an inclusive world-class city dedicated to providing excellent and responsive public services to enhance the quality of life for current and future generations.

Pursuant to G.C. Section 54957.5 the designated office for inspection of public records in connection with the meeting is the Office of Sustainability, City Hall, 3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way, Palm Springs, California.

It is the intention of the City of Palm Springs to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in all respects. If, as an attendee or a participant at this meeting or in meetings on a regular basis, you will need special assistance beyond what is normally provided, the City will attempt to accommodate you in every reasonable manner. Please contact the Office of Sustainability, (760) 323-8214, at least 48 hours prior to the meeting to inform us of your particular needs and to determine if accommodation is feasible.

*(Please **TURN-OFF** all cell phones or pagers during this meeting - thank you!)*

1. CALL TO ORDER
2. MEET AND GREET

3. ROLL CALL
4. POSTING OF THE AGENDA: This Agenda was available for public access at the Office of the City Clerk at 3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way in Palm Springs. It was also available for public access at the City Hall exterior bulletin board (west side of Council Chamber), the Sustainability Office, and Planning Services counter at 5:00 p.m., Thursday, February 25, 2016. A digital posting of the Agenda may be found at the City's web site www.yoursustainablecity.com. Pursuant to the Government Code Section 54957.5, the designated office for inspection of public records in connection with the public meeting of the Sustainability Commission is the Office of Sustainability, City Hall, at 3200 East Tahquitz Canyon Way, Palm Springs, California.
5. JOINT COUNCIL SESSION ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION:
 - A. Mission
 - B. Ice Breaker
 - C. Council Member Comments and Vision

11 AM (15 MINUTE BREAK)

6. SUSTAINABILITY MASTER PLAN OVERVIEW
 - A. Detail review
 - B. Changes/Comments
 - C. Scheduling Final Plan for City Council Adoption

LUNCH BREAK 1:00 PM (30 MINUTES)

7. BUDGET REVIEW
8. TEAM BUILDING EXERCISE: WHAT'S IN A NAME GAME
9. CLOSING COMMENTS
7. ADJOURNMENT – The meeting will adjourn to the next regularly scheduled meeting on Tuesday March 15, 2016, at 5 PM in the Large Conference Room at City Hall.

THE PUBLIC IS INVITED AND ENCOURAGED TO ATTEND THE REGULAR SUSTAINABILITY COMMISSION MEETINGS AT 5:00 P.M. THE THIRD TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH IN THE CITY HALL LARGE CONFERENCE ROOM



**Local Government Match Program
2015 Edition**

**A Funding Opportunity for Cities & Counties in the
South Coast Air Quality Management District**

PA2015-11

**City of Palm Springs
June 2, 2015**

MEDIUM & HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLE PURCHASE APPLICATION FORMS
PART A - APPLICANT INFORMATION – PA2015-11
Purchase of Medium & Heavy-Duty Alternative Fuel Vehicles

A. Please provide the following applicant information in the space provided.

Applicant Name: CITY OF PALM SPRINGS

Address: 3200 E. Tahquitz Way
Palm Springs, California 92264

Contact Person: Michele Mician Title: Office of Sustainability Manager

Telephone Number: 760 323 8214 Fax #: 760 322 8360

E-Mail Address: Michele.mician@palmspringsca.gov

Contractor Registration
Number: _____

B. Please answer the following questions:

YES **NO**

1. Are you submitting a Joint Application with other Cities/Counties?
2. If "Yes", are you authorized to act in behalf of all participants?

3. If "Yes", please provide the names of all other project participants.
Please designate if the other participants are public agencies or
private entities:

PUBLIC **PRIVATE**

- a) _____
- b) _____

YES **NO**

4. If you answered "Yes" to questions 1 and 2, above, have you
attached a letter from each entity designating a lead agency and
authorizing that agency to act on behalf of the other participants?

PART B – PROJECT DESCRIPTION/STATEMENT OF WORK
Purchase of Medium & Heavy-Duty Alternative Fuel Vehicles

A. **PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** Describe the proposed alternative-fuel vehicle purchase(s). For each vehicle to be purchased, please provide the information in the table below, or attach a separate sheet:

1. Vehicle make and model;
2. Fuel Type (CNG, LNG, LPG, etc.) ;
3. Engine model, including horsepower;
4. Gross vehicle weight rating;
5. Estimated vehicle life;
6. Vehicle duty cycle (i.e., trash collection, local delivery, etc.)
7. Annual operation within the geographical jurisdiction of the South Coast Air District (indicate whether mileage or hours)

	Vehicle Make & Model	Fuel Type	Engine Model & Horsepower	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating	Vehicle Life (years)	Vehicle Duty Cycle	Annual Vehicle Operation (hours or mileage)	Estimated Cost
1.	Ford E350 Van	CNG	6.2L V8 316	14,300	10	Passenger	10,000	\$50,000
2.	Ford F350	CNG	6.2L V8 385	14,300	15	Flatbed	4,000	\$65,000
3.	Ford F550	CNG	6.8L V10 362	19,500	15	Dump	4,000	\$80,000
4.	Ford F550	CNG	6.8L V10 362	19,500	10	Utility	4,000	\$80,000
								0
								0
								Total \$275,000

Total Number of Medium-Duty Alt-Fuel Vehicles (GVWR 8,501-14,000 pounds): 0

Total Number of Heavy-Duty Alt-Fuel Vehicles (GVWR >14,000 pounds): 4

PART C – PROJECT BUDGET
Purchase of Medium & Heavy-Duty Alternative Fuel Vehicles

A. Please provide your Current Unallocated Subvention Fund Balance: \$ 0

B. Please provide the following Alternative Fuel Vehicle Purchase Cost by Category Information:

PROJECT COSTS BY FUNDING CATEGORY	AMOUNT
1. AB 2766 SUBVENTION FUNDS APPLIED TO VEHICLE PURCHASES FROM EXISTING UNALLOCATED BALANCE:	\$ <u>0</u>
2. AB 2766 SUBVENTION FUNDS APPLIED TO VEHICLE PURCHASES FROM FUTURE YEAR ALLOCATION (FY 2015/2016):	\$ <u>100,000</u>
3. OTHER FUNDS APPLIED TO ALT-FUEL VEHICLE PURCHASES (NOT TO EXCEED \$500,000 TOTAL PER ENTITY):	\$ <u>55,000</u>
4. TOTAL AB 2766 SUBVENTION FUNDS AND OTHER FUNDS APPLIED TO ALT-FUEL VEHICLE PURCHASES (SUM OF LINES 1, 2, AND 3):	\$ <u>155,000</u>
5. AMOUNT OF MSRC MATCH FUNDING REQUESTED FOR MEDIUM DUTY VEHICLE PURCHASE (\$1 FOR \$1 MATCH UP TO \$10,000 PER VEHICLE):	\$ <u>0</u>
6. AMOUNT OF MSRC MATCH FUNDING REQUESTED FOR HEAVY DUTY VEHICLE PURCHASE (\$1 FOR \$1 MATCH UP TO \$30,000 PER VEHICLE):	\$ <u>120,000</u>
7. ADDITIONAL PROJECT CO-FUNDING FROM OTHER SOURCES:	\$ <u>0</u>
8. TOTAL PROJECT COST:	\$ <u>275,000</u>

PART D – PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE
Purchase of Medium & Heavy-Duty Alternative Fuel Vehicles

Please provide, either in the space outlined below or separate attached sheet, a Milestone Schedule for your proposed vehicle purchase project. The schedule should include anticipated start and completion dates for each task, activity, or milestone identified in PART B, “Project Description/Statement of Work”.

The format requirements for the Project Implementation Schedule are flexible. A template is provided below:

Project Implementation Schedule: Purchase of Alternative-Fuel Vehicles

	PROJECT MILESTONE	START DATE	COMPLETION DATE
1.	Sign agreement with the South Coast AQMD and receive authorization to proceed (ATP)	NA	ATP
2.	Finalize vehicle options	ATP	ATP + 1 month
3.	Complete specification package and forward to dealers	ATP + 1 month	ATP + 1 month
4.	Receive and evaluate dealer quotes	ATP + 1 months	ATP + 2 months
5.	Process purchase order(s)	ATP + 2 months	ATP + 2 months
6.	Receive and test vehicles	ATP + 3 months	ATP + 6 months
7.	Schedule and conduct staff training	ATP + 3 months	ATP + 6 months
8.	Assign vehicle to service route	ATP + 3 months	ATP + 6 months
9.	Implement Media and Community Outreach	ATP + 6 months	ATP + 7 months
10.	Complete progress report	ATP + 6 months	ATP + 7 months
11.	Process all requests for reimbursements	ATP + 8 months	ATP +12 months
12.	Complete final report	ATP + 8 months	ATP + 12 months

BICYCLE INFRASTRUCTURE & RELATED PROGRAMS FORMS

PART A - APPLICANT INFORMATION – PA2015-11
Active Transportation Projects

A. Please provide the following applicant information in the space provided.

Applicant Name: CITY OF PALM SPRINGS

Address: 3200 E. Tahquitz Way
Palm Springs, California 92264

Contact Person: Michele Mician Title: Office of Sustainability Manager

Telephone Number: 760 323 8214 Fax #: 760 322 8360

E-Mail Address: Michele.mician@palmspringsca.gov

Contractor Registration
Number: _____

B. Please answer the following questions:

YES **NO**

4. Are you submitting a Joint Application with other Cities/Counties?
5. If "Yes", are you authorized to act in behalf of all participants?

6. If "Yes", please provide the names of all other project participants.
Please designate if the other participants are public agencies or
private entities:

PUBLIC **PRIVATE**

- c) _____
- d) _____

YES **NO**

If you answered "Yes" to questions 1 and 2, above, have you
attached a letter from each entity designating a lead agency and
authorizing that agency to act on behalf of the other participants?

PART B – PROJECT DESCRIPTION/STATEMENT OF WORK
Active Transportation Projects

A. Please indicate the category(s) of Bicycle Infrastructure or Related Programs for which an MSRC funding match is sought:

Pedestrian Projects

- Complete Streets Pedestrian Access Projects

Bicycle-Related Projects

- Bicycle Lanes (Class I & II)
- Bicycle Shared Lane Marking/Sharrows

Bicycle Infrastructure

- Bike Lockers
- Bike Racks
- “Bike Station”-type Amenities at City or County-Owned Transit Stations
- Bike Racks on Buses
- Road Surface Bicycle Detection Systems
- Bicycle Corrals at Intersections/Other Pavement Markings
- Bicycle Purchases (non-recreational)

Bike Sharing Programs

- Bicycles
- Docking Equipment
- Bike Sharing Technology Hardware & Software

Active Transportation Outreach & Education Projects

- Outreach & Education (\$50,000 maximum MSRC Match limitation; also see Section I.B.3.)

- A. **PROJECT DESCRIPTION:** Please describe the proposed bicycle project, including: a) technical description of the proposed project:

Bicycle Infrastructure

Partnering with neighboring cities and the Coachella Valley Association of Governments, the Office of Sustainability has been working for several years to implement a Non-Motorized Transportation Plan. Adopted by City Council in September of 2011, the Plan outlines actions designed to decrease dependency on motor vehicles including the creation a bicycle-friendly business district (BFBD). A bicycle-friendly district is a commercial district where people are encouraged to bike to the area to shop and dine, and where merchants and employees use bikes for business tasks and commuting. A BFBD creates a safe atmosphere for biking and integrates cycling into the district's daily operations.

The Palm Springs Office of Sustainability, collaborating with local business associations and merchants, has divided its Bicycle Friendly Business District into three distinctive segments: Uptown, Downtown, and South or the Curve. Each segment is denoted by a specific color; Orange for Uptown, Royal Blue or Green for Downtown and Yellow for South. Bike racks and hitches placed in each unique area match the corresponding color. The delineation of these areas has helped to highlight each neighborhood's personality.

In 2014, with funding from the MSRC, Palm Springs was able to install 57 bike racks in the Bicycle Friendly Business District. The city would like to continue with the development of the BFBD by installing twenty additional bike racks.

- B. **STATEMENT OF WORK:** Please provide a Statement of Work for the proposed bicycle infrastructure or related project. Include all Project Tasks as they relate to project design, development, and implementation. Each Task should be described with sufficient detail to adequately convey the work to be performed.

The Palm Spring Office of Sustainability will have complete responsibility for the development and implementation of all sub-projects of the Active Transportation Projects.

Final locations for the twenty bike racks will be determined as the City staff enlists additional merchants into the program and determines where additional racks are needed.

Installation of the bike racks will be subcontracted to a local contractor. Bids will be secured and evaluated. Selection will be made based on price and qualifications.

A detailed task list for the project is presented on page 6 of this application.

PART C - PROJECT BUDGET
Active Transportation Projects

A. Please provide your Current Unallocated Subvention Fund Balance: \$ 0

B. Please provide the following Bicycle Project Cost by Category Information:

PROJECT COSTS BY FUNDING CATEGORY	AMOUNT
1. AB 2766 SUBVENTION FUNDS APPLIED TO BICYCLE PROJECT FROM EXISTING UNALLOCATED BALANCE:	\$ <u> 0</u>
2. AB 2766 SUBVENTION FUNDS APPLIED TO BICYCLE PROJECT FROM NEXT YEAR ALLOCATION (FY 2015/2016):	\$ <u> 0</u>
3. OTHER FUNDS APPLIED TO BICYCLE PROJECT (NOT TO EXCEED \$400,000):	\$ <u> 40,000</u>
4. TOTAL AB 2766 SUBVENTION FUNDS AND OTHER FUNDS APPLIED TO BICYCLE PROJECT (SUM OF LINES 1, 2, and 3):	\$ <u> 40,000</u>
5. AMOUNT OF MSRC MATCH FUNDING REQUESTED (MAXIMUM AMOUNT IS EQUAL TO LINE 4 (DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR MATCH OF LINE 4 NOT TO EXCEED \$500,000*):	\$ <u> 40,000</u>
6. ADDITIONAL PROJECT CO-FUNDING FROM OTHER SOURCES:	\$ <u> 0</u>
7. TOTAL PROJECT COST:	\$ <u> 80,000</u>

*Active Transportation Education & Outreach Projects are limited to a maximum MSRC match of \$50,000.

PART C - PROJECT BUDGET CONTINUED
Active Transportation Programs

C. As applicable, please list all bicycle project costs by Cost Element. Please provide as much detail as practicable when specifying project costs. For example, please provide labor categories, hourly rates, number of hours, etc. when defining labor costs.

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT COSTS (bicycles or related infrastructure hardware, etc.):

1. <u>20 "bike" Bike Racks @ \$1,000</u>	\$ <u>20,000</u>
2. <u>Bike Outreach and Education Materials</u>	\$ <u>20,000</u>
3. _____	\$ _____
TOTAL CAPITAL EQUIPMENT COSTS:	\$ <u>40,000</u>

DIRECT LABOR COSTS:

1. _____ LABOR HOURS x _____ \$/HOUR =	\$ _____
2. _____ LABOR HOURS x _____ \$/HOUR =	\$ _____
3. _____ LABOR HOURS x _____ \$/HOUR =	\$ _____
4. _____ LABOR HOURS x _____ \$/HOUR =	\$ _____
TOTAL DIRECT LABOR COSTS:	\$ _____

OTHER DIRECT COSTS, INCLUDING SUBCONTRACTORS:

1. <u>Installation of 20 bike racks @ \$500 each</u>	\$ <u>10,000</u>
2. <u>Bike Outreach and Education Activities - contracted</u>	\$ <u>30,000</u>
3. _____	\$ _____
4. _____	\$ _____
5. _____	\$ _____
TOTAL OTHER DIRECT COSTS:	\$ <u>40,000</u>

TOTAL PROJECT COST:	\$ <u>80,000</u>
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PART D - PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE
Active Transportation Programs

Please provide, either in the space outlined below or separate attached sheet, a Milestone Schedule for your proposed Match Program project. The schedule should include anticipated start and completion dates for each task, activity, or milestone identified in PART B, “Project Description/Statement of Work”.

The format requirements for the Project Implementation Schedule are flexible. A template is provided below:

Implementation Schedule: Active Transportation Programs

	PROJECT MILESTONE	START DATE	COMPLETION DATE
1.	Receive agreement from AQMD	ATP	ATP
2.	Develop City Council Agenda Report	ATP	ATP + 1 month
3.	Secure City Council approval to proceed; execute agreement with AQMD	ATP +1 month	ATP + 2months
4.	Coordinate with Businesses and determine locations for bike racks	ATP + 2	ATP + 4
5.	Complete Specifications and Solicit Price Quotes	ATP + 2	ATP + 3
6.	Order Bike Racks	ATP + 3	ATP + 4
7.	Determine final list of outreach activities	ATP + 2	ATP + 3
8.	Order promotional materials	ATP + 2	ATP + 3
9.	Develop and sign contracts with subcontractors	ATP + 2	ATP +3
10.	Develop Public Outreach Plan (MSRC grant only)	ATP + 3	ATP + 4
11.	Submit Progress Report	ATP + 5	ATP + 6
12.	Receive and install bike racks	ATP + 6	ATP +6
13.	Complete public outreach for grant	ATP + 10	ATP + 11
14.	Complete Final Report and Standard Invoice	ATP + 11	ATP + 12

January 12, 2016

Mr. Marcus Fuller
City of Palm Springs
3200 E. Tahquitz Way
Palm Springs, CA 92264

Dear Mr. Fuller:

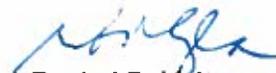
Please find attached two original copies of Contract Number ML16038 for signatures. This contract is to Install Bike Lanes and Purchase of 4 Heavy-Duty Vehicles. Please sign the signature page provided in the contract, and return both copies to me. If your agency's policy compels you to use a separate signature page, make sure to include the MSRC/SCAQMD contract number on the additional page.

Rachel Valenzuela
South Coast AQMD/MSRC
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

If we do not receive the signed contract within 12 months from the date this letter, we reserve the right to terminate negotiations. If negotiations are terminated, the amount previously awarded will revert to the AB 2766 Discretionary Fund.

Once the contract has been executed, I will return to you a copy for your files. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call me at (909) 396-3101.

Sincerely,



Rachel B. Valenzuela
Contracts Assistant
MSRC Contracts Administration
rachel@cleantransportationfunding.org

Attachments



AB 2766/MSRC LOCAL GOVERNMENT MATCH PROGRAM CONTRACT

1. **PARTIES** - The parties to this Contract are the South Coast Air Quality Management District (hereinafter referred to as "SCAQMD") whose address is 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California 91765-4178, and the City of Palm Springs (hereinafter referred to as "CONTRACTOR") whose address is 3200 East Tahquitz Way, Palm Springs, California 92264.

2. **RECITALS**
 - A. SCAQMD is the local agency with primary responsibility for regulating stationary source air pollution within the geographical boundaries of the South Coast Air Quality Management District in the State of California (State). SCAQMD is authorized under State Health & Safety Code Section 44225 (AB 2766) to levy a fee on motor vehicles for the purpose of reducing air pollution from such vehicles and to implement the California Clean Air Act.
 - B. Under AB 2766, SCAQMD's Governing Board has authorized the imposition of the statutorily set motor vehicle fee. By taking such action, the State's Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) is required to collect such fee and remit it periodically to SCAQMD.
 - C. AB 2766 further mandates that thirty (30) percent of such vehicle registration fees be placed by SCAQMD into a separate account for the sole purpose of implementing and monitoring programs to reduce air pollution from motor vehicles.
 - D. AB 2766 creates a regional Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee (MSRC) to develop a work program to fund projects from the separate account. Pursuant to approval of the work program by SCAQMD's Governing Board, SCAQMD authorized this Contract with CONTRACTOR for equipment or services described in Attachment 1 - Statement of Work, expressly incorporated herein by this reference and made a part hereof of this Contract.
 - E. CONTRACTOR has met the requirements for receipt of AB 2766 Discretionary Funds as set forth in CONTRACTOR's Local Government Match Program Application/Proposal dated June 1, 2015.
 - F. CONTRACTOR is authorized to do business in the State of California and attests that it is in good tax standing with the California Franchise Tax Board.
 - G. All parties to this Contract have had the opportunity to have this Contract reviewed by their attorney.

3. **DMV FEES** - CONTRACTOR acknowledges that SCAQMD cannot guarantee that the amount of fees to be collected under AB 2766 will be sufficient to fund this Contract. CONTRACTOR further acknowledges that payment under this Contract is contingent upon SCAQMD receiving sufficient funds from the DMV, and that SCAQMD assumes no responsibility for the collection and remittance of motor vehicle registration fees.

4. **AUDIT AND RECORDS RETENTION**
 - A. CONTRACTOR shall, at least once every two years, or within two years of the termination of the Contract if the term is less than two years, be subject to an audit by SCAQMD or its authorized representative to determine if the revenues received by CONTRACTOR were spent for the reduction of pollution from motor vehicles pursuant to the Clean Air Act of 1988.
 - B. CONTRACTOR agrees to maintain records related to this Contract during the Contract term and continue to retain these records for a period of two years beyond the Contract term, except that in no case shall CONTRACTOR be required to retain more than the most recent five years' records. SCAQMD shall coordinate such audit through CONTRACTOR'S audit staff.

- C. If an amount is found to be inappropriately expended, SCAQMD may withhold funding, or seek reimbursement, from CONTRACTOR in the amount equal to the amount that was inappropriately expended. Such withholding shall not be construed as SCAQMD's sole remedy and shall not relieve CONTRACTOR of its obligation to perform under the terms of this Contract.
5. TERM - The term of this Contract is for seventy six (76) months from the date of execution by both parties, unless terminated earlier as provided for in the TERMINATION clause of this Contract, or the term is extended by amendment of this Contract in writing. No work shall commence prior to the Contract start date, except at CONTRACTOR's cost and risk, and no charges are authorized until this Contract is fully executed, subject to the provisions stated in the PRE-CONTRACT COSTS clause of this Contract.
6. SUCCESSORS-IN-INTEREST - This Contract, and the obligations arising under the Contract, shall be binding on and inure to the benefit of CONTRACTOR and their executors, administrators, successors, and assigns.
7. REPORTING - CONTRACTOR shall submit reports to SCAQMD as outlined in Attachment 1 - Statement of Work. SCAQMD reserves the right to review, comment, and request changes to any report produced as a result of this Contract.
8. TERMINATION
- A. In the event any party fails to comply with any term or condition of this Contract, or fails to provide services in the manner agreed upon by the parties, including, but not limited to, the requirements of Attachment 1 – Statement of Work, this failure shall constitute a breach of this Contract. The non-breaching party shall notify the breaching party that it must cure this breach or provide written notification of its intention to terminate this contract. Notification shall be provided in the manner set forth in the NOTICES clause of this Contract. The non-breaching party reserves all rights under law and equity to enforce this Contract and recover damages.
- B. SCAQMD reserves the right to terminate this Contract, in whole or in part, without cause, upon thirty (30) days' written notice. Once such notice has been given, CONTRACTOR shall, except as and to the extent or directed otherwise by SCAQMD, discontinue any Work being performed under this Contract and cancel any of CONTRACTOR's orders for materials, facilities, and supplies in connection with such Work, and shall use its best efforts to procure termination of existing subcontracts upon terms satisfactory to SCAQMD. Thereafter, CONTRACTOR shall perform only such services as may be necessary to preserve and protect any Work already in progress and to dispose of any property as requested by SCAQMD.
- C. CONTRACTOR shall be paid in accordance with this Contract for all Work performed before the effective date of termination under section B of the TERMINATION clause of this Contract. Before expiration of the thirty (30) days' written notice, CONTRACTOR shall promptly deliver to SCAQMD all copies of documents and other information and data prepared or developed by CONTRACTOR under this Contract with the exception of a record copy of such materials, which may be retained by CONTRACTOR.
9. STOP WORK - SCAQMD may, at any time, by written notice to CONTRACTOR, require CONTRACTOR to stop all or any part of the Statement of Work tasks in this Contract. A stop work order may be issued for reasons including, but not limited to, the project exceeding the budget, out of scope work, delay in project schedule, or misrepresentations. Upon receipt of the stop work order, CONTRACTOR shall immediately take all necessary steps to comply with the order. CONTRACTOR shall resume the work only upon receipt of written instructions from SCAQMD cancelling the stop work order. CONTRACTOR agrees and

understands that CONTRACTOR will not be paid for performing work while the stop work order is in effect, unless SCAQMD agrees to do so in its written cancellation of the stop work order.

10. **INSURANCE** - CONTRACTOR represents that it is permissibly self-insured and will maintain such self-insurance in accordance with applicable provisions of California law throughout the term of this Contract. CONTRACTOR shall provide evidence of sufficient coverage during the term of this Contract and any extensions thereof that meet or exceed the minimum requirements set forth by the SCAQMD below. The certificate of self-insurance shall be mailed to: SCAQMD, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178, Attention: Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator. **The SCAQMD Contract Number must be included on the face of the certificate.** If CONTRACTOR fails to maintain the required insurance coverage, SCAQMD reserves the right to terminate the Contract or purchase such additional insurance and bill CONTRACTOR or deduct the cost thereof from any payments owed to CONTRACTOR. Minimum insurance coverages are as follows:
 - A. Worker's compensation insurance in accordance with either California or other state's applicable statutory requirements.
 - B. General Liability insurance with a limit of at least \$1,000,000 per occurrence, and \$2,000,000 in general aggregate.
 - C. Automobile Liability insurance with limits of at least \$100,000 per person and \$300,000 per accident for bodily injuries and \$50,000 in property damage, or \$1,000,000 combined single limit for bodily injury or property damage.
11. **INDEMNIFICATION** - CONTRACTOR agrees to hold harmless, defend and indemnify SCAQMD, its officers, employees, agents, representatives, and successors-in-interest against any and all loss, damage, costs, lawsuits, claims, demands, causes of action, judgments, attorney's fees, or any other expenses arising from or related to any third party claim against SCAQMD, its officers, employees, agents, representatives, or successors in interest that arise or result in whole or in part, from any actual or alleged act or omission of CONTRACTOR, its employees, subcontractors, agents or representatives in the performance of this Contract. This Indemnification Clause shall survive the expiration or termination (for any reason) of the Contract and shall remain in full force and effect.
12. **DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTY** - The purchase or lease of funded vehicles/equipment is the CONTRACTOR's decision. The SCAQMD does not make any express or implied warranty of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or otherwise, quality or usefulness of the technology or product. Without limiting the foregoing, the SCAQMD will not be financially responsible, or otherwise liable, for the installation or performance of the vehicle/equipment.
13. **PAYMENT**
 - A. SCAQMD shall reimburse CONTRACTOR up to a total amount of Two Hundred Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$230,000) in accordance with Attachment 2 – Payment Schedule expressly incorporated herein by this reference and made a part hereof of the Contract.
 - B. A withhold amount or percentage (if any) shall be identified in the Payment Schedule, and such amount shall be withheld from each invoice. Upon satisfactory completion of project and final acceptance of work and the final report, CONTRACTOR's invoice for the withheld amount shall be released. Proof of project completion shall include a Final Report detailing the project goals and accomplishments, data

collected during project performance, if any, documentation of significant results, and emissions reduction input data needed for calculation of emissions reductions.

- C. Any funds not expended upon early Contract termination or Contract completion shall revert to the AB 2766 Discretionary Fund. Payment of charges shall be made by SCAQMD to CONTRACTOR within thirty (30) days after approval by SCAQMD of an itemized invoice prepared and furnished by CONTRACTOR.
- D. An invoice submitted to SCAQMD for payment must be prepared in duplicate, on company letterhead, and list SCAQMD's contract number, period covered by invoice, and CONTRACTOR's social security number or Employer Identification Number and submitted to:

South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
Attn: Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator

- 1. Charges for equipment, material, and supply costs, travel expenses, subcontractors, and other charges, as applicable, must be itemized by CONTRACTOR. Reimbursement for equipment, material, supplies, subcontractors, and other charges, as applicable, shall be made at actual cost. Supporting documentation must be provided for all individual charges (with the exception of direct labor charges provided by CONTRACTOR).
 - 2. SCAQMD shall pay CONTRACTOR for travel-related expenses only if such travel is expressly set forth in Attachment 2 – Payment Schedule of this Contract or pre-authorized by SCAQMD in writing.
 - 3. CONTRACTOR's failure to provide receipts shall be grounds for SCAQMD's non-reimbursement of such charges. CONTRACTOR may reduce payments on invoices by those charges for which receipts were not provided.
 - 4. CONTRACTOR must submit final invoice no later than ninety (90) days after the termination date of this Contract or invoice may not be paid.
14. COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE LAWS - CONTRACTOR agrees to comply with all federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, codes and regulations and orders of public authorities in the performance of this Contract. CONTRACTOR must also ensure that the vehicles and/or equipment to be purchased, leased or installed is in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local air quality rules and regulations, and that it will maintain compliance for the full Contract term. CONTRACTOR shall ensure that the provisions of this clause are included in all subcontracts.
15. MOBILE SOURCE EMISSION REDUCTION CREDITS (MSERCs)
- A. The MSRC has adopted a policy that no MSERCs resulting from AB 2766 Discretionary Funds may be generated and/or sold.
 - B. CONTRACTOR has the opportunity to generate MSERCs as a by-product of the project if a portion of the air quality benefits attributable to the project resulted from funding sources other than AB2766. These MSERCs, which are issued by SCAQMD, are based upon the quantified vehicle miles traveled (VMT) by project vehicles or other activity data as appropriate. Therefore, a portion of prospective MSERCs, generated as a result of AB 2766 Funds, must be retired. The portion of prospective credits funded by the AB 2766 program, and which are subject to retirement, shall be referred to as "AB 2766-MSERCs."
 - C. The determination of AB 2766-MSERC's is to be prorated based upon the AB 2766 program's contribution to the cost associated with the air quality benefits. In the case where AB 2766 Discretionary

Funds are used to pay for the full differential cost of a new alternative fuel vehicle or for the retrofitting or repowering of an existing vehicle, all MSERCs attributable to AB 2766 Discretionary Funds must be retired. The determination of AB 2766-MSERCs for infrastructure and other ancillary items is to be prorated based upon the AB 2766 program's contribution to the associated air quality benefits. Determination of the project's overall cost will be on a case-by-case basis at the time an MSERC application is submitted. SCAQMD staff, at the time an MSERC application is submitted, will calculate total MSERCs and retire the AB 2766-MSERCs. CONTRACTOR would then receive the balance of the MSERCs not associated with AB 2766 funding.

16. NOTICES - All notices that are required under this Contract shall be provided in the manner set forth herein, unless specified otherwise. Notice to a party shall be delivered to the attention of the person listed below, or to such other person or persons as may hereafter be designated by that party in writing. Notice shall be in writing sent by email, U.S. Mail, express, certified, return receipt requested, or a nationally recognized overnight courier service. In the case of email communications, valid notice shall be deemed to have been delivered upon sending, provided the sender obtained an electronic confirmation of delivery. Email communications shall be deemed to have been received on the date of such transmission, provided such date was a business day (Tuesday-Friday) and delivered prior to 5:30pm Pacific Standard Time. Otherwise, receipt of email communications shall be deemed to have occurred on the following business day. In the case of U.S. Mail notice, notice shall be deemed to be received when delivered or five (5) business days after deposit in the U. S. Mail. In the case of a nationally recognized overnight courier service, notice shall be deemed received when delivered (written receipt of delivery).

SCAQMD:

South Coast Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178

Attn: Cynthia Ravenstein, MSRC Contracts Administrator, email: cravenstein@aqmd.gov

CONTRACTOR:

City of Palm Springs
3200 E. Tahquitz Way
Palm Springs, CA 92264

Attn: Marcus Fuller, email: Marcus.Fuller@palmspringsca.gov

17. INDEPENDENT CONTRACTOR - CONTRACTOR is an independent contractor. CONTRACTOR, its officers, employees, agents, representatives, or subcontractors shall in no sense be considered employees or agents of SCAQMD, nor shall CONTRACTOR, its officers, employees, agents, representatives, or subcontractors be entitled to or eligible to participate in any benefits, privileges, or plans, given or extended by SCAQMD to its employees. SCAQMD will not supervise, direct, or have control over, or be responsible for, CONTRACTOR's or subcontractor's means, methods, techniques, work sequences or procedures, or for the safety precautions and programs incident thereto, or for any failure by them to comply with any local, state, or federal laws, or rules or regulations, including state minimum wage laws and OSHA requirements.
18. SUBCONTRACTOR APPROVAL - If CONTRACTOR intends to subcontract all or a portion of the work under this Contract, then CONTRACTOR must first obtain written approval from SCAQMD's Executive Officer or designee prior to subcontracting any work. Any material changes to the subcontract(s) that affect the scope of work, deliverable schedule, and/or payment/cost schedule shall also require the prior written approval of

the SCAQMD Executive Officer or designee. No subcontract charges will be reimbursed unless the required approvals have been obtained from SCAQMD.

19. OWNERSHIP - Title and full ownership rights to any equipment purchased under this Contract shall at all times remain with CONTRACTOR.

20. SECURITY INTEREST - CONTRACTOR hereby grants SCAQMD a security interest in any and all equipment purchased, in whole or in part, with funding provided by SCAQMD pursuant to this Contract. CONTRACTOR acknowledges and agrees that SCAQMD shall have all lien rights as a secured creditor on any and all equipment purchased in whole or in part by the CONTRACTOR, under this Contract or any amendments thereto. The SCAQMD shall have lien rights in effect until the CONTRACTOR satisfies all terms under the Contract, including but not limited to, the use and reporting requirements. **Accordingly, CONTRACTOR further agrees that SCAQMD is authorized to file a UCC filing statement or similar security instrument to secure its interests in the equipment that is the subject of the Contract.** In the event CONTRACTOR files for bankruptcy protection, CONTRACTOR shall notify SCAQMD within 10 business days of such filing.

21. NON-DISCRIMINATION - In the performance of this Contract, CONTRACTOR shall not discriminate in recruiting, hiring, promotion, demotion, or termination practices on the basis of race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, age, or physical handicap and shall comply with the provisions of the California Fair Employment & Housing Act (Government Code Section 12900, *et seq.*), the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and all amendments thereto, Executive Order No. 11246 (30 Federal Register 12319), and all administrative rules and regulations issued pursuant to said Acts and Order. CONTRACTOR shall likewise require each subcontractor to comply with this clause and shall include in each such subcontract language similar to this clause.

22. CITIZENSHIP AND ALIEN STATUS
 - A. CONTRACTOR warrants that it fully complies with all laws regarding the employment of aliens and others, and that its employees performing services hereunder meet the citizenship or alien status requirements contained in federal and state statutes and regulations including, but not limited to, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-603). CONTRACTOR shall obtain from all covered employees performing services hereunder all verification and other documentation of employees' eligibility status required by federal statutes and regulations as they currently exist and as they may be hereafter amended. CONTRACTOR shall have a continuing obligation to verify and document the continuing employment authorization and authorized alien status of employees performing services under this Contract to insure continued compliance with all federal statutes and regulations. Notwithstanding the above, CONTRACTOR, in the performance of this Contract, shall not discriminate against any person in violation of 8 USC Section 1324b.
 - B. CONTRACTOR shall retain such documentation for all covered employees for the period described by law. CONTRACTOR shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless SCAQMD, its officers and employees from employer sanctions and other liability which may be assessed against CONTRACTOR or SCAQMD, or both in connection with any alleged violation of federal statutes or regulations pertaining to the eligibility for employment of persons performing services under this Contract.

23. ASSIGNMENT AND TRANSFER OF EQUIPMENT
 - A. The rights and responsibilities granted hereby may not be assigned, sold, licensed, or otherwise transferred by CONTRACTOR without the prior written consent of SCAQMD, and any attempt by CONTRACTOR to do so shall be void upon inception.

- B. CONTRACTOR agrees to obtain SCAQMD's written consent to any assignment, sale, license or transfer of Equipment, if any, prior to completing the transaction. CONTRACTOR shall inform the proposed assignee, buyer, licensee or transferee (collectively referred to here as "Buyer") of the terms of this Contract. CONTRACTOR is responsible for establishing contact between SCAQMD and the Buyer and shall assist SCAQMD in facilitating the transfer of this Contract's terms and conditions to the Buyer. **CONTRACTOR will not be relieved of the legal obligation to fulfill the terms and conditions of this Contract until and unless the Buyer has assumed responsibility of this Contract's terms and conditions through an executed contract with SCAQMD.**
24. NON-EFFECT OF WAIVER - The failure of CONTRACTOR or SCAQMD to insist upon the performance of any or all of the terms, covenants, or conditions of this Contract, or failure to exercise any rights or remedies hereunder, shall not be construed as a waiver or relinquishment of the future performance of any such terms, covenants, or conditions, or of the future exercise of such rights or remedies, unless otherwise provided for herein.
25. TAX IMPLICATIONS FROM RECEIPT OF MSRC FUNDS - CONTRACTOR is advised to consult a tax attorney regarding potential tax implications from receipt of MSRC funds.
26. ATTORNEYS' FEES - In the event any action is filed in connection with the enforcement or interpretation of this Contract, each party in said action shall pay its own attorneys' fees and costs.
27. FORCE MAJEURE - Neither SCAQMD nor CONTRACTOR shall be liable or deemed to be in default for any delay or failure in performance under this Contract or interruption of services resulting, directly or indirectly, from acts of God, civil or military authority, acts of public enemy, war, strikes, labor disputes, shortages of suitable parts, materials, labor or transportation, or any similar cause beyond the reasonable control of SCAQMD or CONTRACTOR.
28. SEVERABILITY - In the event that any one or more of the provisions contained in this Contract shall for any reason be held to be unenforceable in any respect by a court of competent jurisdiction, such holding shall not affect any other provisions of this Contract, and the Contract shall then be construed as if such unenforceable provisions are not a part hereof.
29. HEADINGS - Headings on the clauses of this Contract are for convenience and reference only, and the words contained therein shall in no way be held to explain, modify, amplify, or aid in the interpretation, construction, or meaning of the provisions of this Contract.
30. DUPLICATE EXECUTION - This Contract is executed in duplicate. Each signed copy shall have the force and effect of an original.
31. GOVERNING LAW - This Contract shall be construed and interpreted and the legal relations created thereby shall be determined in accordance with the laws of the State of California. Venue for resolution of any disputes under this Contract shall be Los Angeles County, California.
32. PRE-CONTRACT COSTS - Any costs incurred by CONTRACTOR prior to CONTRACTOR receipt of a fully executed Contract shall be incurred solely at the risk of the CONTRACTOR. In the event that a formal Contract is not executed, neither the MSRC nor the SCAQMD shall be liable for any amounts expended in anticipation of a formal Contract. If a formal Contract does result, pre-contract cost expenditures authorized

by the Contract will be reimbursed in accordance with the Payment Schedule and payment provision of the Contract.

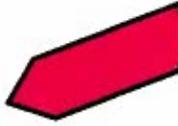
33. CHANGE TERMS - Changes to any part of this Contract must be requested in writing by CONTRACTOR and approved by MSRC in accordance with MSRC policies and procedures. CONTRACTOR must make requests a minimum of 90 days prior to desired effective date of change. All modifications to this Contract shall be in writing and signed by the authorized representatives of the parties. Fueling station location changes shall not be approved under any circumstances.
34. PREVAILING WAGES – CONTRACTOR is alerted to the prevailing wage requirements of California Labor Code section 1770 et seq., and the compliance monitoring and enforcement of such requirements by the Department of Industrial Relations ("DIR"). CONTRACTOR and all of CONTRACTOR's subcontractors must comply with the California Public Works Contractor Registration Program and must be registered with the DIR to participate in public works projects. CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for determining the applicability of the provisions of California Labor Code and complying with the same, including, without limitation, obtaining from the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations the general prevailing rate of per diem wages and the general prevailing rate for holiday and overtime work, making the same available to any interested party upon request, paying any applicable prevailing rates, posting copies thereof at the job site and flowing all applicable prevailing wage rate requirements to its subcontractors. Proof of compliance with these requirements must be provided to SCAQMD upon request. CONTRACTOR shall indemnify, defend and hold harmless the South Coast Air Quality Management District against any and all claims, demands, damages, defense costs or liabilities based on failure to adhere to the above referenced statutes.
35. ENTIRE CONTRACT - This Contract represents the entire agreement between CONTRACTOR and SCAQMD. There are no understandings, representations, or warranties of any kind except as expressly set forth herein. No waiver, alteration, or modification of any of the provisions herein shall be binding on any party unless in writing and signed by the authorized representative of the party against whom enforcement of such waiver, alteration, or modification is sought.
36. AUTHORITY - The signator hereto represents and warrants that he or she is authorized and empowered and has the legal capacity to execute this Contract and to legally bind CONTRACTOR both in an operational and financial capacity and that the requirements and obligations under this Contract are legally enforceable and binding on CONTRACTOR.

(THE REMAINDER OF THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties to this Contract have caused this Contract to be duly executed on their behalf by their authorized representatives.

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

CITY OF PALM SPRINGS



By: _____
Dr. William A. Burke, Chairman, Governing Board

By: _____
Name:
Title:

Date: _____

Date: _____

ATTEST:
Saundra McDaniel, Clerk of the Board

By: _____

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Kurt R. Wiese, General Counsel

By:  _____

//MSRC Master Boilerplate
Revised December 16, 2014

**Attachment 1
Statement of Work
City of Palm Springs
Contract Number ML16038**

1. Project Elements

- A. **Purchase CNG-fueled Vehicles:** The City of Palm Springs (hereinafter referred to as "CONTRACTOR") is to purchase four heavy-duty compressed natural gas (CNG) on-road vehicles, each equipped with a dedicated CNG engine as specified below. Each heavy-duty vehicle must have a GVWR greater than 14,000 pounds. Each heavy-duty engine must be certified by the California Air Resources Board at, or cleaner than, the 2010 heavy-duty engine emission standards of 0.2 g/bhp-hr for oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and 0.01 g/bhp-hr for particulate matter (PM).

Vehicles	Life Expectancy
(1) Passenger van	10 years
(1) Flatbed truck	15 years
(1) Dump truck	15 years
(1) Utility truck	10 years

- B. **Install Class II Bicycle Lanes:** CONTRACTOR is also to install Class II bicycle lane (striped lane for one-way bicycle travel adjacent to auto travel lanes) improvements along approximately 4,000 linear feet of roadway. Lanes are to be constructed on both sides of the following roadway locations within the City of Palm Springs:

- i. Barona Road from E. Palm Canyon Drive to E. Morongo Trail;
- ii. E. Morongo Trail from Barona Road to S. Araby Drive;
- iii. Calle El Segundo from Saturnino Road to E. Ramon Road;
- iv. Mesquite Avenue from Vella Road to Gene Autry Trail; and
- v. S. Palm Canyon Drive from Murray Canyon Drive to Acanto Drive.

- C. **Install Shared Lane Markings:** CONTRACTOR is also to install shared lane markings (sharrows) which indicate to cyclists the proper position to ride within the travel lane and alert motorists that the travel lane is to be shared with bicyclists along approximately 37,000 linear feet of roadway. Sharrow stencils are to be applied at least once every 250 feet on both sides of the following roadway locations within the City of Palm Springs:

- i. Mesquite Avenue from El Cielo Road to Vella Road;
- ii. N. Palm Canyon Drive from Alejo Road to Ramon Road;
- iii. N. Cerritos Road from E. Joyce Drive to Amado Road;
- iv. E. Joyce Drive from N. Sunrise Way to N. Farrell Drive;
- v. N. Farrell Drive from E. Joyce Drive to E. Racquet Club Road;
- vi. 34th Avenue from Crossley Road to Marguerite Street;
- vii. E. Amado Road from N. Sunrise Way to N. Farrell Drive;
- viii. S. Camino Real from S. Calle Palo Fierro to E. Palm Canyon Drive;
- ix. S. Civic Drive from E. Tahquitz Canyon Way to E. Baristo Way;
- x. Escoba Drive from El Cielo Road to E. Palm Canyon Drive;
- xi. E. Francis Drive from N. Indian Canyon Drive to N. Farrell Drive;

**Attachment 1
Statement of Work
City of Palm Springs
Contract Number ML16038**

- xii. N. Hermosa Drive from E. Tachevah Drive to E. Arenas Road;
- xiii. E. Mesquite Avenue from S. Palm Canyon Drive to S. Calle Palo Fierro;
- xiv. E. Paseo El Mirador from N. Via Miraleste to N. Sunrise Way;
- xv. Sunny Dunes Road from El Cielo Road to S. Gene Autry Trail;
- xvi. E. Tamarisk Road from N. Palm Canyon Drive to N. Farrell Drive; and
- xvii. Twin Palms Drive from S. Palm Canyon Drive to S. La Verne Way.

CONTRACTOR shall be reimbursed according to Attachment 2 - Payment Schedule.

2. Operation Requirements and Reimbursement for Noncompliance - Vehicles

Vehicles are required to operate for a minimum of five years, but it is expected that the vehicles will continue to operate for their entire life expectancy. CONTRACTOR is obligated to comply with the geographical restriction requirements as follows:

- A. Each of the vehicles funded under this Contract must accrue at least 85% of its annual mileage or engine hours of operation within the geographical boundaries of the South Coast Air Quality Management District for a period of no less than five (5) years from the date the vehicle enters service (new vehicles) or returns to service (repowered vehicles). Should CONTRACTOR deviate from or fail to comply with this obligation, CONTRACTOR shall reimburse SCAQMD for a prorated share of the funds provided for the vehicle as indicated in the table below:

5 year Operations Obligation Termination Occurs	Percentage of MSRC Funds to be Reimbursed
Within Year 1	100%
Between Years 1-2	80%
Between Years 2-3	60%
Between Years 3-4	40%
Between Years 4-5	20%
After Year 5	0%

- B. The appropriate reimbursable amount shall be paid to SCAQMD within sixty (60) days from the date the vehicle ceases to operate in accordance with the geographical restriction.
- C. Should CONTRACTOR sell, lease, transfer, assign or otherwise divest itself of the vehicles during the five year period referred to above, notice shall be provided to SCAQMD no less than 30 days preceding the sale, lease, transfer, or assignment is effectuated. The agreement effectuating the sale, lease, transfer or assignment shall state that the SCAQMD is an intended third-party beneficiary of the agreement and shall include the following requirement: the obligation to accrue mileage within the South Coast Air Quality Management District shall be a continuing obligation of the subsequent purchaser, lessee, transferee, successor in interest, heir or assign and shall remain in full force and effect until the expiration of the five year operation period. This obligation shall

**Attachment 1
Statement of Work
City of Palm Springs
Contract Number ML16038**

be passed down to any subsequent purchaser, lessee or transferee during this five year term and SCAQMD shall be an intended third-party beneficiary of any subsequent agreement. Upon receiving notice of any subsequent sale, lease, transfer, assignment or other divestiture, SCAQMD may elect to either require the reimbursement specified above, or require the subsequent purchaser, lessee, transferee or assignee to comply with the continuing obligation to operate the vehicle for a period of no less than five (5) years from the date the vehicle entered service (new vehicles) or re-service (re-powered vehicles). Notice of SCAQMD's election of remedies shall be provided to CONTRACTOR and any subsequent purchaser, lessee, transferee or assignee in a timely fashion.

3. Display of MSRC Logo

CONTRACTOR agrees to permanently display one MSRC decal in a prominent location on each vehicle purchased pursuant to this Contract. Decals will be provided by SCAQMD upon notification that each subject vehicle and/or station becomes operational. Decals are approximately twelve (12) inches in height and eighteen (18) inches in width (Note: a smaller decal may be provided if CONTRACTOR demonstrates that application of the standard decal is not feasible). CONTRACTOR shall maintain decal for life of equipment subject to this Contract. Should any decal become damaged, faded, or otherwise unreadable, CONTRACTOR shall request replacement decal from SCAQMD and apply new decal in the same or other prominent location. SCAQMD shall not be responsible for damage to paint or other surfaces arising from application or removal of decals.

4. Promotion

CONTRACTOR shall prepare and submit a proposed Public Outreach Plan to promote the MSRC's co-funding of the vehicles and bicycle lane improvements. Acceptable outreach may include, but is not limited to, notices in CONTRACTOR mailings to residents, newspaper notices, flyers, and information items at CONTRACTOR Board meetings and community events. The Public Outreach Plan shall automatically be deemed approved 30 days following receipt by SCAQMD staff, unless SCAQMD staff notify CONTRACTOR in writing of a Public Outreach Plan deficiency. CONTRACTOR shall implement the approved Public Outreach Plan in accordance with the Project Schedule below.

5. Reports

Quarterly Reports: Until vehicles are entered into service and bicycle lane improvements are complete, CONTRACTOR shall provide quarterly progress reports that summarize the project results to date including, but not limited to: tasks completed, issues or problems encountered, resolutions implemented, and progress to date. Progress reports that do not comply will be returned to the CONTRACTOR as inadequate.

Final Report: A Final Report shall be submitted by the CONTRACTOR in the format provided by SCAQMD staff. Report shall include, at a minimum: a) an executive summary; and b) a detailed discussion of the results and conclusions of this project. CONTRACTOR will identify

**Attachment 1
Statement of Work
City of Palm Springs
Contract Number ML16038**

any barriers encountered and solutions developed to overcome the barriers, and impact of project on future alternative fuel and bicycle transportation projects.

6. Project Schedule

CONTRACTOR shall comply with the increments of progress identified in the following chart. The completion month for each task is based on the date of Contract execution.

Task	Completion
Order vehicles	Month 5
Select contractor to implement bicycle lane improvements	Month 6
Submit Public Outreach Plan	Month 7
Enter vehicles into service	Month 9
Complete bicycle lane improvements	Month 13
Implement Public Outreach Plan	Month 15
Quarterly reports	Months 4, 7, and 10
Final Report	Month 16

**Attachment 2
Payment Schedule
City of Palm Springs
Contract Number ML16038**

Cost Breakdown

Project Element	Maximum AB2766 Discretionary Funds payable under this Contract	CONTRACTOR AB2766 Subvention Funds Applied	Other Funds Applied to Match	Additional Project Co-Funding (not matched)	Total Cost
Purchase CNG-fueled vehicles	\$120,000 (not to exceed \$30,000 per heavy-duty vehicle)	\$100,000	\$20,000	\$35,000	\$275,000
Implement Bicycle Lane Improvements	\$110,000	\$0	\$110,000	\$0	\$220,000
Totals	\$230,000	\$100,000	\$130,000	\$35,000	<u>\$495,000</u>

No funds shall be paid to CONTRACTOR pursuant to this Contract for a project element, until the project element as described in Attachment 1 is completed and proof of completion is provided to SCAQMD. If the project element described in Attachment 1 is not completed and satisfactory proof of completion is not provided to SCAQMD, no monies for that project element shall be due and payable to CONTRACTOR. However, reimbursement may be made for vehicles even if bicycle lane improvements are not yet complete, or vice versa. Proof of completion shall include:

Vehicles

- o Proof of vehicle delivery, vehicle acceptance, and placement of vehicle into service
- o Documentation of the specific engine installed in the vehicle, including the year, manufacturer, and model

Bicycle Lane Improvements

- o Representative photos;
- o a report signed by a responsible official certifying that the bicycle lanes have been completed as described in Attachment 1; and
- o invoice(s) from subcontractor(s) performing the construction.

If, at the completion of the Project, the expenditures are less than the Total Cost amount above, the actual amount of AB 2766 Discretionary Funds reimbursed to CONTRACTOR shall be adjusted on a prorated basis, as follows:

- For vehicles, the amount reimbursed to CONTRACTOR shall not exceed the actual amount of AB 2766 Subvention and other funds applied, up to a maximum of \$10,000 per medium-duty vehicle and \$30,000 per heavy-duty vehicle; and

**Attachment 2
Payment Schedule
City of Palm Springs
Contract Number ML16038**

- For Bicycle Lane Improvements, the amount reimbursed to CONTRACTOR shall not exceed the actual amount of AB 2766 Subvention and other funds applied.

Additional AB 2766 Discretionary Match Funds will not be available to fund project cost overruns. Any project cost overruns must be funded from other than AB 2766 Discretionary Funds.



City Council Staff Report

Date: February 17, 2016 CONSENT CALENDAR

Subject: APPROVAL OF AB 2766/MSRC LOCAL GOVERNMENT MATCH PROGRAM CONTRACT NO. ML16038 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$495,000 WITH THE SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD) FOR BIKE LANE INSTALLATION AND PURCHASE OF HEAVY DUTY COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS (CNG) FUELED VEHICLES.

From: David H. Ready, City Manager

Initiated by: Office of Sustainability

SUMMARY

On January 12, 2016, the Office of Sustainability was notified that the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) approved a grant of \$230,000 to be awarded to the City for installation of bike lanes and the purchase of four (4) CNG fueled vehicles through its Assembly Bill 2766¹/Mobile Source Air Pollution Reduction Review Committee (AB 2766 / MSRC) Local Government Match Program.

The Local Government Match Program requires a match of local funds for both project elements making the total project cost \$495,000. To honor the terms of the grant contract for the CNG fueled vehicles, the City must provide matching funds of \$55,000 from the City's annual motor vehicle replacement funds and another \$100,000 from AB 2766 Subvention Funds. The total amount project cost for the CNG vehicles is \$275,000. To honor the terms of the grant contract for the bike lanes installation element, the City must provide matching funds of \$110,000 which were previously allocated in the City's Measure J fund for a total project cost of \$220,000.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. Approve AB 2766 / MSRC Local Government Match Program Contract No. ML16038 with South Coast Air Quality Management District, in the amount of

¹ In September 1990, Assembly Bill 2766 (AB 2766) was signed into law initially authorizing a \$2 motor vehicle registration fee surcharge. Section 44223 of the Health & Safety (H&S) Code, enacted by AB 2766, specifies that this motor vehicle registration fee be used "...for the reduction of air pollution from motor vehicles pursuant to, and for related planning, monitoring, enforcement, and technical studies necessary for implementation of the California Clean Air Act of 1988."

\$495,000 (\$230,000 AQMD Discretionary Funds Grant/ \$100,000 City's AB2766 Subvention Funds / \$165,000 Local Funding) for purchase of four (4) CNG heavy duty vehicles and installation of bike lanes; and

2. Authorize Procurement to conduct the appropriate bid processes, or utilize cooperative purchase contracts if available, in accordance with the Procurement Ordinance and authorize the City Manager to execute all necessary documents, including all purchase orders for the approved list of vehicles.
3. Authorize the City Manager to execute all necessary documents.

STAFF ANALYSIS:

The Office of Sustainability has successfully applied for several grants to foster the culture of sustainability within the community and in City operations. These grants have helped fund costs associated with implementation of various programs in the last few years including electric vehicle infrastructure and bike parking.

In May 2015, the Office of Sustainability submitted a grant application to AQMD for funding towards bike lane installation and four heavy-duty compressed natural gas vehicles. On January 12, 2016, SCAQMD notified the City of its award of funding through the AB 2766 / MSRC Local Government Match Program, and provided Contract No.ML16038 to facilitate the City's award for both projects.

SCAQMD granted \$110,000 in AB2766 Discretionary funds to the City for bike lane improvements. The bike lane improvements consist of both Class II and III bike lane improvements including shared lane markings (sharrows) as indicated in Table 1 below. By approving Contract No.ML16038 the City would be obligated to match 100% of the SCAQMD grant award in the amount of \$110,000. Measure J funds have been allocated for just such bike lane improvements and are available to use as matching funds for this portion of the project.

For the remainder of the projects awarded through the contract, the City will utilize AB 2766 Subvention funds² which are allocated to the City of Palm Springs through AQMD on an annual basis for the purpose of implementing such projects.

² Since 1991, local governments have received AB 2766 funds to implement programs that reduce air pollution from motor vehicles. The motor vehicle registration fee surcharge is collected by the Department of Motor Vehicles and sub-vented to AQMD for disbursement whereby a portion of these funds are allocated to local governments (the "subvention" portion); AQMD is applying \$20,000 of the City's allocation of Subvention Funds towards this grant contract.

TABLE 1

CLASS II BIKE LANES

NO	SEGMENT	FROM	TO
1	BARONA RD	E. PALM CANYON DR	E. MORONGO TR
2	E. MORONGO TR	BARONA RD	S. ARABY DR
3	CALLE EL SEGUNDO	SATURNINO RD	E. RAMON RD
4	MESQUITE AVE	VELLA RD	GENE AUTRY TR
5	S. PALM CANYON DR	MURRAY CANYON DR	ACANTO DR
			TOTAL

CLASS III BIKE ROUTE

NO	SEGMENT	FROM	TO
1	MESQUITE AVE	EL CIELO RD	VELLA RD
2	N. PALM CANYON DR	ALEJO RD	RAMON RD
3	N. CERRITOS RD	E. JOYCE DR	E. AMADO RD
4	E. JOYCE DR	N. SUNRISE WAY	N. FARRELL DR
5	N. FARRELL DR	E. JOYCE DR	E. RACQUET CLUB RD
6	34TH AVE	CROSSLEY RD	MARGUERITE ST
7	E. AMADO RD	N. SUNRISE WAY	N. FARRELL DR
8	S. CAMINO REAL	S. CALLE PALO FIERRO	E. PALM CANYON DR
9	S. CIVIC DR	E. TAHQUITZ CANYON WAY	E. BARISTO RD
10	ESCOBA DR	EL CIELO RD	1650 E/O EL CIELO RD
11	E. FRANCIS DR	N. INDIAN CANYON DR	N. FARRELL DR
12	N. HERMOSA DR	E. TACHEVAH DR	E. ARENAS RD
13	E. MESQUITE AVE	S. PALM CANYON DR	S. CALLE PALO FIERRO
14	E. PASEO EL MIRADOR	N. VIA MIRALESTE	N. SUNRISE WAY
15	SUNNY DUNES RD	EL CIELO RD	S. GENE AUTRY TR
16	E. TAMARISK RD	N. PALM CANYON DR	N. FARRELL DR
17	E. TWIN PALMS DR	S. PALM CANYON DR	S. LA VERNE WAY

The total made available for CNG vehicles is \$120,000 (cost not to exceed \$30,000 per vehicle). The City has the obligation to match with \$55,000 from the City's own local funds, and \$100,000 from the AB 2766 Subvention Funds allocated to the City by AQMD. The City will use subvention funds of \$50,000 from fiscal year 2015-16 and \$50,000 from fiscal year 2016-17. The details on the make and model of heavy duty vehicles proposed for purchase is detailed in the table below.

	Vehicle Make & Model	Fuel Type	Engine Model & Horsepower	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating	Vehicle Life (years)	Vehicle Duty Cycle	Annual Vehicle Operation (hours or mileage)	Estimated Cost
1.	Ford E350 Van	CNG	6.2L V8 316	14,300	10	Passenger	10,000	\$50,000
2.	Ford F350	CNG	6.2L V8 385	14,300	15	Flatbed	4,000	\$65,000
3.	Ford F550	CNG	6.8L V10 362	19,500	15	Dump	4,000	\$80,000
4.	Ford F550	CNG	6.8L V10 362	19,500	10	Utility	4,000	\$80,000
								Total \$275,000

The City uses various procurement processes for the various types of vehicles allowed by the Code, in the best interest of the City. Hence, some vehicles may be purchased utilizing cooperative purchase contract if available and others may be direct competitive bids, as determined by Procurement to conduct the most cost effective procedure to obtain the most favorable price.

Staff recommends that City Council accept AB2766/MSRC Local Government Match Program Contract No.ML16038 to allow for the installation of bike lanes and the purchase of these vehicles. Contract No. ML16038 is included as **Attachment 1**.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

The requested City Council action is not a "Project" as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Pursuant to Section 15378(a), a "Project" means the whole of an action, which has a potential for resulting in either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment. According to Section 15378(b), a Project does not include: (5) Organizational or administrative activities of governments that will not result in direct or indirect physical changes in the environment.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The AB 2766/MSRC Local Government Match Program Contract No.ML16038 provides the City with \$110,000 for bicycle lane improvements requiring a 100% match. Funds are available for this purpose in Measure J Account #260-4500-59445.

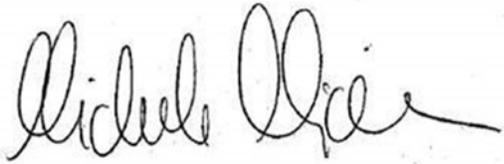
Contract No.ML16038 also provides the City with up to \$120,000 in funding towards new CNG vehicles, requiring the City's commitment of similar funds. Account #149-4609-50000 holds the funds for the 2015/16 and 2016/17 AB2766 subvention funds that will

provide for \$100,000 of the required match. The City's annual motor vehicle replacement fund Account #510-5475-50020 will provide the \$55,000 remaining funds required.

SUBMITTED

Prepared by:

Approved by:



Michele Mician, MS, LEED GA
Sustainability Manager

David H. Ready, Esq., Ph.D.
City Manager

Marcus L. Fuller, MPA, P.E., P.L.S.
Assistant City Manager/City Engineer

Attachments:

1. City of Palm Springs Application to MSRC Local Government Match Program
2. AQMD Contract No. ML16038

ATTACHMENT 1

**City of Palm Springs
Application to MSRC**

ATTACHMENT 2

**Letter of Award and
Contract ML16038**

Join Mayor's from Pittsburg, Dallas, Denver, Miami, Tucson, and many more by offering your statement of support for your residents to see.

[View this email in your browser](#)



Last year, residents from over 3,900 cities across the United States made over 390,000 conservation pledges. This Earth Month, April 1-30, the **Wyland Foundation, National League of Cities** and **U.S. EPA Office of Water** encourages cities to participate in the 2016 National Mayor's Challenge for Conservation, a non-profit community service campaign for cities across the nation to supplement their conservation and education efforts.



There is ***no cost*** to cities or tax payers to participate and ***no additional demands*** on city staff, we promote the challenge nationwide.

Give Your Statement of Support to Your Residents

New to the challenge this year in the high visibility of the Mayor's statement of support. Your message will now be seen by every residents in your city taking the pledge.

First Name	<input type="text"/>
Last Name	<input type="text"/>
Title	<input type="text"/>
Address	<input type="text"/>
City	<input type="text"/>
State	<input type="text"/>
Zip	<input type="text"/>
Email	<input type="text"/>
Phone	<input type="text"/>
Statement of Support	<input type="text"/>

GIVE YOUR STATEMENT OF SUPPORT

Whether your goal is to actively inspire residents, or simply let them know you stand behind them, we encourage mayors and city leaders, if they haven't already done so, to add their endorsement.



Example of what your residents will see when they make their conservation pledge

YOU ARE REPRESENTING
DALLAS, TEXAS
(Change My City)

"The City of Dallas has a proud history of water conservation efforts, so it was a no-brainer to participate in the National Mayor's Challenge for Water Conservation. Conservation is our cheapest source of water supply and is an important part of our long-term strategy as we look to provide for our future generations. The challenge demonstrates that Dallas residents are actively engaged in saving water and recognize that adequate water supplies and environmental sustainability are key factors to maintaining Dallas' world-class status"

Mike Rawlings
Mayor of Dallas, TX

SOUTHERN REGION

Thank you for representing the city of Dallas, Texas in the Southern region. Once you've completed your pledge, find out more about water issues that impact the Southern region of the US.

[Begin pledge](#)

LOCAL PARTNER:
Texas Land Care

"San Diegans have made positive strides to reduce their water usage for years but there is more work to be done as California's water supply remains critically low. I'm joining mayors across the country to urge residents to make the most out of every drop, and renew San Diego's commitment to sustainability and conservation."

- Kevin Faulconer
Mayor of San Diego

Your Residents Can Win a Toyota Prius



Encourage you residents to take the challenge at mywaterpledge.com April 1-30 and they can win over \$50,000 in eco-friendly prizes. One lucky resident could win a Toyota Prius.

GIVE YOUR STATEMENT OF SUPPORT



Make every day water day. [DONATE](#)

[FACEBOOK](#)
[TWITTER](#)

World Water Day is March 22nd — a day when the world turns its attention towards the 750 million people who lack access to safe water. But every day of the year can be a Water Day. When Rajamma opens her tap, or Grace hears raindrops filling her catchment system, or when Poppy is able to offer her children a safe drink of water — each of these is a Water Day.

Follow Water.org, and help us turn millions more days around the world into Water Days.