Transformative Climate Communities Program

FINAL GUIDELINES

CALIFORNIA STRATEGIC GROWTH COUNCIL

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Transformative Climate Communities Program

FY 2016-2017 Final Program Guidelines

August 23, 2017

Program information can be accessed at:
http://sgc.ca.gov/Grant-Programs/Transformative-Climate-Communities-Program.html.

To sign up to receive notices, updates, and information regarding the TCC Program (and other SGC grant programs and initiatives), visit the Strategic Growth Council (SGC) website and click on the "Sign Up for Updates" icon at: http://sgc.ca.gov.

To receive a hardcopy of the TCC Guidelines, please contact the SGC at: tcc@sgc.ca.gov or (916) 322-2318.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

The Transformative Climate Communities Program was established by Assembly Bill (AB) 2722, administered by the Strategic Growth Council (SGC)[1], to "…fund the development and implementation of neighborhood-level transformative climate community plans that include multiple, coordinated greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects that provide local economic, environmental, and health benefits to disadvantaged communities as described in Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code." (Pub. Resources Code § 75240.)[2]

In addition to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in disadvantaged communities, AB 2722 includes the following provisions:

- *Maximize additional community benefits*: "Projects shall maximize climate, public health, environmental, workforce, and economic benefits."
- *Avoid displacement*: "In adopting the guidelines, the council shall consider whether eligible plans and projects avoid economic displacement of low-income disadvantaged community residents and businesses."
- *Incorporate comprehensive community engagement*: "The council shall award grants for projects that demonstrate community engagement in all phases."
- *Leverage funds*: "By making such comprehensive public investments, it is the intent of the Legislature that private resources can be more effectively catalyzed to support innovative community and climate transformation in disadvantaged communities;" and "The council and all funded entities shall endeavor to identify additional public and private sources of funding to sustain and expand the program."
- *Include technical assistance*: "The council shall fund technical assistance providers to assist in application development and project development and implementation."

The AB 32 Scoping Plan establishes the framework for actions implementing greenhouse gas reduction to implement the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2008. The Scoping Plan was updated by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) in 2014, identifying the Cap-and-Trade Program as one of the strategies California will employ to reduce the GHG emissions that cause climate change. This program will help put California on the path to meet its goal of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020, and ultimately achieving an 80 percent reduction from 1990 levels by 2050. Proceeds from the Cap-and-Trade Program, also known as California Climate Investments (CCI), facilitate comprehensive and coordinated investments throughout California that further the State's climate goals. These investments must be used to support programs and projects that reduce GHG emissions in the State and also deliver major economic, environmental, and public health benefits for Californians, including meaningful benefits to the most disadvantaged communities.

Senate Bill (SB) 535 (De León, Chapter 830, Statutes of 2012) directed State and local agencies to make investments that improve California's disadvantaged communities with a minimum of 25 percent of funds to benefit these communities and

[1] California Strategic Growth Council. See "About Us" for background information on the Strategic Growth Council, including the agency's vision, mission, and objectives. <http://sgc.ca.gov/About-Us/index.html>

[2] AB 2722, Transformative Climate Communities. 2016. Web. February 2017. <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160AB2722>

10 percent to projects located within and benefiting them. The goal of the TCC Program is to provide 100 percent of available funding to projects that provide a direct, meaningful, and assured benefit to disadvantaged communities, consistent with the objectives of SB 535.

In 2016, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed AB 1550 (Gomez, Chapter 369, Statutes of 2016), increasing the percentage of funds for projects located in and benefiting disadvantaged communities and adding a focus on investments in low-income communities and households. AB 1550 requires that a minimum of 25 percent of the proceeds be invested in projects that are located within and benefiting individuals living in disadvantaged communities; an additional minimum of 5 percent of funds be invested in projects that benefit low-income households or communities statewide; and an additional 5 percent to be invested in projects that benefit low-income households or communities that are within a ½ mile of a disadvantaged community. Together, SB 535 and AB 1550 prioritize investments to disadvantaged and low-income communities and households in need of assistance.

The Program is also an opportunity to realize the State's vision of Vibrant Communities and Landscapes[3], demonstrating how meaningful community engagement coupled with strategic investments in transportation, housing, food, energy, natural resources, and waste can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollution, while also advancing social and health equity and enhancing economic opportunity and community resilience.

B. PROGRAM SUMMARY

The Program will fund two types of grants: Implementation Grants and Planning Grants[4]. The SGC will award approximately $140 million[5] in competitive funding through Implementation Grants for the implementation of neighborhood-level plans that include multiple, coordinated projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve other community benefits. The SGC will also award approximately $1.5 million in Planning Grants to fund planning activities in disadvantaged communities that may be eligible for future TCC Implementation Grants.[6]

The TCC Program is administered by the SGC and implemented by the Department of Conservation (Department), along with other partnering State agencies. SGC staff will coordinate efforts with partnering State agencies and work with the CARB and the SGC to administer the broader TCC Program, including developing program guidelines, evaluating applications, preparing agreements, monitoring agreement implementation, and program reporting. See Appendix A for a list of terms and definitions relevant to the TCC Program.

Three Implementation Grants will be funded through the California Climate Investment program using Greenhouse Gas Reduction Funds with a FY 2016-2017 budget appropriation.[7] As required by the regulation adopted by the SGC on December 6, 2016, a minimum of half of the funds shall be allocated in the City of Fresno and a minimum of one-fourth of the

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[3] *Vibrant Communities and Landscapes: A Vision for California in 2050*. California Air Resources Board, 2016. Web. February 2017. <https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/meetings/091316/vibrant%20communities.pdf>

[4] The amount of funding for Implementation Grants and Planning Grants is determined annually, and the funding currently available is for fiscal year 2016-2017.

[5] Total available funds will be reduced based on State administration cost withholdings, not to exceed 5 percent.

[6] Communities selected for a TCC Planning Grant are not guaranteed eligibility for future TCC Implementation Grants or other CCI programs.

[7] AB 1613 – Budget Act of 2016. Section 4. <https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160AB1613>

funds shall be allocated in the City of Los Angeles.[8] The remaining funds will be allocated in a third location to be determined competitively among eligible disadvantaged community areas, as identified in Appendix B. Applications for Implementation Grants will be considered using a two-phase application process and must be submitted using the online Financial Assistance Application Submittal Tool (FAAST). Implementation Grant funds will be awarded through a competitive process and the grant term will be approximately three years. Implementation Grants will include a variety of project types, including those already funded by other California Climate Investment programs, as listed in Appendix C, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Up to ten Planning Grants will be funded by Proposition 84.[9] Funds for the Planning Grants will be awarded through a statewide competitive process, also utilizing the online FAAST application system but with a single-phase application process. Grant terms are approximately one year.

The timeline of TCC Program major milestones, including development of guidelines, program outreach, notice of funding availability, and proposal application deadlines can be found on the TCC Program website.[10]

C. PROGRAM VISION

Vision for Transformation

The Program establishes a new framework for achieving California's climate goals by concentrating significant resources to accelerate local greenhouse gas emission reductions and uplift the State's most disadvantaged communities. This framework represents an evolution to the State's previous funding in three significant ways.

First, the Program takes a place-based approach that commits applicants to the achievement of economic, environmental, and public health benefits in a specific community. Rather than focusing on individual projects, the Program requires applicants to begin by identifying a project area that will be the focus of the TCC Proposal. A place-based approach entails a holistic understanding of a community's needs and assets, and direct involvement of community members. Program applicants are required to actively engage community residents and stakeholders in TCC Proposal development and implementation to foster long-term interest and investment in the community's revitalization. The Program also requires applicants to include policies and programs to avoid the displacement of existing residents and local businesses, to help ensure these key stakeholders benefit from the investment.

Second, the Program supports the deployment of integrated climate strategies that combine greenhouse gas reduction activities to achieve multiple community benefits and drive innovation. Grant recipients are expected to use the state

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[8] Transformative Climate Communities Program. Express Terms of Proposed Rulemaking. The Strategic Growth Council. December 6, 2016. <http://www.sgc.ca.gov/Grant-Programs/TCC-Rulemaking.html>

[9] In 2006, California voters approved Proposition 84, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006, directing the State to spend a specific portion of the bond proceeds issued for sustainable communities and climate change reduction projects in accordance with Chapter 9 of the measure. As codified in Public Resources Code, Section 75065(c), $90 million of the funds were set aside to fund planning grants and incentives that achieve sustainability objectives. Funds that were originally awarded but not used by projects under the SGC's Sustainable Communities Planning Grant and Incentives Program were reapportioned in 2016 to fund additional planning activities including the TCC Program's Planning Grants. <http://bondaccountability.resources.ca.gov/Prop84Text.aspx>

[10] California Strategic Growth Council. Transformative Climate Communities Program. <http://sgc.ca.gov/Grant-Programs/Transformative-Climate-Communities-Program.html>

investment in concert with other local, state, and federal programs and leveraged funds, such as parallel and connected capital investments, business and workforce development projects, public health programs, K-12 and higher education programs, career and technical training, entrepreneurship support, volunteer programs, and community service projects. Additionally, the Program seeks to further the capacity of a community's ability to access TCC implementation funds, and other climate investment program funds, by funding a limited number of planning grants for upfront work critical to the successful implementation of projects that achieve California's broad climate goals.

Lastly, the Program emphasizes the development of long-term, cross-sector partnerships. Applicants are required to develop multi-stakeholder partnerships, coordinated by a Lead Applicant and governed by a partnership consisting of multiple stakeholders. Additionally, the Program enables the State to establish partnerships with award recipients that will include outreach and technical assistance throughout the grant term.

Strong local engagement and cross-sector partnerships are critical to realizing this vision. In addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the SGC hopes the Program will serve as a model for catalyzing local, multi-sector partnerships that leverage private and public funds to sustain community revitalization and equitable development, while meeting the State's climate goals.

Focus on Most Disadvantaged Communities

The Program is focused on investing in the communities in our state that are the most overburdened by environmental, socioeconomic and health inequities. These communities have been identified as those with a majority of Census Tracts that fall within the top 5 percent of disadvantaged communities, as defined by the California Environmental Protection Agency using CalEnviroScreen 3.0. CalEnviroScreen is a screening tool developed by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to help identify communities with high levels of social vulnerability that are disproportionally burdened by multiple sources of pollution.[11]

Communities defined as "disadvantaged" generally have high populations of people with low-incomes and a high concentration of sources of pollution. Residents of these types of communities commonly experience elevated rates of health problems, as well as socioeconomic and environmental vulnerability. Many of these challenges are the result of a history of inequitable land use and zoning policies, underinvestment and lack of meaningful engagement with community residents in planning and policy decisions.

The SGC recognizes that the term "disadvantaged" overlooks the many assets these communities also possess, and particularly the community residents for whom these places are home. In many of these communities there are organized groups of neighborhood leaders actively engaged in local planning efforts, policy campaigns, and other efforts to make their communities healthier, safer, and more sustainable. These efforts are particularly important today in the face of climate change since impacts will be disproportionally felt in these communities. The Program is structured to provide existing residents and local businesses with the tools and resources to be the drivers of change and to ensure they are also able to experience the benefits.

[11] CalEnviroScreen 3.0, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). <https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-30>

D. MODELS OF PLACE-BASED TRANSFORMATION

While adopting a comprehensive place-based approach to climate change solutions is new for California's Climate Investment programs, the Program is continuing a trend that other federal and private philanthropic organizations have taken to catalyze change. Place-based investment strategies have been successfully deployed nationwide to create neighborhood-level transformational change:

- From 2010-2016, the Choice Neighborhoods Program, administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), provided grants to support "locally driven strategies to address struggling neighborhoods with distressed public or HUD-assisted housing through a comprehensive approach to neighborhood transformation."[12] This was exemplified in the Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania where the local Housing Authority and the City of Pittsburgh worked with community groups and other stakeholders to put together a neighborhood plan to use the $30 million HUD grant. In initial phases of the project, the Co-applicants established a collaborative governance structure with key community stakeholders and outside funding was leveraged to hire full time community engagement staff as implementation of the plan began.[13] Components of the Larimer Transformation Plan that are now being implemented include: building 350 mixed-income housing units, providing homeowner's assistance, creating local family sustaining jobs, securing healthy food supplies, expanding parks and open space and access to them, creating a stormwater management system, and creating a green business and manufacturing zone.[14]

- In 2016, HUD awarded 13 Natural Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC) Grants to fund projects that address unmet needs from past disasters while increasing the regions' resiliency to future disasters.[15] The City of New Orleans' was awarded a NDRC grant that will fund projects in the Gentilly Resilience District, 1 of 6 newly-designated Resilience Districts that aim to "[focus] investments for maximum place-based efficacy in an area prioritized for its particular nexus of physical and social vulnerability." A broad range of stakeholders were involved in identifying the city's resilience needs, and the subsequent development of a plan to address those needs. The resilience strategy builds off of existing developments and plans, such as the Greater New Orleans Urban Water Plan, which calls for the widespread use of green infrastructure retrofits to neighborhood streets and vacant lots, the creation of blue-green parklands and corridors that will capture, clean, and store storm water runoff, and the transformation of drainage canals into public waterfronts. The proposal also calls for the creation of more reliable and efficient energy and water infrastructure systems, continued coastal restoration efforts, incentive programs and subsidies for homeowners to invest in energy-efficiency, stormwater management, home elevation, and storm resilience retrofits. The proposal maintains a strong focus on equity throughout, stating, "Integral to each of the proposed actions is a workforce development component that connects unemployed New Orleanians to careers in the growing environmental services sector. Economic growth will not be enjoyed widely without an equity strategy…."

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[12] *Choice Neighborhoods.* U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. <https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/programs/ph/cn>

[13] *Choice Neighborhoods 2015 Grantee Report*. U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2015. <https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=CNGranteeReport2015.pdf>

[14] *Larimer/East Liberty Choice Neighborhood.* PowerPoint presentation. Larimer Community Consensus Group, 2013. <https://larimerplan.files.wordpress.com/2013/06/aprilshowfinalsm.pdf>

[15] *National Disaster Resilience Competition.* US Department of Housing and Urban Development*.* 2015. <https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/cdbg-dr/resilient-recovery/>

The proposal also details both short-term and long-term workforce development measures that will be employed during and after the construction of the projects.[16]

- An example of regional planning with a specific lens on equity comes from the City of Seattle, which published a 2016 Equitable Development Implementation Plan that is framed with six equity drivers that are meant to propel each action. The plan emphasizes the use of collective-impact problem solving, noting that the "drivers" of the plan are interrelated and meant to be deployed in conjunction with each other to address historically inequitable development patterns. The plan places a considerable emphasis on the use of anti-displacement strategies for existing residents and businesses. Additional strategies are outlined that address how to bolster the livelihoods of local residents, such as the use of community centers to provide access to opportunities for higher education, high-quality jobs, and support to start and maintain businesses.[17]

[16] *City of New Orleans NDRC Phase 2 - Submitted Application - October 2015.* City of New Orleans, 2015. <http://www.nola.gov/resilience/resources/ndrc_phase2_neworleans_narrative_graphics/>

[17] *Equitable Development Implementation Plan*. City of Seattle, 2016. <http://www.seattle.gov/dpd/cs/groups/pan/@pan/documents/web_informational/p2431185.pdf>

II. IMPLEMENTATION GRANT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

A. APPLICANT AND PROJECT AREA REQUIREMENTS

1. *Eligible Applicants.* Eligible applicants may include, but are not limited to: community-based organizations, local governments, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations and foundations, faith-based organizations, coalitions or associations of nonprofit organizations, community development finance institutions, community development corporations, joint powers authorities, and/or tribal governments.

2. *Collaborative Stakeholder Structure.* Eligible applicants must form a Collaborative Stakeholder Structure to develop and submit one application based upon a shared vision, and must submit with the application a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Lead Applicant and all Co-applicants that describes governance and organization of the Collaborative Stakeholder Structure. Lead Applicants and Co-applicants are collectively referred to as "Applicants."

   The Collaborative Stakeholder Structure shall be charged with overseeing implementation of the TCC Proposal, including each of the plans required in the Transformative Requirements section. The Collaborative Stakeholder Structure must include at least one of the required Co-applicants for each of the proposed Project Types included in the TCC Proposal, as listed in Appendix D. Applicants may design their Collaborative Stakeholder Structure to best align with their needs, but at a minimum the Memorandum of Understanding must clearly outline the following:

   a. Identification of a Lead Applicant;
   b. Roles and responsibilities for the Lead Applicant and each Co-applicant;
   c. Governance of the Collaborative Stakeholder Structure;
   d. Legal and financial considerations (i.e., assumption of liability, financial relationship between Grantee/Partners, etc.);
   e. Transparent decision-making processes;
   f. Meeting facilitation procedures; and
   g. Process for involving community representatives in decision-making.

   If a proposal is selected, the Memorandum of Understanding may be revised to comply with all administrative, statutory, and TCC Program requirements during a Pre-contract Consultation. See Section II.I, Implementation Contract Administration, for additional information.

3. *Support and Participation of Public Agencies.* The Collaborative Stakeholder Structure must include a local or regional public agency as a Lead Applicant or Co-applicant. Applicants must include a letter of support or a resolution from the public agency that will be serving as the Lead Applicant or Co-applicant.

4. *Organizational Capacity and Proposal Readiness.* Applicants must demonstrate their capacity to administer and manage complex projects and readiness for implementing all Project Types included in the TCC Proposal. Specific procedural, capacity, and financial requirements for the Project Types are outlined in Appendix D, and will be addressed in the Pre-contract Consultation described in Section II.H, including provisions or potential modifications relevant to integration of Project Types or delegation of responsibilities.

a. Capacity to Implement

i. *Management Ability*. Lead Applicants and Co-applicants' ability to oversee, manage and implement large infrastructure projects, such as transportation, affordable housing, and green infrastructure projects is essential. For each selected Project Type, Applicants must:

1) Identify the Lead Applicant or Co-applicant responsible for leading the implementation (i.e., lead entity);

2) Provide evidence of the lead entity having successfully implemented a similar project in scope and size in California over the last ten years;

3) Provide documentation demonstrating that the lead entity was able to complete the similar project on time and on budget; and,

4) Provide at least one reference who can speak to the quality and timeliness of work completed by either the Lead or Co-applicants.

ii. *Financial Capacity.* Lead Applicants and Co-applicants must possess the financial capacity to pay expenses prior to seeking reimbursement from the State, in accordance with the MOU. See Section II.I, Implementation Contract Administration, for details about the reimbursement process. To demonstrate financial capacity, Applicants will be asked to provide all financial audits for the past three years, recent past organizational and performance audits, if available, and enforceable funding commitments for Project Types that have multiple sources of funding.

b. Proposal Readiness

i. Applicants will be required to demonstrate that a minimum of three of their proposed CCI Project Types (see Section II.F, Project Types and Indicators) meet the full readiness requirements at the time the Full Application is submitted. Additionally, these three Project Types combined must comprise fifty (50) percent of total requested funds. For the remaining Project Types that do not have readiness met at the time of Full Application, Applicants will be asked to discuss how far along in the process they are towards meeting the readiness requirements and when they anticipate having all of them met. The remaining Project Types must meet full readiness requirements within the first year following the date of contract execution.

ii. Applicants that are proposing to include an Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) component in their TCC Proposal must meet the AHSC readiness requirements at the time of Full Application. This project can be considered as one of the three Project Types for which readiness will be met at the time of Full Application.

iii. To demonstrate readiness, Applicants must provide documentation related to site control, environmental compliance, entitlements, and leverage funding. Readiness requirements for all eligible Project Types are listed in Appendix D by CCI Program.

5. *Project Area Requirements*

a. Applicants must define a contiguous Project Area that is no larger than approximately five-square miles and is within the boundary of a single incorporated city.

b. At least fifty-one (51) percent of the geographic area of the proposed Project Area must overlap with Census Tracts within the top 5 percent of disadvantaged communities, per CalEnviroScreen 3.0.[18] The remaining forty-nine (49) percent or less of the geographic area of the proposed Project Area must overlap either with a disadvantaged community (top 25 percent CalEnviroScreen 3.0) or a low-income community as defined by AB 1550[19]. Applicants may propose a Project Area boundary that does not align with Census Tract boundaries. Refer to Appendix B[20] for more information about the TCC Mapping Tool and a list of cities with top five (5) percent and twenty-five (25) percent Disadvantaged Census Tracts.

c. Applicants must submit a map of the Project Area boundary at the Concept Proposal phase. This map will be used to verify the Project Area's size and percentage of disadvantaged communities, as defined by CalEnviroScreen 3.0.

6. *Consistency with Existing Plans*

a. Applicants must demonstrate that proposed projects are consistent with all relevant local and regional plans that have been adopted or amended within the last ten (10) years, including:

i. The local jurisdiction's General Plan;

ii. Any Specific Plans or Community Plans that overlap with the proposed Project Area;

iii. Any Climate Action Plan that overlaps with the proposed Project Area; and

iv. Any regional plans adopted by Metropolitan Planning Organizations, including the Sustainable Communities Strategy, that include the proposed Project Area.

Being consistent means following any relevant land use designations, zoning, building intensity and density requirements, design guidelines, and applicable goals, policies, and programs. Consistency shall be demonstrated by submittal of a letter from the local jurisdiction's Planning Department describing the proposed TCC projects' consistency with all relevant plans as described above.

b. If the local jurisdiction's General Plan, and other applicable Specific Plans or Community Plans have not been updated within the last ten years, Applicants must submit a letter of support from the local jurisdiction's Planning Department that verifies the TCC Proposal is consistent with the jurisdiction's local land use policies.

c. Applicants must demonstrate consistency with the most recent Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Regional Plan.

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[18] CalEnviroScreen 3.0, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA). <http://oehha.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ba698dc09c824da1b1ab3d0dd7f5bd54>

[19] California Air Resources Board, February 14, 2017. Identification of Low-Income Communities under AB 1550 Methodology and Documentation for Draft Maps. <https://calepa.ca.gov/envjustice/ghginvest/>

[20] The Office of Environmental Health and Hazards Assessment (OEHHA) has developed an online mapping tool that identifies eligible Census Tracts to assist applicants in drawing Project Area boundaries. The mapping tool can be accessed at https://oehha.ca.gov/calenviroscreen/report/calenviroscreen-30.

7. *High Speed Rail Connectivity*

   a. The California High Speed Rail Authority's 2016 Business Plan[21] describes the plan to complete construction of the initial "Silicon Valley to Central Valley Line" by 2024 to begin providing passenger service by 2025. To leverage the State's investment in High Speed Rail and support its successful implementation, as well as to help ensure that economic benefits, job opportunities, and environmental improvements accrue to neighborhoods immediately surrounding the High Speed Rail station area, Applicants from cities with planned HSR stations along the initial "Silicon Valley to Central Valley Line" must:

      i. Focus the TCC Proposal on neighborhoods within boundaries of Specific Plans adopted since enactment of the city's last General Plan update, or Specific Plans that will be adopted by the time of Full Application;

      ii. Include multimodal connectivity between the High Speed Rail station area and surrounding neighborhoods that are in a Specific Plan area adopted since enactment of the city's last General Plan update, or Specific Plans that will be adopted by the time of Full Application;

      iii. Include complete streets, active transportation, parks and/or other open space amenities surrounding the High Speed Rail station area; and

      iv. Ensure affordable and mixed-income housing with connectivity and accessible to the High Speed Rail station area.

B. TRANSFORMATIVE REQUIREMENTS

As required by AB 2722, TCC Proposals must meet the following requirements to be considered eligible for funding.

1. *Track and Monitor Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions, Community Benefits, and Other Indicators.* TCC Proposals must include an Indicator Tracking Plan for tracking and monitoring GHG emission reductions and other project-related performance metrics, as outlined in Table 1.

   a. Applicants will be required to track and report Indicators associated with existing California Climate Investment program Project Types, as outlined in the applicable CARB *Cap-and-Trade Auction Proceeds: Funding Guidelines for Agencies that Administer California Climate Investments,*[22] (Funding Guidelines) and identified in Appendix D.

   b. Applicants must include in the project budget an allowance for all stages of required data collection and reporting summarized in Table 1 and Appendix D.

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[21] California High Speed Rail Authority. *Connecting and Transforming California: 2016 Business Plan.* <http://hsr.ca.gov/docs/about/business_plans/2016_BusinessPlan.pdf>

[22] California Air Resources Board, December 2015 and December 2016 (Supplement). *Cap-and-Trade Auction Proceeds: Funding Guidelines for Agencies that Administer California Climate Investments*. <https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/fundingguidelines.htm>

Table 1: GHG and Indicator Tracking and Reporting

Phase	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Project Type Related Indicators
Application Phases		
Concept Proposal	Identification of Selected GHG Emission Reduction Strategies and Project Types	Identification of Indicators by Project Type
Full Application	Estimate of GHG Emission Reductions for All Project Types with CARB-Approved Quantification Methodologies	
Project Implementation (Phase 1)* At Minimum, Initial 5 Years after Grant Award		
Annually	As Required in CARB Funding Guidelines	Reporting of Indicators by Project Type
Project Closeout	Estimate of GHG Emission Reductions for All Project Types Requiring Project Closeout GHG Quantification	
After Project Completion (Phase 2)* - TBD Anticipated Minimum of 5 Years Following Completion		
Annually	As Required in CARB Funding Guidelines	As Required in CARB Funding Guidelines

Note: *Applicant may be requested to provide project-related information relevant to TCC Program evaluation.

c. Applicants invited to Full Application will be required to work with SGC-contracted Technical Assistance Providers to estimate GHG emission reductions for all Project Types with a CARB-approved Quantification Methodology, and identify how each Project Type meets criteria for benefits to disadvantaged and low-income communities, according to CARB's Funding Guidelines.

d. The SGC will contract with an independent, Third-Party Evaluator to assess the impact and benefits of the TCC Program within the selected communities. Award recipients must work with the Third-Party Evaluator during a Pre-contract Consultation to identify additional Indicators for tracking and monitoring, based upon selected Project Types. Award recipients must also provide project-related data and information to the Third-Party Evaluator, on a basis that will be determined during the Pre-contract Consultation. See Section II.H, Pre-Contract Consultation, and Section II.I, Implementation Contract Administration, for additional details.

2. *Avoid the Displacement of Existing Households and Small Businesses.* Applicants must implement strategies to reduce economic displacement risk within the Project Area. See Table 2 for examples of policies to avoid the displacement of Very Low and Low-Income Households[23] and Table 3 for examples of policies to avoid the displacement of small businesses. [24]

[23] See Appendix A for the definition of Very Low and Low-Income Households.

[24] See Appendix A for the definition of a small business.

Table 2: Example Policies to Avoid the Displacement of Very Low and Low-Income Households

Category	Policy
Production of Affordable Housing	• Incentives for inclusionary zoning* • Density bonus ordinance* • Community land trusts • Jobs-housing linkage fee or affordable housing linkage fee* • Land banking programs • Demonstration of application to local, state and federal programs to fund affordable housing production* • Development of new accessory dwelling units
Preservation of Affordable Housing	• Rent control, stabilization ordinances, and rent review boards* • No-net loss of affordable housing units* • Preservation of existing affordable housing in the Project Area through the one-for-one redevelopment of distressed public housing* • Policies to preserve single-room occupancy and/or mobile home parks* • Condominium conversion restrictions* • Demonstration of application to local, state, and federal programs to fund preservation of affordable housing • Preservation of affordable housing via acquisition and rehabilitation programs • Covenants to maintain affordability in perpetuity • Community land trusts
Tenant Protections and Support	• Tenant anti-harassment policies • Right-to-return policies for existing households • Source of income non-discrimination* • 'Just Cause' eviction policies* • Tenant rights education • Funding for tenant organizing • Tenant legal services
Neighborhood Stabilization and Wealth Building	• Asset building opportunities for low-income residents • Contracting with local/small/diversely-owned businesses • Development and promotion of micro-lending opportunities • Development of worker cooperatives • Non-speculative homeownership opportunities
Note: *Indicates policies that require local municipal participation to implement	

Table 3: Example Policies to Avoid the Displacement of Local and Small Businesses

Category	Policy
Protections for Small Businesses	• Implementation of an overlay zone designed to protect and assist small businesses* • Creation and maintenance of a small business alliance • Increased visibility of the jurisdiction's small business assistance programs • Formal programs to ensure that some fraction of a jurisdiction's good and services come from local businesses* • Development of no-cost and low-cost business development and retention programs with established local, state and federal partners such as the California Small Business Development Center Network, Women's Business Centers, Procurement Technical Assistance Centers and others
Business Stabilization and Wealth Building	• Development of layoff aversion and business continuity programs during construction or other business interruption events • Development of no-cost and low-cost business development consulting and training programs targeting small and micro-enterprises in partnership with local, state and federal technical assistance partners • Contracting with local/small/diversely-owned businesses
Note: *Indicates policies that require municipal participation to implement	

a. TCC Proposals must include a Displacement Avoidance Plan that details the actions Applicants will take to establish policies and programs to avoid the economic displacement of existing households and small businesses within the Project Area. The Displacement Avoidance Plan will include:

   i. Description of displacement vulnerability among existing households and small businesses within the Project Area.

   ii. Description of the policies, plans, ordinances, or programs that are already in place to avoid displacement in the Project Area.

   iii. Identification of additional policies and programs that will be pursued to avoid displacement among existing households and businesses within the Project Area. Applicants must select at least one (1) policy from at least three (3) of the policy categories included in Table 2 to prevent the displacement of Very Low and Low-Income Households. Applicants must also select two (2) policies from either of the two (2) policy categories in Table 3.

   iv. Identification of the entities responsible for and involved in implementing each policy and program, and whether the implementing entities are the Lead Applicant or are Co-applicants.

   v. If a project is subject to State Relocation Law and a relocation plan is required by State Relocation Law (Gov. Code, § 7260 et seq.) and Section 6038 of the Relocation Assistance and Real Property Guidelines (25 Cal. Code of Regulations, div. 1, ch. 6, § 6000 et seq.) for the Project Area, Applicants must provide a copy of the relocation plan.

3. *Ensure Community Engagement*. Applicants must involve residents from the Project Area and key stakeholders in all phases of TCC Proposal development and implementation. TCC Proposals should be designed to meet needs that have been and will be further identified by Project Area residents through a documented outreach and engagement process. Additionally, Applicants must establish multi-stakeholder partnerships organized into a Collaborative Stakeholder Structure that will oversee TCC Proposal development and implementation. Applicants are required to address the following:

a. TCC Proposals must include a Community Engagement Plan that describes methods that will be used to engage residents and key stakeholders during TCC Proposal development and implementation. Priority will be given to proposals that include a robust combination of activities to engage community stakeholders. The Community Engagement Plan should include, at a minimum:

   i. Description of key stakeholders and residents, including any existing neighborhood organizations or advisory councils serving the Project Area;

   ii. Description of recent history of resident engagement in neighborhood issues of the proposed Project Area, including involvement in any planning or community development activities administered by the local government or other administrative entities;

   iii. Description and timeline of proposed community engagement activities (see Table 4 for list of recommended activities to ensure meaningful community engagement);

   iv. Application before they are finalized.

   v. The process to be used to identify the needs of residents and other stakeholders during the TCC Proposal development phase and, if applicable, the relationship of this process to any pending planning activities or public improvements for the Project Area within the time frame of implementation;

   vi. How the public will be informed of implementation progress, including updates on project performance and other Indicators being tracked, as well as implementation progress on the Displacement Avoidance and Community Engagement Plans; and

   vii. Justification for the community engagement activities as a budget line item.

b. Applicants must use methods of engagement to facilitate participation of community residents, including ensuring translation of meetings and materials, scheduling of meetings at times that are convenient to community members, and engaging community members in information gathering as well as outreach.

c. TCC Proposals based on Community or Specific Plans that have been approved by a local government in the last five (5) years can meet this requirement by providing a description and documentation of the community visioning and engagement process used in the creation of the Specific Plan, providing a description of the process used to engage residents in the development of the TCC Proposal, and discussing community engagement strategies for Community or Specific Plan implementation.

4. *Leverage Funding.* To be eligible for TCC funding, Applicants must secure a minimum of fifty (50) percent match of the awarded grant amount.

   a. Leverage funding must be committed by the time Applicants submit Full Applications. The SGC encourages Applicants to coordinate federal, state, local, public, private and philanthropic funds that align with the goals of the TCC Proposal.

   b. Eligible sources for leverage may include, but are not limited to: federal funding sources; state funding sources; private capital; foundation grants; low-income housing tax credit equity contributions and tax-exempt bonds in connection with four percent low-income housing tax credits; and funds from regional or local tax measures, bonds, property assessments and fee revenue committed to public infrastructure related to Project Types included in the TCC Proposal, and located within the designated Project Area; funds for transportation projects that are programmed for allocation and expenditure in the applicable capital improvement plan consistent with the terms and timeframes of the contract agreement.

i. In-kind goods and services[25] may be accepted as eligible sources of leverage if they are adequately defined and documented. They will be subject to review by the State during review of the Full Application.

Table 4: Recommended Activities to Ensure Meaningful Community Engagement

Category	Activities
Activities to Inform Community Stakeholders and to Solicit Stakeholder Input	• Public workshops/meetings • Door-to-door canvassing • House meetings • Established website and/or social media • Distributed flyers or other printed materials • Outreach to existing community groups • Surveys • Focus Groups
Activities to Engage Community Stakeholders in Development of TCC Proposal	• Design charrettes • Community-based participatory research • Participatory budgeting[26] • Convene advisory body or shared decision-making body • Establish website and/or social media • Community benefits agreements • Additional activities to ensure community stakeholders have an opportunity to influence the TCC Proposal development
Activities to Ensure Community Engagement During Implementation of TCC Plan	• Public workshops/meetings • Door-to-door canvassing • House meetings • Established website and/or social media • Surveys • Focus groups • Sub-contract with community-based organizations to conduct outreach • Allocate staff positions focused on community engagement • Advisory body or shared decision-making body • Additional activities to provide community stakeholders an opportunity to influence the TCC Proposal development • Maintain community engagement throughout the TCC Implementation Plan

[25] See Appendix A for the definition of in-kind goods and services.

[26] See Appendix A for the definition of Participatory Budgeting.

5. *Climate Adaptation and Resiliency.*

a. TCC Proposals must describe how the Project Area will adapt and respond to the anticipated impacts from climate change. Specifically, the Proposals must include the following:

i. Identify the climate change risks and exposures within the Project Area, such as additional days of extreme heat or precipitation, flooding, sea level rise, and drought. This information may be obtained using Cal-Adapt.org, an online platform created by the California Energy Commission, or using the results of a local or regional vulnerability assessment that includes the Project Area, such as the Climate Change and Health Vulnerability Indicators for California[27], created by the California Department of Public Health.

ii. Describe the impact of climate change risks and exposures on the community, including vulnerable populations[28], and infrastructure/natural systems. This information may be obtained using the Climate Change and Health Profile Reports[29], created by the California Department of Public Health, which describe the impact of climate risks and exposures for vulnerable populations for each county.

b. Based on this information, Applicants invited to Full Application must discuss the following:

i. Consider anticipated impacts from the identified risks for each selected Project Type, describe how the Project Area will adapt and respond to anticipated impacts, and discuss how the community will be engaged. Examples of how climate risks are considered and addressed in the Project Area could include:

1) Urban heat island impacts reduced through urban forestry,

2) Flooding from sea level rise or stormwater avoided or alleviated by project design, and

3) Drought resiliency for landscaping and park space project investments.

ii. Prioritize actions that will reduce affected community's vulnerability to climate change.

iii. Address any unintended consequences that may inadvertently increase the community's vulnerability, as a result of the selected Project Types.

C. PROGRAM FRAMEWORK

The Program Framework establishes the structure for all TCC Proposals. It consists of five inter-related elements—Objectives, Goals, Strategies, Project Types, and Indicators.

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[27] California Department of Public Health. Climate Change and Vulnerability Indicators. <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/OHE/Pages/CC-Health-Vulnerability-Indicators.aspx>

[28] See Appendix A for the definition of vulnerable populations.

[29] California Department of Public Health. Climate Change and Health Profile Reports. <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/OHE/Pages/ClimateHealthProfileReports.aspx>

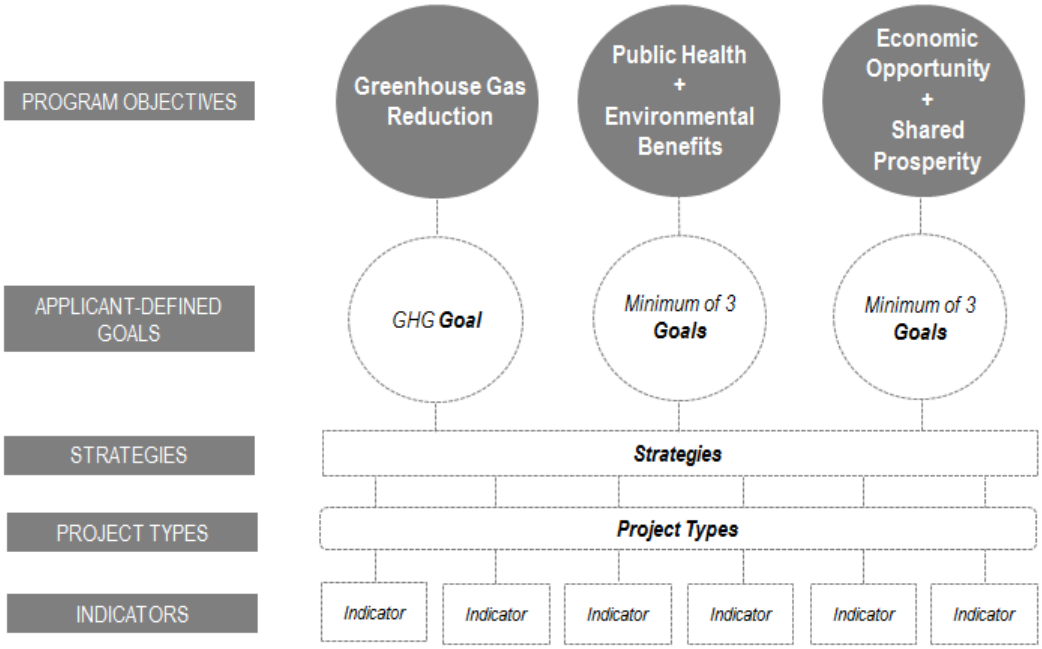
The Program Objectives reflect the TCC Program provisions outlined in AB 2722. Each TCC Proposal must identify Goals for each of the Program Objectives that align with community needs identified through the community engagement process.

Applicants must then identify a combination of Strategies known to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote public health, environmental and economic benefits, and develop Project Types that achieve the identified Goals. Lastly, Applicants must track Indicators associated with each Project Type.

Applicants should describe how proposed Project Area investments foster enduring partnerships and reflect best practices[30] in environmentally sustainable development and equitable community development.

Diagram 1 shows the relationship between the elements of the Program Framework.

Diagram 1: Program Framework - Relationship of Elements



[30] Best practices include but are not limited to measures to reduce environmental and economic disparities, promote energy efficiency, renewable energy, reduce waste, water conservation and reuse, and promote active transportation. Example guidance includes: 2015 Enterprise Green Communities Criteria (Enterprise Green Communities, 2015) <http://www.enterprisecommunity.org/sites/default/files/media-library/solutions-and-innovation/green/ecp-2015-criteria-manual-11-15.pdf>; Best Practices in Place-Based Initiatives: Implications for Implementation and Evaluation of Best Start (First5LA, November 2011) <http://www.first5la.org/files/07864_2LiteratureReview_NoAppendix_11282011.pdf>; Choice Neighborhood Resource Guide. Designing & Directing Neighborhood Change Efforts: How to Be More Intentional and Effective (HUD, April 2015) <https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=MikeSchubertCNGdeAug15.pdf>; EcoDistricts Protocol: The Global Performance Standard that Empowers Sustainable Neighborhood- and District-Scale Development, Version 1.2 (EcoDistricts, January 2017) <https://ecodistricts.org/get-started/the-ecodistricts-protocol/>; Scaling Solutions: A How to Guide for Unleashing the Potential of Public-Philanthropic Partnerships Based on Lessons Learned from the Sustainable Communities Initiative (HUD, September 2016) <https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=ScalSoluPhilRep.pdf>

D. OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

TCC Proposals must address all three Program Objectives:

1. *Achieve Significant Reductions in Greenhouse Gas Emissions.* Applicants must establish a greenhouse gas reduction Goal for the Project Area based upon all selected Project Types.

   Applicants invited to Full Application must work with SGC Technical Assistance Providers to quantify GHG Emissions using the California Air Resources Board approved TCC GHG Quantification Methodology.[31] During this time, Applicants will establish a goal for GHG emission reductions associated with the TCC Proposal.

2. *Improve Public Health and Environmental Benefits.* Applicants must establish a minimum of three (3) Goals to improve public health outcomes for community residents and achieve environmental benefits for the Project Area.

   Goals specific to meeting the public health needs of the community should, at a minimum, consider the burdens identified by CalEnviroScreen 3.0. One goal must address reducing emissions from local sources of air pollution, and one goal must address improving public health outcomes. Goals that address improving public health outcomes should be based on one or more of the following, developed in consultation with the jurisdiction's local health department or other local health organizations (i.e., local health non-profit, hospital, community health clinic, school based health provider, etc.): County Community Health Assessments and Health Improvement Plans; Community Health Needs Assessments done by hospitals serving the area; indicators in the California Health Disadvantage Index[32], the Healthy Communities Data and Indicators Project[33], or the Climate Change and Health Vulnerability Indicators[34] ; or other relevant local health studies.

3. *Expand Economic Opportunity and Shared Prosperity.* Applicants must establish a minimum of three (3) Goals for workforce training, employment and local business expansion for the Project Area.

   Goals specific to increasing equity and economic opportunity within the community should relate to Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Regional Plans, Adult Education Block Grant (AEBG) Plans, or other relevant workforce development plans. One goal must address improved access to training opportunities and career pathways for low-income residents of the Project Area. One goal must address creation of high quality jobs for low-income residents of the Project Area.

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[31] California Air Resources Board. Cap-and-Trade Auction Proceeds Quantification Materials. <https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/quantification.htm>

[32] California Health Disadvantage Index, created by the Public Health Alliance of Southern California. <http://phasocal.org/ca-hdi/>

[33] Healthy Communities Data & Indicators Project, created by the California Department of Public Health. <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/OHE/Pages/Healthy-Communities-Data-and-Indicators-Project-(HCI).aspx>

[34] Climate Change and Health Vulnerability Indicators, created by the California Department of Public Health. <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/OHE/Pages/CC-Health-Vulnerability-Indicators.aspx>

E. STRATEGIES

In order to achieve Program Objectives and Goals, Applicants must integrate Strategies that both reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve additional public health, environmental and economic benefits. The following Strategies and Project Type examples represent approaches in multiples sectors of California's economy that have been demonstrated to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and achieve additional public health, environmental and economic benefits. Priority will be given to proposals that select a robust combination of GHG emission reduction strategies and additional public health, environmental and economic strategies to meet their Goals and address the needs of the community. Applicants must choose at least three (3) strategies that directly reduce GHG emissions. It is understood that there may be overlap between Strategies.

1. *Equitable Housing and Neighborhood Development.* Promote equity and access to opportunity through neighborhood-focused community development such as constructing, rehabilitating, or preserving affordable and mixed-income housing and mixed-use development; and infrastructure improvements and other activities that incentivize economic development, leverage private investment, and address the priorities and needs identified by residents.

2. *Transit Access and Mobility.* Prioritize active transportation and public transit; support transit ridership programs and transit passes for low-income riders; accelerate compact development; expand zero and near-zero emission transportation and infrastructure, as well as non-auto oriented transportation options through first/last mile connections, safe and accessible biking and walking routes, and safe reliable transit options; reduce parking requirements for new development; implement parking pricing strategies; encourage education and planning activities to promote increased use of active modes of transportation; and promote vanpools and zero-emission vehicle car sharing programs.

3. *Decarbonized Energy and Energy Efficiency.* Accelerate the State's zero net energy objectives[35], minimize the need for new energy infrastructure costs such as transmission and distribution upgrades, implement significant deployment of building retrofits, deploy smart-grid technologies, and support grid reliability and resiliency by incorporating energy storage.

4. *Water Efficiency.* Implement water conservation, reuse, and recycling programs and or systems, such as water-efficient appliances, greywater recycling, and water efficiency retrofits; drought-resistant landscaping and permeable surfaces; onsite reuse of captured rainwater and stormwater; and construction of water collection basins, barriers, and bioswales to mitigate stormwater runoff.

5. *Materials Management.* Implement projects that reduce waste, including food waste recycling and composting, reduce single-use products, and waste-to-energy projects, such as anaerobic digestion; ensure use of low waste building materials; and include green buildings features in new construction or retrofits that incorporate environmental sustainability in design, construction, and maintenance.

6. *Urban Greening and Green Infrastructure.* Implement urban forestry and tree canopy plans; enhance or expand neighborhood parks and open space; install green roofs and landscaping to mitigate effects of urban heat islands;

[35] Executive Order B-8-12, 2012. <http://www.climatechange.ca.gov/climate_action_team/documents/Executive_Order_B-18-12.pdf>; *Green Building Action Plan–For Implementation of Executive Order B-18-12.* <http://www.climatechange.ca.gov/climate_action_team/documents/Green_Building_Action_Plan.pdf>

construct or expand non-motorized urban trails; implement green streets and alleyways; and use of natural or green infrastructure to capture, store, and infiltrate stormwater onsite for groundwater recharge and use.

7. *Land Conservation and Restoration.* Permanently protect agricultural land and open space with conservation easements, implement sustainable soil and irrigation management practices, increase permeable surfaces, restore urban streams, and restore wetlands and habitat.

8. *Health and Well-Being.* Increase accessibility to health-promoting systems and environments, such as access to fresh and nutritious foods, primary care, parks and greenbelts, trails, walkways and bicycle paths, natural areas, civic and public spaces, and other opportunities to support socially and economically diverse populations; construct, develop or expand community gardens, farms, food processing facilities, regional food hubs or distribution centers; construct or expand grocery stores or local markets that provide access to healthy and fresh food; implement food waste programs; provide agricultural and outdoor experiential education opportunities for children and adults; increase family and social support through social engagement programs, early childhood home visiting programs, parenting programs, or other programs that increase community and civic participation; and implement any other activities or programs that improve human health and community well-being.

9. *Workforce Development and Education.* Establish or expand workforce training programs with career pathways for low income residents, including pre-apprenticeship programs directly connected to state-certified apprenticeship and leading to industry-recognized credential attainment; establish training programs that lead to occupations and industries that support TCC Proposal implementation, reduce barriers for and reflect the range of employment readiness needs of local residents, and partner with local workforce development boards and other key stakeholders, including organized labor and education providers (community colleges, K-12 adult schools, libraries, and community-based organizations); align and enhance high-performing education and training programs that have a proven record of leading to industry-recognized credentials and labor market advancement.

10. *High-Quality Job Creation and Local Economic Development*. Develop local high-quality jobs – those offering, e.g., living wages, benefits, worker voice, predictable scheduling, and opportunities for advancement – with clear on-ramps for low-income residents in and near the Project Area; adopt community workforce agreements or other mechanisms with targeted hire provisions to place low-income workers into jobs with career pathways; increased participation of local, minority, women, LGBTQQ[36], and disabled veteran owned businesses; establish programs to ensure placement and retention in quality jobs, with decent wages and benefits, leading to documented income increase; and, demonstrate a clear connection between job training opportunities and local labor market demand.

F. PROJECT TYPES AND INDICATORS

Project Types

Applicants must select Project Types that align with their Goals and meaningfully address important community needs within the Project Area. Project Types fall into two categories:

1. *California Climate Investment Funding Eligible*. CCI Project Types are included in 2016-2017 California Climate Investment programs, listed in Appendix C, have approved GHG quantification methodologies, and benefit

[36] LGBTQQ – Lesbian, gay, bi-sexual, transgender, queer, and questioning.

disadvantaged or low-income communities according to CARB's Funding Guidelines. See Appendix D for details regarding CCI Project Type eligibility, eligible and ineligible costs, readiness and site control requirements, and reporting requirements.

2. *Leverage Funding Required*. Non-CCI Project Types are not included in existing California Climate Investment programs, lack GHG quantification methodologies identified by CARB, and must be paid for with other funding sources. Priority will be given to Proposals that include additional, innovative Non-CCI Project Types that reduce GHG emissions, achieve public health and environmental benefits, and expand economic opportunity and shared prosperity.

For this initial round of the TCC Program, existing CCI programs have been utilized to determine Project Types eligible for TCC funding. Eligible Project Types and specific programmatic requirements are listed in Appendix D, according to the CCI program under which they qualify, and supersede conflicting requirements found in the individual CCI program guidelines. While the TCC guidelines may not provide a complete, comprehensive list of all guidance related to each of the existing CCI programs, as TCC Program implementation progresses the SGC will continue to provide clarifying information and guidance through the release of technical memos.

The SGC recognizes that a number of existing Project Types have similar and potentially overlapping components. SGC Technical Assistance Providers will work with program Applicants to facilitate Project Type integration, as noted in Section IV, and the SGC will also work with those awarded Implementation Grants to further integrate Project Types.

For future rounds of the TCC Program, it is the intention of the SGC to further integrate and incorporate additional Project Types to be eligible for TCC funding, based upon lessons learned from this initial round.

Indicators

Required Indicators for CCI Project Types are outlined in Appendix D, under Reporting Requirements for each CCI Program. Additional Indicators that may be applicable to all Project Types are also listed in Appendix E.

Award recipients must work with an independent, Third-Party Evaluator during a Pre-contract Consultation to identify additional Indicators for tracking and monitoring. Indicators may include those related to achieving GHG reductions as well as those related to public health, environmental, and economic benefits. Award recipients must also provide project-related data and information to the Third-Party Evaluator, on a basis that will be determined during the Pre-contract Consultation. See Section II.H, Pre-Contract Consultation, for additional details.

G. APPLICATION AND SCORING

Implementation Grants will be awarded through a two-phase competitive process that includes a Concept Proposal and a Full Application. For both phases, applications must be submitted via the online Financial Assistance Application Submittal Tool (FAAST). Training will be available to Applicants on the use of this tool. Applications will be evaluated according to the process and scoring criteria described below and then categorized based on the location of the Project Area: Fresno, Los Angeles, all remaining cities. The top scoring Applicant from each of the categories will be selected to receive a TCC grant. This will result in only one award in the City of Fresno, one award in the City of Los Angeles, and a one award in another city.

Concept Proposal

Concept Proposals will be reviewed by an interagency panel to assess eligibility, readiness, and alignment with Program Objectives to determine whether an Applicant will be invited to submit a Full Application. Applicants will be notified by the State whether they are invited to participate in the Full Application phase. An invitation to apply does not guarantee the Applicant will receive a grant award.

1. Applicants must provide a Concept Proposal that includes a narrative vision for neighborhood transformation, and that identifies the Project Area and Project Area needs, including:

    a. A description of the Project Area, as well as a map demonstrating how the Project Area meets the program requirements; and

    b. Detailed information about the Project Area, including key demographics, and a list of the public health, environmental, and economic challenges that are facing the Project Area, and the factors that make the Project Area ready for transformation.

2. Applicants must identify Goals for the Public Health and Environmental Benefits Objective and the Economic Opportunity and Shared Prosperity Objective, and select Strategies and Project Types within the Project Area.

3. Applicants must identify and provide information about the Strategies and Project Types that will be integrated to achieve neighborhood transformation.

4. Applicants must meet all of the Eligible Applicant requirements outlined in Section II.A.

5. Applicants must describe how they will meet all of the Transformative Requirements outlined in Section II.B. They must provide a draft of their Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) describing their Collaborative Stakeholder Structure. For the Leverage Funding requirement, Applicants must list the source of leverage funding, the amount, a description of the intended use of the funds, and status of funding.

6. Applicants must provide a work plan and summary budget containing estimated total project costs, including proposed sources of funding for each Project Type.

Concept Proposal Scoring

Concept Proposals will be evaluated to ensure that they meet all Program Requirements based on the following criteria. Applications must meet all of the following requirements to be invited for Full Application.

I.Narrative Vision for Transformation	
Criteria:	Yes/No
1. Identify Project Area: ❑ Meets requirements and includes a map. ❑ Includes a description of Project Area with key demographic data.	
2. List of Public Health, Environmental, and Economic Challenges facing Project Area.	
3. Identify factors that make the Project Area ready for transformation.	
4. Identify at least three (3) Goals for improving Public Health and Environmental Benefits, including one goal that addresses reducing emissions from local sources of air pollution AND one goal that addressing improving health outcomes, based on local community or county Health Needs Assessment and Improvement Plans, or other relevant local health studies.	
5. Identify at least three (3) Goals for Expanding Economic Opportunity and Shared Prosperity, including one goal that addresses improved access to training opportunities and career pathways for low-income residents of the Project Area AND one goal that address the creation of high quality jobs for low-income residents of the Project Area.	
6. Include a description of additional, innovative Project Types that reduce GHGs, achieve public health and environmental benefits, and expand economic opportunity and shared prosperity.	
7. Present a Vision for multiple, integrated Project Types within the Project Area.	

II.Meet Eligible Applicant Requirements	
Criteria:	Yes/No
1. Meet Eligible Applicant requirements in Section II.A.1 of the guidelines.	
2. Submit draft Memorandum of Understanding for Collaborative Stakeholder Structure that identifies Lead Applicant and Co-applicants, lays out clear roles, responsibilities and relationships among all entities; clear decision making process; plan for accountability; engagement of Project Area residents and key stakeholders.	
3. Include letter or resolution from the public agency member and identify whether entity serving as Lead or Co-applicant.	
4. Capacity: ❑ Management: Identify which entity – Lead Applicant or Co-applicant – will be responsible for leading the implementation of each proposed Project Type; provide evidence of the responsible lead entity successfully implementing similar projects in scope and size in California over the last ten years; provide documentation demonstrating that the lead entity completed similar projects on time and on budget; provide at least one reference for each of the Project Types that can speak to the quality and timeliness of the work completed by either the Lead or Co-applicants.	

❑ Financial: Demonstrate capacity to pay expenses prior to seeking reimbursement from the State. To demonstrate financial capacity, Applicants will be asked to provide all financial audits for the past three years, recent past organizational audits if available, and enforceable funding commitments for Project Types that have multiple sources of funding.	
5. Readiness: ❑ Current readiness status of all proposed CCI Project Types and timeline of projected readiness. ❑ Indicate at least three (3) proposed CCI Project Types, comprising fifty (50) percent of total requested funds, which will meet corresponding readiness at the time the Full Application is submitted. ❑ If TCC Proposal includes a housing Project Type consistent with AHSC Program Guidelines, the Applicant demonstrates that the project will meet full readiness at the time the Full Application is submitted.	

III.Meet Project Area Requirements	
Criteria:	Yes/No
1. Project Area is no larger than approximately five-square miles.	
2. At least fifty-one percent (51%) of the geographic area of the Project Area overlaps with Census Tracts within the top five (5) percent of disadvantaged communities, per CalEnviroScreen 3.0. The remaining forty-nine percent (49%) or less of the geographic area of the Project Area overlaps with either a disadvantaged community (top 25 percent) CalEnviroScreen 3.0 or a low-income community as defined by AB 1550.	
3. Submit letter from local jurisdiction's Planning Department verifying that TCC Proposal is consistent with General Plan AND if applicable Specific Plan or Community Plan for Project Area adopted within the last ten (10) years (consistency with land use designations, building intensity, density, applicable goals, policies and programs). If the local jurisdictions General Plan AND other applicable Specific Plan or Community Plan have not been updated within the last ten (10) years, Applicants submitted a letter of support from the local jurisdictions Planning Department verifying the TCC Proposal is in compliance with the jurisdiction's local land use policies.	
4. Consistency with Climate Action Plan and/or established regional plans adopted by MPO, including Sustainable Communities Strategy adopted within the last ten (10) years.	
5. Consistency with the most recent Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Regional Plan.	
6. High Speed Rail (HSR) *Only for Applicants with planned HSR stations located along "Silicon Valley to Central Valley" corridor* ❑ Focus TCC Proposal on neighborhoods within boundaries of Specific Plans adopted since enactment of the City's last General Plan update or Specific Plans adopted by submittal of the Full Application. Include multi-modal connectivity between the HSR station area and surrounding neighborhood. ❑ Include complete streets, active transportation, parks and/or other open space amenities surrounding the HSR station area. ❑ Ensure affordable and mixed-income housing with connectivity and accessible to HSR station area.	

IV. Transformative Requirements	
Criteria:	Yes/No
1. Track and Monitor GHG Emission Reductions, Community Benefits, and Other Indicators: Understands requirements and acknowledges ability to complete requirement.	
2. Avoid Displacement of Existing Households and Small Businesses: Responds to questions regarding the Displacement Avoidance Plan.	
3. Ensure Community Engagement: Provides narrative description of process used to complete Community Engagement Plan based on template provided.	
4. Leverage Funding: Provides list of potential sources of leverage funding that indicate ability to meet 50 percent match by submittal of Full Application.	
5. Climate Adaptation and Resiliency: Provides narrative description of climate change risks, exposures, and impacts on the community and infrastructure/natural systems.	

V. Budget and Work Plan	
Criteria:	Yes/No
1. Complete budget work plan template.	
2. Provide summary budget containing estimated total project costs and proposed sources of funding for each project type within the 3-year timeframe.	

Full Application

Those invited to submit Full Applications will further develop their Concept Proposals. Full Applications will be reviewed and evaluated by an interagency review panel.

1. Those invited to submit Full Applications must submit the following:

    a. An MOU signed by the Lead Applicant and all Co-applicants that includes all elements listed under the Collaborative Stakeholder Structure, outlined in Section II.A.
    b. Narrative description of the proposed Goals, Strategies and Project Types identified in the Concept Proposal.
    c. An estimate of GHG emission reductions from all CCI Project Types, consistent with the Quantification Methodology developed by CARB.[37] The inputs and assumptions behind these calculations must be thoroughly documented as part of the application.
    d. Detailed work plan and budget, including proposed sources of funding for each Project Type, as well as documents verifying readiness for each CCI Project Type.
    e. Indicator Tracking Plan, as outlined in Section II.B.

[37] See California Air Resources Board website, Cap-and-Trade Auction Proceeds Quantification Materials, for more information <https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/quantification.htm>.

f. Displacement Avoidance Plan, as outlined in Section II.B.

g. Community Engagement Plan, as outlined in Section II.B.

h. Documentation to verify commitment of leveraged funds, either in the form of a letter or an adopted resolution from the entity providing funds that includes: the amount of funding, a description of intended use of funding, start and end date for funding, and whether funds are contingent on TCC grant award.

i. Climate adaptation and resiliency description, as outlined in Section II.B.

2. An interagency panel will convene to evaluate applications based on the scoring criteria detailed below.

3. Following the initial Full Application review, members of the review panel will conduct site visits with each of the Applicants. During the site visit, Applicants will be asked to conduct a tour of the Project Area and to assemble members of the proposed Collaborative Stakeholder Structure for a question and answer session.

4. After completing the site visits, the interagency panel will re-convene to make final recommendations based on the initial Full Application review and the site visit.

5. Staff will finalize and prepare their award recommendations to present to the SGC Council Members for consideration of final approval.

6. Staff recommendations will be made available for public review 10 days prior to the SGC public meeting, at which the Council will consider staff's award recommendations.

Full Application Scoring Criteria

Full Applications will be evaluated and scored based on the following criteria.

I. Transformative Plan: Program Objectives	30 Points
Criteria: Greenhouse Gas Emission Reductions	20 Points
1. GHG Emission reduction estimates of top 3 CCI Project Types that meet readiness requirements at time of Full Application submittal.	
2. GHG Emission reduction estimates for all CCI Project Types that meet readiness requirements within 1-year timeframe.	
Criteria: Program Goals, Strategies and Project Types	10 Points
1. Applicant defined goals are specific, measurable, and achievable in time frame and reflect the needs of the Project Area identified through the community engagement process.	
2. Strategies selected to achieve Public Health and Environmental Benefits Goals will contribute to decreased local or regional air pollution and improved public health outcomes.	
3. Strategies selected to meet Expand Economic Opportunity and Shared Prosperity Goals will increase the number of high quality jobs and workforce training/pre-apprenticeship opportunities available for residents of the Project Area.	
4. Project Types are integrated to maximize GHG reductions, improve public health, provide environmental benefits, and expand economic opportunity and shared prosperity.	
5. Proposal includes more than three CCI Project Types that meet readiness criteria at time of Full Application.	

6.	Proposed Project Types Benefit Disadvantaged Communities.
7.	Proposed Project Types demonstrate financial feasibility.
8.	Proposal includes Leverage-Funded Project Types that are innovative and reduce GHGs, achieve public health and environmental benefits, and expand economic opportunity and shared prosperity.

II. Transformative Requirements	30 Points
Criteria: Indicator Tracking Plan	**5 Points**
1. Indicator Tracking Plan demonstrates that Lead Applicant is adequately able to track and monitor GHG emission reductions and other indicators.	
2. Applicant has identified methods they will use for tracking indicators for each Project Type.	
3. Indicator Tracking Plan has built-in costs associated with tracking data.	
Criteria: Displacement Avoidance Plan (DAP)	**10 Points**
1. Includes comprehensive description of displacement vulnerability among existing households and small businesses.	
2. Proposal seeks to implement new policies to avoid displacement that align with risks identified in vulnerability assessment.	
3. Applicant has selected at least one (1) policy from at least three (3) of the policy categories listed in Table 2 to pursue to avoid displacement of existing households.	
4. Applicant has selected at least two (2) additional policies from either of the policy categories listed in Table 3 to pursue to protect small businesses from displacement.	
Criteria: Community Engagement Plan (CEP)	**10 Points**
1. CEP presents clear plan used to identify needs of residents and key stakeholders from Project Area.	
2. Residents and key stakeholders were involved in the development and selection of Projects Types included in the Proposal. a. Indicators included: number of residents, key stakeholders, and small business owners that attended meetings; number of community meetings held; establishment of advisory body or steering committee; number of residents and key stakeholders involved in Collaborative Stakeholder Structure; number of residents/key stakeholders; number of community-based organizations engaged in process; number and description of community engagement strategies used to reduce barriers to participation; description of decision-making processes/bodies that include community representation; and number of residents, businesses, and non-profit/community leaders with clear role in decision making processes.	
3. Provide detailed description and timeline of community engagement activities used for proposal development and proposed for project implementation.	
4. Applicants utilized at least three (3) of the recommended activities to inform community stakeholders about the TCC proposal development process and to solicit community stakeholder input: ❑ Public workshops/meetings ❑ Door-to-door canvassing ❑ House meetings ❑ Established website and/or social media ❑ Distributed flyers or other printed materials ❑ Outreach to existing community groups ❑ Surveys ❑ Focus groups	

5. Applicants utilized at least two (2) of the following activities to actively engage community stakeholders in proposal development: ❑ Design charrettes ❑ Community-based participatory research ❑ Participatory budgeting ❑ Convened advisory body or shared decision-making body ❑ Established website and/or social media ❑ Community benefits agreements ❑ Additional activities to provide community stakeholders an opportunity to influence the TCC Proposal development	
6. Applicants propose to utilize at least four (4) of the following activities to actively engagement community stakeholders during implementation of TCC Plan: ❑ Public workshops/meetings ❑ Door-to-door canvassing ❑ House meetings ❑ Established website and/or social media ❑ Conduct surveys ❑ Conduct focus groups ❑ Sub-contract with community-based organizations to conduct outreach ❑ Allocate staff positions focused on community engagement ❑ Advisory body or shared decision-making body ❑ Additional activities to provide community stakeholders an opportunity to influence the TCC Proposal development ❑ Maintain community engagement throughout the TCC Implementation Plan	
Criteria: Climate Adaptation and Resiliency	5 Points
1. Discuss how the Project Area will adapt and respond to the anticipated impacts of climate change and how the community will be engaged.	
2. Discuss actions that will be prioritized to reduce the community's vulnerability to climate change as a result of proposed Project Types, and address any unintended consequences that may inadvertently increase the community's vulnerability.	

III. Capacity to Implement	40 Points
Criteria: Financial	10 Points
1. Lead Applicant demonstrates the experience, financial stability and capacity to manage program funds from multiple sources.	
2. Applicant demonstrates stable funding sources to meet match requirement from more than one source.	
3. The Project achieves leverage funding beyond the fifty (50) percent match requirement.	
4. The proposed budget clearly shows how the grant funds will be spent. Costs are reasonable in proportion to the proposed deliverables. The budget demonstrates the distinction between funding for Project Types and activities ineligible for funding under CARB's Funding Guidelines.	
Criteria: Management and Organization	10 Points
1. Lead Applicant demonstrates organizational capacity to implement TCC Proposal and has experience managing similar programs and has the ability to manage long-term grant implementation.	
2. Co-applicants demonstrate organizational capacity to support Lead Applicant in implementation of TCC Proposal.	
3. Public agency partner demonstrates a strong commitment to support the implementation of projects and policies included in the TCC Proposal.	
4. Work plan presents realistic timeframe to achieve goals.	

Criteria: Community Engagement	20 Points
1. Lead Applicant and Co-applicants have established work history and/or experience working with one or more of the following areas: disadvantaged communities, housing and community development, economic development, environmental, and public health issues.	
2. Collaborative Stakeholder Structure is comprised of a diverse representation of residents and key stakeholders (i.e. labor unions, nonprofits, faith-based groups, community based organizations, academics, economic development institutions, workforce development groups, businesses, representatives from local School District, Community College District, and others).	
3. A signed Memorandum of Understanding for Collaborative Stakeholder Structure lays out clear roles, responsibilities and relationships among the Partners; clear decision-making processes; plan for accountability; engagement of Project Area residents and key stakeholders.	
4. The Community Engagement Plan discusses how Applicants propose to inform public of implementation progress and updates on program implementation.	

H. PRE-CONTRACT CONSULTATION

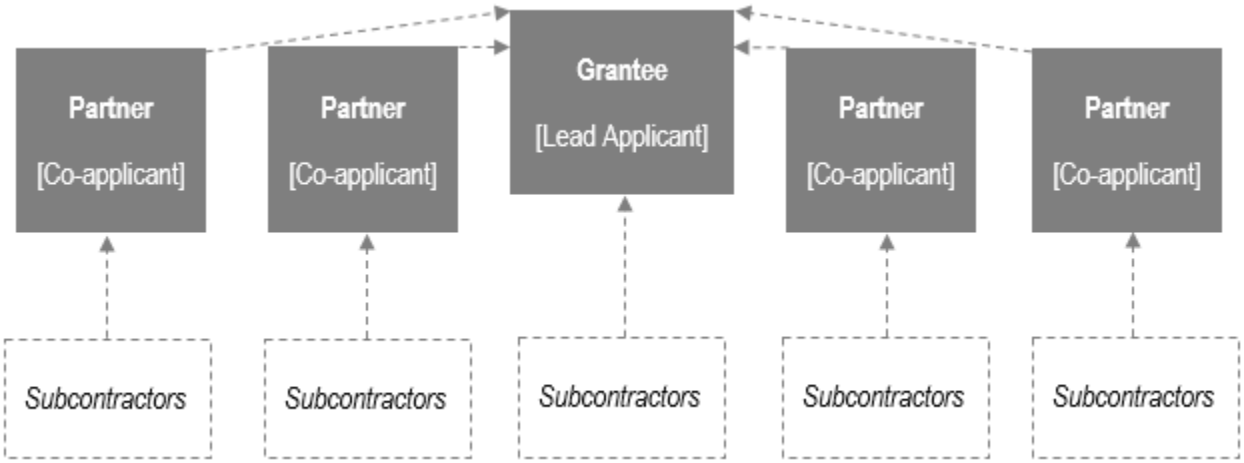
All selected Applicants will be required to participate in a Pre-contract Consultation phase prior to finalizing the contract agreement that outlines the contract terms. During this Pre-contract Consultation, the State will assist the selected Applicant and Co-applicants to refine the contract agreement and all accompanying attachments to comply with administrative, statutory, and TCC Program requirements. Specifically, the following will be finalized and agreed upon by the contracting parties, consistent with the requirements outlined in Appendix D for all selected Project Types that will be implemented as part of the TCC Plan:

1. Overall work plan, timeline, and budget including leverage funding;
2. Collaborative Stakeholder Structure and Memorandum of Understanding;
3. Community engagement activities;
4. Eligible/ineligible Project Types to be funded through TCC, including eligible/ineligible costs;
5. Additional necessary project information or supporting documentation;
6. Project accounting of funds;
7. Metrics and Indicator tracking;
8. Reporting process, including frequency and information; and
9. Project review and performance/non-performance corrective action.

I. IMPLEMENTATION CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION

Contracts will be executed between the State of California (State) and the Lead Applicant only. The Lead Applicant will be referred to as the “Grantee” and Co-applicants will be referred to as “Partners”. Diagram 2 illustrates the relationship between the Grantee and Partners.

Diagram 2: Grantee/Partner Relationship – Implementation Grants



The Grantee will be responsible for compiling and submitting all invoices and reporting documents for themselves and all Partners. Upon receipt of appropriate documentation, TCC funds will be paid to the Grantee, which will be responsible for dispersing payment to Partners, as approved by the State.

Contract Execution and Term

Contract Execution

1. The Grantee will be notified by the State if they have been selected for an Implementation Grant award.

2. After Grantee selection, the Grantee, Partners, and State will engage in a Pre-contract Consultation phase to finalize the contract. The State will assist the Grantee and Partners to refine the contract and all accompanying attachments to comply with all administrative, statutory, and TCC Program requirements.

3. During the Pre-contract Consultation phase, the Grantee must also work with a Third-Party Evaluator contracted by the State to identify additional Indicators for the Project Area.

4. After the contract and attachments have been finalized, the Grantee will follow provided instructions for signing all required documents. The Grantee must submit all supporting materials and a signed contract within the timeline provided in the instructions or risk forfeiting the grant award.

Contract Term

1. The contract term begins on the day the State and the Grantee have both signed the completed contract. The State will notify the Grantee and Partners when work may proceed.

2. The end of the contract term will be determined by the State based on the availability of TCC funds and the administrative requirements for liquidation. The contract term is approximately three years from the date of proposal selection, unless extended.

Eligible Costs

Administrative and direct costs will be reimbursable with TCC funds. Indirect costs will not be reimbursable, but may be counted towards the leverage funding requirement. Refer to the definitions below.

1. *Administrative costs may account for up to ten (10) percent of the awarded TCC funds.*[38] Administrative costs are defined as costs directly tied to the administration of the TCC grant. "Administration of the grant" may include, but is not limited to: activities required for coordinating the Grantee/Partner relationship, reporting, invoicing, etc. Administrative costs may include, but are not limited to: staff salaries and benefits, supplies, and other resources used to administer the grant. This definition supersedes any definition of administrative costs provided by other California Climate Investment programs, with the exception of the AHSC Program. See Appendix D.

2. *Direct costs will be reimbursable with TCC funds.* Direct costs are defined as costs directly tied to the implementation of the contract. Direct costs will vary depending on Project Type. Grantees should refer to Appendix D for eligible cost requirements for each California Climate Investment program and Project Type.

3. *Indirect costs are not reimbursable with TCC funds but may account for up to ten (10) percent of the Leverage Funding requirement*.[39] Indirect costs are defined as expenses of doing business that are of a general nature and are incurred to benefit at least two or more functions within an organization. These costs are not directly tied to the grant but are necessary for the general operation of the organization. Examples of indirect costs may include, but are not limited to: salaries and benefits of employees not directly assigned to a project, but providing general support services such as personnel, business services, information technology, janitorial, and overhead such as rent, utilities, supplies, etc. This definition supersedes any definition of indirect costs provided by other California Climate Investment programs, with the exception of the AHSC Program.

During the Pre-contract Consultation phase, the State will assist the Grantee to ensure that all costs outlined in the budget are eligible for either reimbursement or leveraged funds. Costs related to community engagement, outreach, and workforce development may be allowed on a case-by-case basis, to be determined during the Pre-contract Consultation phase.

Disbursement and Accounting of Funds

1. Funds cannot be disbursed until the contract has been fully executed.

2. Only eligible costs approved during the Pre-contract Consultation and incurred during the contract term will be reimbursable.

3. Based on the Project Type, funds may be disbursed through different mechanisms, including, but not necessarily limited to loans and reimbursement-based invoices. The disbursement process and schedule for all Project Types will be finalized during the Pre-contract Consultation phase.

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[38] "Administrative costs may account for up to 10 percent of the awarded grant." For example if the grant award is $70 million, the grantee may request reimbursement for up to $7 million of administrative costs.

[39] "Indirect costs are not reimbursable under the grant but may account for up to 10 percent of the Leverage Funding requirement." For example, if the grantee is required to provide $35 million of match funding, indirect costs may account for up to $3.5 million.

i. For Affordable Housing Development Project Types, funds will be provided as a secured loan for permanent financing to the sponsor of the Affordable Housing Development and pursuant to the same underwriting requirements and loan terms as the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities program.

4. The Grantees must compile supporting documentation for all contract-related expenses for themselves and all Partners.

   ii. TCC Funds: Supporting documentation for the use of grant funds must be submitted to the State. Invoices without adequate supporting documentation may not be paid.

   iii. Leveraged Funds: The Grantee must retain supporting documentation of leveraged funds that will be made available to the State upon request.

5. Acceptable forms of supporting documentation will be finalized during the Pre-contract Consultation.

6. The State may withhold ten (10) percent of invoice, to be paid once the State has determined that the contract terms have been fulfilled.

7. Reimbursement may be subject to an on-site inspection.

Reporting Requirements

The Grantee will be subject to the following reporting requirements:

1. California Air Resources Board: The Grantees must adhere to the reporting requirements outlined by CARB in the Funding Guidelines to Agencies that Administer California Climate Investments.40 These requirements vary by Project Type and are outlined in Appendix D. Note: Applicants should be aware that CARB is currently updating the Funding Guidelines and there may be changes to reporting requirements in the future.

2. Additional Indicators: The Grantee must work with a Third-Party Evaluator to track additional indicators (see Appendix E). Indicators and reporting intervals will be finalized during the Pre-contract Consultation phase.

3. Leveraged Funds: The Grantee must report the expenditure of leveraged funds on a quarterly basis.

4. Quarterly and Annual Progress Reports: The Grantee must provide progress reports regarding the implementation of the approved work plan. Progress reports may vary based on Project Type.

5. Program Framework: The Grantee must report on the progress of Goals identified for each Strategy.

6. Transformative Requirement Reports: The Grantee must report on the implementation of the Community Engagement Plan and Displacement Avoidance Plan.

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[40] Funding Guidelines for Administering Agencies. California Air Resources Board. https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/fundingguidelines.htm

Reporting templates will be finalized prior to executing the contract.

Review and Performance

Review and Audit Procedures

The State has the right to review project records, conduct audits, and perform site visits during the project implementation and quantification periods.[41] This right shall extend to all Partners and subcontractors, and the Grantee shall include provisions ensuring such access in all contracts or subcontracts.

Grantees need to maintain copies of project records for at least three (3) years after the "Project Closeout" report or final "Phase 2" report is submitted. See Appendix D for reporting requirements.

Remedies for Non-Performance

The State has the discretion to determine if the Grantee or Partners have performed in accordance with program requirements, the contract, or any other legally binding agreements. Examples of non-performance include, but are not limited to: misuse of funding for ineligible expenses, failure to comply with program guidelines or requirements, inability to meet performance requirements or schedule milestones, and failure to comply with the terms and conditions identified in legal agreements governing the grant award.

If the State determines that the Grantee or Partners have not performed in accordance with program requirements, the contract, or any other legally binding agreements governing the grant award, the Grantee will be notified and provided instructions and a timeline to rectify all cases of non-performance. The State may withhold any payments due the Grantee until the Grantee brings the project back into full compliance. Should the Grantee or Partners fail to come back into compliance, the State may terminate the contract or any other legally binding agreement governing the grant award at any time upon 30 days of written notice to the Grantee.

[41] The quantification period is the timeframe during which GHG emissions must be estimated and varies for each CCI program and Project Type. It is defined in each of CARB's quantification methodologies for estimating greenhouse gas reductions and typically covers the period of time during which greenhouse gas reductions are reasonably expected to occur, or the over which greenhouse gas reductions can be calculated and validated.

III. PLANNING GRANT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

Through a complimentary process, the SGC will award approximately $1.5 million for Planning Grants in up to ten (10) communities. Funding for this program was allocated from the SGC's Sustainable Communities Planning Grants and Incentives Program, which is funded through Proposition 84. The Planning Grants are intended to fund planning activities in disadvantaged communities that may be eligible for future TCC Implementation Grants[42], or other California Climate Investment programs. Planning activities should focus on responding to planning issues or priorities that directly benefit vulnerable communities[43], and that are defined either within an existing regional or local plan, or further the development of an area to be eligible to apply for a future TCC Implementation Grant. Individual Planning Grants will total up to $250,000 and the grant term will be approximately one year, unless extended.

A. APPLICANT AND PLANNING AREA REQUIREMENTS

1. Eligible Applicants who may compete in the Planning Grants program include cities, counties, metropolitan planning organizations, joint powers authorities, regional transportation planning agencies, councils of government, or combinations thereof are eligible to apply. The SGC strongly encourages submittal of proposals comprised of meaningful, actionable internal and external collaboration that demonstrates a commitment to the proposal from multiple organizations.

2. There must be at least two (2) joint Partners on the project. Priority in scoring will be given to Applicants that are able to demonstrate strong and diverse partnerships, including with community-based organizations and other stakeholder groups.

3. Applicants must define a Planning Area comprised of Census Tracts that rank within the top twenty-five (25) percent disadvantaged communities, per CalEnviroScreen 3.0. Planning Areas may be located in either an incorporated city or an unincorporated area of a county. Applicants will be required to submit a map of the Planning Area that will be the focus of the application's activities. Refer to Appendix B for more information about the TCC Mapping Tool.

4. To demonstrate how planning activities will be focused on eligible disadvantaged communities, the Applicant should propose planning activities that are consistent with a regional plan, such as a Sustainable Communities Strategy, as well as with a local planning document (e.g., a General Plan, Specific Plan, Community Plan area, zoning code update, a Regional Transportation Plan, or Climate Action Plan).

B. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

1. Applicants must explain how the proposed planning activities will advance the objectives prioritized in local adopted plans and promote the Transformative Climate Communities Program's Primary Objectives, See Section II. D.

2. Applicants must indicate which of the SGC's sustainable communities objectives will be advanced through the Applicant's planning activities (using the list below), and briefly explain how the planning activities will further each of the objectives selected:

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[42] Communities selected for a TCC Planning Grant are not guaranteed eligibility for future TCC Implementation Grants or other CCI programs.

[43] See Appendix A for the definition vulnerable communities/populations.

a. Improves air quality and water quality;

b. Improves natural resource protection;

c. Increases the availability of affordable housing by accommodating an adequate supply of housing for all income levels;

d. Improves transportation that supports improved mobility and reduces dependency on single-occupancy vehicle trips;

e. Meets GHG emission reduction goals;

f. Strengthens community resiliency to the impacts of climate change;

g. Encourages sustainable land use planning and efficient land use patterns;

h. Revitalizes urban and community centers;

i. Reduces development impacts on valuable farmland, natural resources, and air quality;

j. Increases water and energy conservation and efficiency;

k. Promotes a prosperous economy; and

l. Promotes safe, healthy, sustainable, and vibrant neighborhoods.

3. Applicants must explain how the planning process furthers a neighborhood's ability to meet one or more of the Implementation Grant's Transformative Requirements, See Section II.B, should that neighborhood decide to apply for an Implementation Grant in the future. Specifically, Applicants will describe how engaging in a particular task will:

   a. Consider the risks, and develop potential policies and programs to avoid displacement of the neighborhood's current residents and businesses.

   b. Design or enhance innovative and meaningful community engagement programs and practices that are built upon the input and expertise of community stakeholders – including local public agencies, community-based organizations, workforce development boards, and other stakeholders.

   c. Enhance potential to secure leverage funds.

   d. Address GHG emissions reduction opportunities such as energy efficiency, VMT reduction, or other strategies, including opportunities through CCI programs.

   e. Identify the impacts of climate change risks and exposures on the community, including vulnerable populations, and infrastructure/natural systems, and describe measures that will be taken to adapt and respond to anticipated impacts.

4. Applicants must demonstrate consistency with the State's Planning Priorities, summarized below, and identified in Section 65041.1 of the Government Code. These priorities are intended to promote equity, strengthen the economy, protect the environment, and promote public health and safety in the state, including urban, suburban, and rural communities.

   a. Promote infill development and equity by rehabilitating, maintaining, and improving existing infrastructure.

   b. Protect, preserve, and enhance environmental and agricultural lands and natural and recreational resources.

   c. Encourage location- and resource-efficient new development.

C. APPLICATION AND SCORING

Application Submission Requirements

1. A proposed budget and timeline accompanied by a description of all planning activities to be completed.
2. A joint work plan that includes:
    a. Identification of a Lead Applicant and Co-applicants,
    b. Summary of the project tasks to be performed by the Lead Applicant and Co-applicants,
    c. Letters of intent detailing each Co-applicant's participation in proposed activities, and
    d. Letters of support from the adopting agency of the plan to be implemented and local and/or regional governments and agencies that will be involved in the planning process.

Scoring Criteria

1. Applications will be scored based on the extent to which the proposed planning activities will accomplish plan objectives, satisfy State planning priorities and objectives established by the SGC, and increase the likelihood that Applicants will be competitive for future Implementation Grant funding.
2. Applications will be evaluated and scored based on the following criteria.

Planning Grants Scoring Criteria	100 Points
Criteria: Program Objectives and Transformative Requirements	80 Points
1. Whether the Applicant provides a suitable regional and/or local plan to define the Planning Area, or and indicates which neighborhoods within the Planning Area will be the focus of planning activities.	
2. Extent to which the proposed planning activities focus on improving outcomes for vulnerable residents within the Planning Area comprised of disadvantaged Census Tracts that rank within the top twenty-five (25) percent of CalEnviroScreen 3.0.	
3. Extent to which the proposed planning activities will advance the SGC's sustainable communities objectives.	
4. Extent to which the proposed planning activities are consistent with the state's Planning Priorities, including promoting infill development, preserving agricultural lands, and encouraging location and resource-efficient new development.	
5. Extent to which the proposed planning activities will assist the Applicant in meeting the TCC Implementation Grant requirements related to leverage funding.	
6. Extent to which the proposed planning activities will assist the Applicant in meeting the TCC Implementation Grant requirements related to displacement.	
7. Extent to which the proposed planning activities will assist the Applicant in meeting the Implementation Grant requirements related to community engagement.	
8. Extent to which the proposed planning activities will increase the potential for future GHG emissions reduction opportunities.	
9. Extent to which the proposed planning activities will assist the Applicant in meeting the TCC Implementation Grant requirements related to climate adaptation and resiliency.	
Criteria: Organizational Capacity	20 Points
10. Extent to which the Applicant demonstrates readiness and capacity to implement the proposed work on time and within budget.	
11. Extent to which the Applicant proposes strong and diverse partnerships for implementing the planning activities.	

D. EXAMPLES OF ELIGIBLE PROJECTS

Proposals should implement specific identifiable actions found in an adopted land use plan. These activities may include but are not limited to:

1. Evaluating, updating, and streamlining various policies and codes currently enforced by the Planning Department and other local departments (e.g., public works, health and safety, fire, parks and open space, etc.).

2. Completing fiscal analyses and studies, such as conducting a fiscal impact analysis to understand long-term service costs of future development, and determine fee structures.

3. Building capacity both internally, among staff and departments, as well as externally, among stakeholders including the development of collaboratives and partnerships that connect land use development with environmental, economic and social justice priorities.

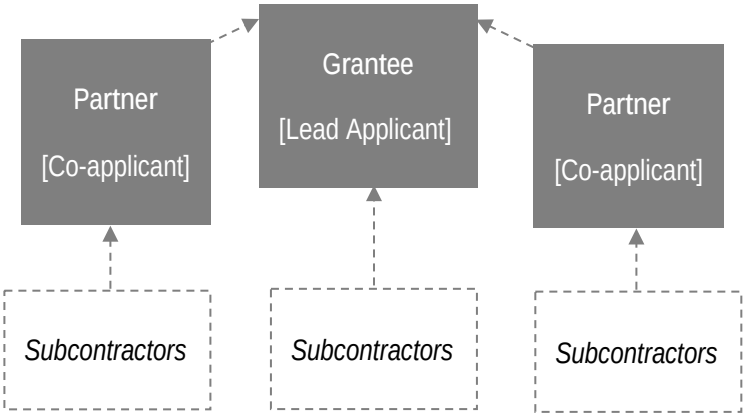
4. Preparing climate action and climate adaptation plans.

5. Designing or enhancing community engagement that results in innovative and meaningful programs and practices built upon the input and expertise local public agency staff, community-based organizations, workforce development boards, and overburdened individuals and groups.

E. PLANNING GRANT ADMINISTRATION

Grant agreements will be executed between the Department of Conservation (Department) and the Lead Applicant only. The Lead Applicant will be referred to as the "Grantee" and Co-applicants will be referred to as "Partners". Diagram 3 illustrates the relationship between the Grantee and Partners.

Diagram 3: Grantee/Partner Relationship – Planning Grants



The Grantee will be responsible for compiling and submitting all invoices and reporting documents for themselves and all Partners. Grantees will submit for reimbursements to the Department based on payments made by themselves and their Partners.

Grant Execution and Term

1. The Grantee will be notified by the State if they have been selected for a grant award.

2. After the grant agreement and attachments have been finalized, the Grantee will follow provided instructions for signing all required documents. The Grantee must submit all supporting materials and a signed grant agreement within the timeline provided in the instructions or risk forfeiting the grant award.

3. The grant term begins on the day the Department and the Grantee have both signed the completed grant agreement. The Department will notify the Grantee and Partners when work may proceed.

4. The end of the grant term will be determined by the State based on the availability of grant funds and the administrative requirements for liquidation. The anticipated grant term is approximately one year, unless extended.

Eligible Costs

Direct costs and administrative costs incurred during the grant term and specified in the grant agreement will be eligible for reimbursement. Indirect costs are not eligible. Direct costs may include, but are not limited to: personnel, supplies, or travel expenses directly tied to the implementation of the grant. Administrative costs may include, but are not limited to staff salaries and benefits, supplies, and other resources used to administer the grant. "Administration of the grant" may include, but is not limited to: activities required for coordinating the Grantee/Partner relationship, reporting, invoicing, etc.

Travel reimbursements must adhere to the State rates and conditions established on the CalHR website[44], with the exception of "Incidentals" and out of state travel, which will not be reimbursable under this grant.

Indirect costs are not eligible for reimbursement. Indirect costs are defined as expenses of doing business that are of a general nature and are incurred to benefit at least two or more functions within an organization. These costs are not directly tied to the grant but are necessary for the general operation of the organization. Examples of indirect costs may include, but are not limited to: salaries and benefits of employees not directly assigned to a Project, but providing general support services such as personnel, business services, information technology, janitorial, and overhead such as rent, utilities, supplies, etc.

Prior to executing the grant agreement, the Department will work with the Grantee to ensure that all costs included in the Budget are eligible for reimbursement.

Payment and Accounting of Grant Funds

1. Grant funds cannot be disbursed until the grant has been fully executed.

2. Only approved and eligible costs incurred during the grant term will be reimbursable.

3. Project invoices will be submitted to the Department by the Grantee on a quarterly basis.

[44] Travel Reimbursements. CalHR. <http://www.calhr.ca.gov/employees/pages/travel-reimbursements.aspx>

4. The Grantee will be responsible for compiling supporting documentation from all Partners before submitting to the Department. Invoices without adequate supporting documentation for all costs will not be paid.

5. Supporting documentation may include, but is not limited to: purchase orders, receipts, progress payments, subcontractor invoices, time cards, etc.

6. Each invoice must be accompanied by appropriate quarterly reporting materials.

7. Payments are made on a reimbursement basis; advance payments are not allowed. The Grantee and Partners must have adequate cash flow to pay all grant-related expenses prior to requesting reimbursement from the Department.

8. The Department will withhold 10 percent of each invoice, to be paid once the State has determined that the grant terms have been fulfilled.

Reporting Requirements

The Grantee will be required to submit progress reports on a quarterly basis. These narrative reports will describe project implementation in relation to the approved work plan and budget.

The Grantee will also be required to submit a final report that summarizes tasks and deliverables completed during the grant term.

Reporting templates will be finalized prior to executing the grant agreement.

State Audit and Accounting Requirements

Audit Requirements

Funded proposals are subject to audit by the State of California at least annually and for three (3) years following the final payment of grant funds. If the proposal is selected for audit, advance notice will be given. The audit shall include all books, papers, accounts, documents, or other records of the Grantee, as they relate to the proposal for which the funds were granted.

The Grantee must have the proposal records, including the source documents and evidence of payment, readily available, and provide an employee with knowledge of the project to assist the auditor. The Grantee must provide a copy of any document, paper, record, or the like, requested by the auditor.

Accounting Requirements

The Grantee must maintain an accounting system that:

1. Accurately reflects fiscal transactions, with the necessary controls and safeguards;

2. Provides a good audit trail, including original source documents such as purchase orders, receipts, progress payments, invoices, time cards, canceled checks, etc; and

3. Provides accounting data so the total cost of each individual proposal can be readily determined.

Records Retention

Proposal records must be retained for a period of three (3) years after final payment is made by the State. All proposal records must be retained by the Grantee at least one (1) year following an audit. Grantees are required to keep source documents for all expenditures related to each grant for at least three (3) years following proposal completion and one year following an audit. A proposal is considered complete upon receipt of final grant payment from the State.

Remedies for Non-performance

The State has the discretion to determine if the Grantee or Partners have not performed in accordance with program requirements, the grant agreement, or any other legally binding agreements governing the grant award. Examples of non-performance include, but are not limited to: misuse of funding for ineligible expenses; failure to comply with program guidelines or requirements; inability to meet performance requirements or schedule milestones; and failure to comply with the terms and conditions identified in legal agreements governing the grant award.

If the State determines that the Grantee or Partners have not performed in accordance with program requirements, the grant agreement, or any other legally binding agreements governing the grant award, the Grantee will be notified and provided instructions and a timeline to rectify all cases of non-performance. The State may withhold any payments due the Grantee until the Grantee brings the project back into full compliance. Should the Grantee or Partners fail to come back into compliance, the State may terminate the grant agreement or any other legally binding agreement governing the grant award at any time upon 30 days written notice to the Grantee.

IV. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT

The SGC recognizes that the State's most disadvantaged and low-income communities may lack the capacity and institutional resources to seek competitive grants, and may not be prepared to apply to the Program or to develop and implement TCC Proposals. To support the development of competitive applications for the Program, the SGC will offer Technical Assistance (TA) to eligible Applicants for the TCC Implementation Grants in three phases:

Phase 1: Concept Proposal

Phase 2: Full Application

Phase 3: Implementation

All TA will be provided through third-party Technical Assistance Providers selected by the SGC. Concept Proposal TA is optional. Full Application TA and Implementation TA are required for those Applicants invited to Full Application and for those who receive Implementation Grants, respectively. Receiving Concept Proposal TA and/or Full Application TA does not guarantee that an Applicant will be awarded an Implementation Grant.

Additionally, training to fill out the FAAST application during the Concept and Full Application phases will be provided by the California State Water Board.

A. PHASES FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Phase 1: Concept Proposal

During the first phase of TA, the SGC's goal is to help Applicants understand the application process and to develop competitive Concept Proposals. Technical Assistance for this phase will be available starting in the late summer of 2017 until the submission of Concept Proposals. To be eligible to receive Concept Proposal TA, Applicants must demonstrate they can meet the Applicant and Project Area Requirements, outlined in Section II.A, by the deadline to submit Concept Proposals.

Applicants interested in receiving Concept Proposal TA must respond to the online questionnaire posted on the SGC's website by the deadline of September 4, 2017. SGC staff will review the responses and schedule an initial phone consultation between SGC staff, the TA provider, and the TCC Applicant to further assess the Applicant's eligibility and TA needs. Applicants who demonstrate that they meet eligibility requirements by the deadline to submit Concept Proposals will be able to work with the TA Provider to identify areas of support to help them strengthen a Concept Proposal by the Program deadline. Concept Proposal TA activities may include, but are not limited to:

- Direct application assistance, including review of responses and application coordination;
- Identification of Project Types and support on integration of Project Types;
- Assessment of readiness;
- Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping assistance;
- Identification of potential sources of leverage funding; and
- Assistance meeting Transformative Requirements.

Phase 2: Full Application

Applicants selected to submit Full Applications are required to receive TA. Full Application TA activities include, but are not limited to:

- Quantification of GHG reductions;
- Direct application assistance, including review of responses and application coordination;
- Financial analysis and budget development;
- Identification of Project Types, integration of Project Types, and cost estimates;
- Assessment of project readiness; and
- GIS mapping assistance.

Phase 3: Implementation

Applicants awarded Implementation Grants will receive Implementation TA and other technical support from representatives of the SGC, the Department, CARB and other State entities throughout the implementation of their TCC Proposal for a timeframe to be determined by the SGC. Implementation TA activities include, but are not limited to:

- Finalization of TCC Proposal scope;
- Finalization of Indicator Tracking Plan to track GHGs and other required Indicators;
- Finalization of Community Engagement Plan;
- Finalization of Displacement Avoidance Plan; and
- Implementation of Project Types.

Additional support conducted by the SGC may include but is not limited to: assistance in attracting and leveraging additional financing, assistance developing and promoting workforce and economic development, and assistance strengthening organizational capacity to integrate implementation efforts.

V. APPENDICES

A. Terms and Definitions

B. TCC Mapping Tool for Eligible Project Areas and Planning Areas

C. California Climate Investment Programs

D. TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

E. Additional Indicators and Leverage-Funded Project Type Examples

F. Other State Funding and Resources

Appendix A: Terms and Definitions

Administrative Costs	Costs directly tied to the administration of the TCC grant. "Administration of the grant" may include, but is not limited to: activities required for coordinating the Grantee/Partner relationship, reporting, invoicing, etc. Administrative costs may include, but are not limited to: staff salaries and benefits, supplies, and other resources used to administer the grant. This definition supersedes any definition of administrative costs provided by other California Climate Investment programs, with the exception of the AHSC Program.
Applicant(s)	Applicants are entities that apply for TCC grants and may include but are not limited to: community-based organizations, local governments, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations and foundations, faith-based organizations, coalitions or associations of nonprofit organizations, community development finance institutions, community development corporations, joint powers authorities, and/or tribal governments. Lead Applicants and Co-Applicants are collectively referred to as "Applicants." See definitions for "Lead Applicant" and "Co-applicant".
Application or Grant Application	An online form to apply for TCC grants that can be accessed via the Financial Assistance Application Submittal Tool (FAAST).
Awarded	An agency commits funding to implement greenhouse gas reduction projects (e.g., executed a contract with a grantee; transferred funds to another agency or program administrator).
CARB	The California Air Resources Board was established by the California Legislature in 1967 to attain and maintain healthy air quality, conduct research into the causes of and solutions to air pollution, and implement measures to reduce air pollution caused by motor vehicles, the major cause of air pollution in the State. CARB provides funding guidance to state agencies that implement California Climate Investment programs, such as the TCC Program.
California Climate Investments (CCI)	Programs funded through the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund using auction proceeds from the Cap-and-Trade Program and administered by state agencies in transportation, energy, natural resources, and waste sectors. These programs fund projects that provide greenhouse gas reductions and other important co-benefits to California, including benefits to residents of disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, and low-income households.
Climate Adaptation	Adaptation to climate change refers to adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities.[i]
Climate Resiliency	Resiliency as it relates to climate change is the capacity of any entity – an individual, a community, an organization, or a natural system – to prepare for disruptions, to recover from shocks and stresses, and to adapt and grow from a disruptive experience[ii].
Co-applicant	Entities other than the Lead Applicant that enter into a partnership with other organizations for the purpose of applying for a TCC grant.
Community-based Organizations	A public or private nonprofit organization of demonstrated effectiveness that is representative of a community or significant segments of a community, and provides educational or related services to individuals in the community.[iii]
Community Engagement	The process of working collaboratively with and through groups of people affiliated by geographic proximity, special interest, or similar situations to address issues affecting the well-being of those

	people.[iv]
Concept Proposal	Initial application to apply for the Implementation Grant. This is the first phase of a two phase application process.
Direct Costs	Costs directly tied to the implementation of the TCC grant. Direct costs will vary depending on Project Type. Direct costs will be reimbursable under the grant. For Implementation Grants, Applicants should refer to Appendix D for eligible cost requirements for each California Climate Investment program and Project Type. For Planning Grants, Applicants should refer to Section III.E, Planning Grant Administration.
Displacement	Residential displacement is considered to be occurring when households are forced to move from, or are prevented from moving into a project area, which was previously accessible to them due to conditions that: a. Are beyond the reasonable ability of households to control or prevent (e.g., rent increases); b. Occur despite households having met all previously imposed conditions of occupancy; and c. Make continued occupancy by households impossible, hazardous, or unaffordable. Displacement can result from gentrification when neighborhoods become financially out of reach for people or can occur at earlier stages through disinvestment, increasing vacancies and facilitating demographic turnover.[v] Displacement manifests itself in many forms, from physical (i.e., evictions or service disruption) to economic (i.e., very high and/or frequent rent increases and sharp increases in housing costs relative to comparable neighborhoods).
Enforceable Funding Commitments	A funding requirement for AHSC project types. These project types must demonstrate a level of committed funding that is 0.90 or greater by the following equation: $\frac{\text{AHSC component funds requested + Enforceable Commitments (EFCs) – Deferred Costs}}{\text{Total Development Cost – Deferred Costs}}$
Full Application	Second phase of the Implementation Grant application process, following Concept Proposal. Applicants who successfully meet requirements at the Concept Proposal will be invited to submit a Full Application.
Goals	The specific target or achievement toward which efforts are directed. Goals must be developed and proposed by Implementation Grant applicants relative to meeting all three TCC Objectives.
Grant Agreement	Arrangement between the State and grantee specifying the payment of funds to be used for grants and/or loans, or a combination by the State for the performance of specific TCC Program Objectives within a specific grant performance period by the grantee.
Grantee	Designated Lead Applicant that has an agreement for grant funding with the State.
Greenhouse Gases (GHG)	Any gas that absorbs infrared radiation in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases include, but are not limited to, water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), ozone (O_3), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6).

Appendix A: Terms and Definitions

Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF)	Fund established via SB 1018 to receive the State's portion of proceeds from the quarterly Cap-and-Trade auctions.
High Quality Jobs	Job quality varies across industry, occupation, and region. Indicators of high quality jobs include: decent wages (family-sustaining jobs with prevailing wage or entry-level work with clearly defined routes to advancement into higher-wage jobs), benefits (like paid sick and vacation), adequate hours and predictable schedules, access to training, occupational health and safety, worker representation or right to organize, and no employer or subcontractor record of wage theft or other violations of labor law.
Implemented	Final funding recipient receives funds and the project has attributable GHG and disadvantaged and low-income community benefits to the Project Area.
Implementation Grant	Fund for the development of neighborhood-level proposals, which include multiple, coordinated greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects that provide local economic, environmental, and health benefits.
Indicators	Quantitative measures, including project-related metrics that show changes in conditions over a period of time.
In-direct Costs	Expenses of doing business that are of a general nature and are incurred to benefit at least two or more functions within an organization. These costs are not directly tied to the grant but are necessary for the general operation of the organization. Examples of indirect costs may include, but are not limited to: salaries and benefits of employees not directly assigned to a project, but providing general support services such as personnel, business services, information technology, janitorial, and overhead such as rent, utilities, supplies, etc. This definition supersedes any definition of indirect costs provided by other California Climate Investment programs, with the exception of the AHSC Program.
In-kind Goods and Services	Non-cash donations from governmental or private sources, and includes volunteer labor, materials and services.
Lead Applicant	An entity that enters into a partnership with other organizations for purpose of applying for a TCC grant and has been designated as the lead organization for the partnership.
Lead Entity	The Lead Applicant or Co-Applicant responsible for leading the implementation of a specific Project Type.
Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)	An MOU is an agreement between two parties that is not legally binding, but which outlines the responsibilities of each of the parties to the agreement. An MOU is often the first step toward creating a legally binding contract.
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships	An association of stakeholders joined as partners to collectively develop a TCC Proposal. This association must be coordinated by a Lead Applicant and governed by a collaborative governance structure.
Nonprofit Organizations	Any nonprofit corporation qualified to do business in California, and qualified pursuant to subdivision (c)(3) under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code.
Objectives	Objectives are statements that describe the desired outcomes of the program.

Appendix A: Terms and Definitions

Operational	Project has reached a specified milestone and benefits from the investment are accruing.
Participatory Budgeting (PB)	Participatory Budgeting (PB) is a democratic approach to public spending that meaningfully and deeply engages people in government and the community. During PB, community members democratically decide how to spend part of a public budget, enabling them to make the fiscal decisions that affect their lives and the health of their communities. In the process, the community identifies priority needs and develops a range of alternatives to address those needs. PB is especially appropriate in low-income communities and communities of color that have been traditionally disenfranchised from transportation decision making processes. More information on PB process and resources can be accessed at: <https://www.participatorybudgeting.org/what-is-pb>.
Partner	Entities other than the grantee that enter into a partnership with the grantee and other organizations for the purpose of implementing TCC grant activities.
Planning Grant	Fund for planning activities that implement local and regional land use plan and foster the development of sustainable communities. These activities are intended to support communities to become eligible for future implementation grant awards.
Planning Area	Refers to the boundary for Planning Grants. Planning Areas must be comprised of Census Tracts that rank within the top 25 percent of disadvantaged communities per CalEnviroScreen 3.0. Planning Areas may be located in either an incorporated city or unincorporated area of a county.
Pre-contract Consultation	Prior to execution of the standard agreement, period where terms and conditions of the standard agreement are determined and finalized.
Project Area	Refers to the boundary for Implementation Grants. A contiguous area that is no larger than approximately five-square miles and is within one incorporated city's jurisdiction. At least 51% of the Project Area must overlap census tracks within the top 5 percent of disadvantaged communities identified per CalEnviroScreen 3.0. The remaining area (49 percent or less) must be within the top 25 percent of disadvantaged communities or a low-income community as defined by AB 1550.
Project Type	An attribute that defines the purpose of a project as reflected in a proposal or scope of work.
Public Agency	A local or regional agency, such as a county, city, city and county, municipal corporation, district, metropolitan planning organization, joint powers authority, regional transportation planning agency, council of government, school district, political subdivision, or any board, commission or agency thereof, other local public agency, or entities that are legislative bodies of a local agency pursuant to subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 54952 of the California Government Code.
Quantification Period	The quantification period varies for different administering agencies and CCI programs, as defined in CARB's quantification methodologies for estimating greenhouse gas reductions for CCI program. For California Climate Investments, the quantification period typically covers the period of time during which GHG reductions are reasonably expected to occur, or the over which GHG reductions can be calculated and validated.
Select(ed)	Agency has announced funding recipients prior to executing grant agreements, but has not yet "awarded" funds.

Appendix A: Terms and Definitions

Site Control	Applicant and/Co-applicant owns the project land or has other legal long-term interest with the landowner giving permission to develop the project and provide long-term maintenance, as applicable, satisfactory to the State.
Small Business	In order for a small business to be eligible for certification, the small business must meet the following requirements: Be independently owned and operated; not be dominant in its field of operations; have its principal office located in California; have the owners (or officers, if a corporation) domiciled in California; and including affiliates, be either: • A business with 100 or fewer employees; with average annual gross receipts of $15 million or less, over the last three tax years; • A manufacturer* with 100 or fewer employees; or • A microbusiness - A small business will automatically be designated as a microbusiness if gross annual receipts are less than $3,500,000, or the small business is a manufacturer with 25 or fewer employees *For Small Business Certification purposes, a manufacturer is a business that is both of the following: Primarily engaged in the chemical or mechanical transformation of raw materials or processed substances into new products, and classified between Codes 31 to 339999, inclusive, of the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Manual, published by the United States Census Bureau, 2007 edition.
State	Refers to the California Air Resources Board, the Strategic Growth Council, the Department of Conservation, and any other state agency, and/or their representatives.
Strategies	A plan of action or policy intended to achieve a particular outcome.
Strategic Growth Council (SGC)	The Strategic Growth Council (SGC) administers the TCC Program. The SGC was established by Senate Bill 732 (Steinberg), and is charged with four main tasks to encourage the development of sustainable communities. These tasks include the following: • Identify and review activities and funding programs of member state agencies that may be coordinated to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet the goals of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 and the strategies and priorities developed in the State's climate adaptation strategy, known as the Safeguarding California Plan, encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner. • Recommend policies and investment strategies and priorities to the Governor, the Legislature, and to appropriate state agencies to encourage the development of sustainable communities. • Provide, fund and distribute data and information to local governments, and regional agencies that will assist in developing and planning sustainable communities. • Manage and award grants and loans to support the planning and development of sustainable communities.
Technical Assistance (TA)	Aid and support provided to applicants to facilitate development, selection and implementation of TCC Proposals.

Appendix A: Terms and Definitions

Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) Plan	Neighborhood-level community plans, which include multiple, coordinated greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects that provide local economic, environmental, and health benefits
TCC Proposal	Overall vision and conceptual plan proposed for implementation through the TCC Program, including concept and full application materials and documentation.
TCC Program	Assembly Bill 2722 established the TCC Program, administered by the Strategic Growth Council, to "fund the development and implementation of neighborhood-level transformative climate community plans that include multiple, coordinated greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects that provide local economic, environmental, and health benefits to disadvantaged communities as described in Section 39711 of the Health and Safety Code." (Pub. Resources Code § 75240.)[vi]
Transformative Requirements	Minimum requirements that applicants must meet to be considered for TCC funding.
Very Low- and Low-Income Households	Households earning less than 80 percent of Area Median Income (AMI). The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) sets income limits that determine eligibility for assisted housing programs. Income limits can be accessed at: <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html>.
Vulnerable Communities/ Populations	Vulnerable communities or vulnerable populations include people that are vulnerable to the effects of pollution, the impacts of climate change, and other environmental, public health and economic burdens. Such people include, but are not limited to: women; racial or ethnic groups; low-income individuals and families; individuals who are incarcerated or have been incarcerated; individuals with disabilities; individuals with mental health conditions; children; youth and young adults; seniors; immigrants and refugees; individuals who are limited English proficient (LEP); and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and Questioning (LGBTQQ) communities; or combinations of these populations. (CA Health and Safety Code Section 131019.5)

[i] Glossary of Climate Change Terms. Office of Air and Radiation/Office of Atmospheric Programs/Climate Change Division. September 9, 2013 " <https://www.epa.gov/climatechange>

[ii] Rodin, Judith. 2014. *The Resilience Dividend: Being Strong in a World Where Things Go Wrong*. Philadelphia: Perseus Books Group (pages 3-4).

[iii] 9 U.S.C. § 9101(6). <https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/esea02/pg107.html>

[iv] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, June 2011. *Principles of Community Engagement.* <https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/communityengagement/pdf/PCE_Report_508_FINAL.pdf>

[v] Adapted from Grier and Grier (1978) and Marcuse (1986) and included in the Urban Displacement Project found at urbandisplacement.org.

[vi] AB 2722, Transformative Climate Communities. 2016. Web. February 2017.

<https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billNavClient.xhtml?bill_id=201520160AB2722>

Appendix B: TCC Mapping Tool for Eligible Project Areas and Planning Areas

TCC Applicants can use the online *Disadvantaged Census Tracts per CalEnviroScreen 3.0 and AB 1550* TCC Mapping Tool to verify eligibility for proposed Project Area and Planning Area boundaries. Refer to Section II.A for Implementation Grant Project Area requirements and Section III.A for Planning Grant Planning Area requirements.

The CalEnviroScreen mapping tool link below illustrates the top 5 percent and 25 percent Disadvantaged Census Tracts per CalEnviroScreen 3.0, as well as low-income Census Tracts as designated by Assembly Bill (AB) 1550. It also shows city and county boundaries. The data can be downloaded from the mapping tool as a KML file for viewing in applications, such as Google Earth and other geographic information systems (GIS) software.

http://oehha.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ba698dc09c824da1b1ab3d0dd7f5bd54

The list of cities below was developed using the TCC Mapping Tool to determine eligibility for TCC Implementation Grants based on Project Area requirements.

List of Cities Eligible for TCC Implementation Grants*		
Anaheim	Hawthorne	Oxnard
Bakersfield	Highland	Paramount
Baldwin Park	Huntington Park	Parlier
Bell	Inglewood	Pico Rivera
Bell Gardens	Jurupa Valley	Pomona
Carson	Lathrop	Porterville
Ceres	Loma Linda	Rancho Cucamonga
Colton	Long Beach	Redlands
Commerce	Los Angeles	Rialto
Compton	Los Banos	Riverbank
Corona	Lynwood	Riverside
Cudahy	Madera	Sacramento
Delano	Manteca	San Bernardino
El Centro	McFarland	San Diego
El Monte	Mendota	Santa Fe Springs
Fontana	Merced	Selma
Fowler	Modesto	South El Monte
Fresno	Montclair	South Gate
Gardena	Moreno Valley	Stockton
Glendale	Norwalk	Turlock
Grand Terrace	Oakland	Vernon
Hanford	Ontario	Whittier

Source: Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, CalEnviroScreen 3.0, August 2017. <http://oehha.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ba698dc09c824da1b1ab3d0dd7f5bd54>

Notes/Methodology: *This list was created by first performing an overlay of the below four data layers. It was next determined which cities have top 5% and top 25% Census Tracts within their boundaries. Following was an identification of the overlap in square miles between any city and the top 5% and 25% Census Tracts. In cases where the area of overlap was too small to develop an eligible Project Area, the city was removed from the list. This list only contains incorporated cities, and not Census Designated Places that are not considered to be cities.

Data Layers:

- CalEnviroScreen 3.0, Census tracts in the top 5% Disadvantaged Communities
- CalEnviroScreen 3.0, Census tracts in the top 25% Disadvantaged Communities
- AB 1550 Low-income Census Tracts
- 2016 Boundaries of Census Designated Places in California, from U.S. Census

Appendix C: California Climate Investment (CCI) Programs

California Climate Investment Program by CARB Category	State Agency	Program Name	Website
Transportation and Sustainable Communities	High Speed Rail Authority	High Speed Rail (HSR)	http://hsr.ca.gov/
	California State Transportation Agency	Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program (TIRCP)	http://www.dot.ca.gov/drmt/sptircp.html
	Department of Transportation (Caltrans)	Low Carbon Transit Operations Program (LCTOP)	http://www.dot.ca.gov/drmt/splctop.html
		Active Transportation Program (ATP)	http://www.catc.ca.gov/programs/ATP.htm
	Strategic Growth Council	Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC)	http://sgc.ca.gov/Grant-Programs/AHSC-Program.html
		Transformative Climate Communities (TCC)	http://sgc.ca.gov/Grant-Programs/Transformative-Climate-Communities-Program.html
	California Air Resources Board	Low Carbon Transportation Program - Clean Vehicle Rebate Program (CVRP) - Public Fleets for Disadvantaged Communities (Public Fleets) - Car Sharing and Mobility Options for Disadvantaged Communities (Car Sharing) - Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project (HVIP) - Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program (EFMP)	https://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/agip/agip.htm https://cleanvehiclerebate.org/eng http://www.californiahvip.org/ https://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/agip/efmp/efmp.htm
Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency	Department of Community Services and Development	Low-Income Weatherization Program (LIWP)	http://www.csd.ca.gov/liwp.aspx
	Department of Food and Agriculture	Dairy Methane Program - Dairy Digesters and Research Development - Alternative Manure Management Practices	 https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/oefi/ddrdp/ https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/oefi/AMMP/
		State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program (SWEEP)	https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/oefi/sweep/
		SWEEP DWR (Prop 1) Joint Project	http://www.water.ca.gov/wuegrants/AgWUEPilot.cfm

Appendix C: California Climate Investment (CCI) Programs

California Climate Investment Program by CARB Category	State Agency	Program Name	Website
Clean Energy and Energy Efficiency *(continued)*	Department of Food and Agriculture (continued)	Alternative and Renewable Fuels Program	
		Healthy Soils Program	https://www.cdfa.ca.gov/oefi/healthysoils/
	Department of Water Resources	State Water Project Turbines Program	
		Water-Energy Grant Program	http://www.water.ca.gov/waterenergygrant/index.cfm
	California Air Resources Board	Woodsmoke Reduction Program	
	California Energy Commission	Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings – Program on Hold	
Natural Resources and Waste Diversion	California Natural Resources Agency	Urban Greening Program	http://resources.ca.gov/grants/urban-greening/
	Strategic Growth Council	Sustainable Agricultural Lands Conservation (SALC)	http://sgc.ca.gov/Grant-Programs/SALC-Program.html
	Department of Fish and Wildlife	Wetlands and Watershed Restoration	https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Watersheds/Greenhouse-Gas-Reduction
	Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE)	Forest Health Program	http://www.fire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/resource_mgt_foresthealth_grants
		Urban and Community Forestry (UCF)	http://calfire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/resource_mgt_urbanforestry_grants
	Department of Resources, Recycling and Recovery	Waste Diversion - Organics Grant Program - Recycled Fiber, Plastic and Glass - Food Waste Prevention and Rescue Grant Program	http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Climate/GrantsLoans/

Source: California Air Resources Board. <https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/capandtrade/auctionproceeds/auctionproceeds.htm>

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-1: Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program	
Existing California Climate Investment Program Type	
Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) Program – Strategic Growth Council and Department Housing and Community Development http://sgc.ca.gov/Grant-Programs/AHSC-Program.html	
Lead or Co-applicants must include at least one of the following:	
➢ City or county ➢ Public housing authority ➢ Redevelopment successor agency ➢ Transit agency or transit operator ➢ Regional Transportation Planning Agency ➢ Local Transportation Commission ➢ Congestion Management Agency	➢ Joint Powers Authority ➢ School district ➢ Facilities district ➢ University or Community College District ➢ Developer ➢ Federally Recognized Indian Tribe ➢ Program Operator
Eligible TCC-Fundable Project Types	
If selected, these affordable housing project types must conform to requirements of AHSC and include sustainable or active transportation project components, as outlined in AHSC's program guidelines (http://sgc.ca.gov/Grant-Programs/AHSCResources/AHSC16-17Final%20Guidelines.pdf) (Figure 1) for the following eligible Project Area types: • Transit Oriented Development Project Area • Integrated Connectivity Project Area • Rural Innovation Project Areas ➢ Affordable housing development (new construction or substantial rehabilitation of existing units) o Increased housing density achieved by compact design o Integrated market rate and below market rate housing ➢ Housing related infrastructure o Housing and transportation collaboration o Increased land use diversity o Improved walkability design o Improved destination accessibility ➢ New/expanded transit service (e.g., rail (train), bus, ferry, shuttle and vanpool) o Transit vouchers for housing residents ➢ Active and sustainable transportation infrastructure, amenities, and related program costs o New or expanded context sensitive bikeways o New or improved walkways that improve mobility/access of pedestrians o Installation of new/improved pedestrian crossings or over-crossings o New pedestrian facilities o Non-capacity increasing streetscape improvements, including but not limited to: ▪ Installation of lighting ▪ Installation of signage and way-finding markers ▪ Other related amenities for pedestrians, cyclists and transit riders o Bus shelters/transit waiting areas o Benches or "street furniture" o Urban greening features o Street crossing enhancements including accessible pedestrian signals o New or expanded shared mobility infrastructure and fleet (e.g., bike share, car share) o Bicycle carrying structures on public transit o Publically accessible bicycle parking o Bicycle repair kiosks o Traffic calming projects, including development of:	

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-1: Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program
▪ Curb extensions ▪ Roundabouts ▪ Median islands road diets o Lane narrowing projects
Project Costs
Eligible Costs include, but are not limited to the following: Affordable Housing Development Capital Projects ➢ Construction and substantial rehabilitation (with acquisition) of affordable housing ➢ Costs for a housing development, as specified in 25 CCR Section 7304 (a) and (b) ➢ Soft costs such as those incidentally but directly related to construction or other pre-development components, including but not limited to: planning, engineering, construction management, architectural, and other design work, required mitigation expenses, appraisals, legal expenses, and necessary easements. Soft costs shall not exceed 10 percent of AHSC Project Type related costs. Housing-Related Infrastructure Capital Projects ➢ Capital improvements required by a locality, transit agency, or special district as a condition to the approval of the Affordable Housing Development ➢ Soft costs such as those incidentally but directly related to construction or other pre-development components, including but not limited to: planning, engineering, construction management, architectural, and other design work, required mitigation expenses, appraisals, legal expenses, and necessary easements. Soft costs shall not exceed 10 percent of AHSC Project Type related costs. ➢ Required environmental remediation necessary for the capital project where the cost is not to exceed 50 percent of AHSC Project Type costs ➢ Real property acquisition of the project site and associated fees and costs (not to exceed 10 percent of the total AHSC project type award) ➢ Impact fees required by local ordinance (if used for the identified eligible capital project not to exceed 15 percent of AHSC Project Type award up to $300,000) Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure Capital Projects ➢ Capital improvements that result in the improvement or addition of infrastructure that encourages mode-shift by enhancing public transit access, pedestrian or bicycle network ➢ Soft costs such as those incidentally but directly related to construction or project plans, specifications and estimates including but not limited to, planning, engineering, construction management, architectural, and other design work, environmental impact reports and assessments, appraisals, legal expenses, and necessary easements. Soft costs shall not exceed 30 percent of AHSC Project Type related costs. ➢ Activity delivery costs associated with implementation of capital project not to exceed 10 percent of costs associated with capital project ➢ Other capital project costs required as a condition of local approval for the capital project, as approved by the State Transportation-Related Amenities Capital Projects ➢ Capital improvements that are publicly accessible and provide supportive amenities to cyclists, pedestrian, and transit riders ➢ Soft costs such as those incidentally but directly related to construction or project plans, specifications and estimates including but not limited to, planning, engineering, construction management, architectural, and other design work, environmental impact reports and assessments, appraisals, legal expenses, and necessary easements. Soft costs shall not exceed 10 percent of AHSC Project Type related costs. ➢ Activity delivery costs associated with implementation of capital project not to exceed 10 percent of costs associated with capital project ➢ Other capital project costs required as a condition of local approval for the capital project, as approved by the State ➢ Energy efficiency, water efficiency, renewable energy and urban greening improvements Active Transportation and Transit Rider Program ➢ Those costs typically associated with 1) program creation, or 2) expansion of existing programs to serve new populations or offer new program service and implementation. Eligible costs may include operational costs. Programs include education, outreach and training

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-1: Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program
for Active Transportation or Transit Ridership. ➢ Total grant amount for these program costs shall not exceed 30 percent of the funding for the AHSC Project Types up to $500,000.
Ineligible Costs: ➢ Real estate commissions for purchase or acquisition ➢ Routine maintenance of transportation infrastructure (including transit fleet) ➢ In lieu fees for local inclusionary housing programs ➢ Ongoing operational costs beyond the grant term ➢ All costs associated with automobile or motorcycle parking (excluding electric vehicle charging infrastructure that may be located at a parking spot.)
Readiness Requirements
Environmental Review: At the time of full application, completion of all necessary environmental compliance (including the California Environmental Quality Act and if applicable, the National Environmental Policy Act) and project approvals. Also at the time of application, all applicable time periods for filing lawsuits must have lapsed. However, transportation components of a project are not required to certify completion and demonstration of approval of environmental clearances (NEPA or CEQA) until prior to the initial disbursement of grant funds.
Site Control: Applicants must demonstrate site control prior to submitting an application. Site control may be demonstrated with one of the following documents: ➢ Fee title ➢ A leasehold interest on the property with provisions that enable the lessee to make improvements on and encumber the property provided that the terms and conditions of any proposed lease shall permit, prior to grant funding, compliance with all program requirements ➢ An enforceable option to purchase or lease, which shall extend through the anticipated date of the Program award as specified in the NOFA ➢ An executed disposition and development agreement, right of way, or irrevocable offer of dedication to a Public Agency ➢ An executed encroachment permit for construction of improvements or facilities within the public right of way or on public land ➢ An executed agreement with a public agency that gives the applicant exclusive rights to negotiate with the agency for the acquisition of the site; provided that the major terms of the acquisition have been agreed to by all parties ➢ A land sales contract or enforceable agreement for acquisition of the property ➢ Other forms of site control that give the Department equivalent to any of the above-listed indicators of site-control demonstrating assurance that the applicant or developer will be able to complete the Project and all housing designated in the application in a timely manner and in accordance with all the requirements of the Program.
Enforceable Funding Requirements: At the time of Full Application, the project must demonstrate a level of committed funding that is 0.90 or greater calculated by the following equation: $\frac{\text{AHSC component funds requested + Enforceable Commitments (EFCs) - Deferred Costs}}{\text{Total Development Cost - Deferred Costs}}$
Other Readiness Requirements: AHSC requires a number of documents to demonstrate financial feasibility, including: ➢ Market study ➢ Project pro-forma ➢ Multi-year pro-forma ➢ Sources and uses statement ➢ Operating budget Other readiness documentation includes: ➢ All necessary discretionary land use approvals, excluding design review

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-1: Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program

- Consistency with State Relocation Assistance Law
- Consistency with State and Federal Fair Housing requirements including duties to affirmatively further fair housing
- Integration of climate adaptation measures
- Supports implementation of the regional Sustainable Communities Strategy
- Proposed project must be consistent with state planning priorities
- Applicant and/or project may not be party to or subject of a lawsuit
- Consistency with local public works department, or other responsible local agency requirements
- Estimated project milestone schedule
- Demonstration that Project construction has not yet commenced
- Adopted housing element

How are greenhouse gas emission reductions estimated for GGRF-eligible project types?

Project types will reduce GHG emissions through projects that implement land use, housing, and transportation strategies to support infill, compact, and affordable housing development projects.

Per TCC Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017, applicants will use the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017 to estimate the GHG emission reductions of a proposed project based on the reduction in vehicle miles traveled due to specific project characteristics and project features.

How will GGRF-eligible project types benefit disadvantaged communities?

Project types will provide benefits to disadvantaged communities by reducing passenger vehicle miles travelled by disadvantaged community residents or in a disadvantaged community, and is designed to avoid displacement of disadvantaged community residents and businesses.

For criteria to evaluate project benefits to disadvantaged communities, please see Table 2.A-3 Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities in CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines.

Reporting Requirements

Summary of Project Type Reporting Requirements, as outlined in Table 3.A-4 Transit Projects and 3.A-5 Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities in CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines. (Please note: CARB is currently updating the California Climate Investment Funding Guidelines and applicable reporting requirements. Applicants should be aware of these updates and potential changes to reporting requirements.)

Initial Report

1. Project ID #
2. Description of Project Components
   a. Type, components, and description
   b. Location
   c. Anticipated start & completion dates
   d. How Project Benefits Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Meaningfully Addresses Important Community Need
   e. How Project Meets Investment Benefit to DAC Criteria (Funding Guidelines Volume 2)
   f. Estimated Co-benefits
3. Funding Details
   a. Total Cost, separated by Amt. of Non & GGRF Dollars Allocated, per Project Type
   b. Total Amt. of GGRF Dollars Allocated to Benefit DAC
   c. Type of funding (grant/loan)

Annual Report (Housing)

1. Project ID #
2. For Each Project Component
   a. Project status
   b. Description of activities completed

Annual Report (Transit)

1. Update and status by project component (see ARB Funding Guidelines for details)
2. Project benefits/results (e.g., ridership increases, VMT reductions, energy use reductions, etc.)

Annual Report (Jobs) – see next page

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-1: Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program

Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable

1. Description of jobs/job training component
2. Total project work hours
3. # of project work hours for jobs provided to DAC residents and associated census tract numbers
4. Total # of jobs and the associated jobs classification/trade
5. # of jobs provided to DACs and associated job classification/trade
6. Entry-level and median hourly wage or entry-level and median total compensation for each job classification/trade
7. For all job training:
8. Total # of people and total # of DAC community residents that completed training and associated job classification/trade, and
9. Type of credential earned
10. GGRF dollars expended for projects that resulted in jobs or job training, to date

Project Closeout (Housing)

1. Summary of accomplishments, including benefits to DACs
2. Total # of affordable and market rate dwelling units completed
3. Total GGRF dollars allocated to benefit DACs
4. Estimated GHG reductions for entire project
5. Estimated criteria air pollutant reductions
6. Summary of co-benefits for entire project

Project Closeout (Transit)

1. Summary of accomplishments, including benefits to DACs
2. Total GGRF dollars allocated to benefit DACs
3. Estimated GHG reductions for entire project
4. Summary of co-benefits for entire project

Phase 2 Reporting (Housing)

Duration example: Once per year for 5 year period

1. Occupancy rates for affordable units by level of affordable unit
2. Occupancy rates for market rate units
3. Updated transit ridership estimates

Phase 2 Reporting (Transit)

Duration example: Once per year for 5 year period

1. Updated transit ridership estimates
2. Fuel use reductions
3. Energy use reductions

Special Requirements

Other requirements include, but are not limited to the following:

- Provide free transit passes, reloadable transit cards, or discounted passes priced at no more than half of retail cost. At least one (1) pass or card shall be made available for each Restricted Unit for at least 3 years.
- Demonstrate housing will be smoke free by providing a smoke free housing lease addendum
- Incorporate more than one Urban Greening feature with dedicated maintenance for at least two years
- Include adequate lighting in accordance with local, state, or federal design standards and requirements for all publicly accessible components
- Demonstrate prior experience by providing evidence of at least two prior projects that are similar to the proposed project in scope and size, which have been completed by the applicant, or joint applicant, during the ten (10) years preceding the application due date
- Must be served by qualifying transit, as outlined in AHSC's program guidelines <http://sgc.ca.gov/Grant-Programs/AHSCResources/AHSC16-17Final%20Guidelines.pdf> (Figure 1)
- Must not result in a loss or conversion of agricultural or other working lands, or natural resource lands for other uses
- Must meet the underwriting standards in the Uniform Multifamily Regulations
- Must not result in a net loss of affordable housing units

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-2: Low Carbon Transit Operations Program
Existing California Climate Investment Program Type
Low Carbon Transit Operations Program (LCTOP) – California Department of Transportation http://www.dot.ca.gov/drmt/splctop.html
Lead or Co-applicants must include at least one of the following:
Entities included in the list provided by the State Controller's Office (SCO) and are qualified by Public Utilities Code (PUC) 99313 and 99314. List can be accessed at: <http://www.dot.ca.gov/drmt/docs/lctop/16-17lowcarboneligibilitylist.pdf>. Types of entities include: ➢ Cities ➢ Counties ➢ Transportation planning agencies ➢ Transit operators
Eligible TCC-Fundable Project Types
➢ Operational expenditures that increase transit mode share o Transit vouchers ➢ Equipment acquisition, fueling, maintenance, and other costs to operate services that directly enhance or expand transit services: o New or expanded bus or rail services o New or expanded water-borne transit (ferry) o Expanded intermodal transit facilities o Equipment acquisition, fueling, and maintenance, and other costs to operate those services or facilities ➢ Expenditures related to the purchase of zero-emission buses o Electric buses ➢ Installation of necessary equipment and infrastructure to operate/support zero-emission buses
Project Costs
Eligible Costs include, but are not limited to the following: ➢ Expenditures that directly enhance or expand transit service by supporting new or expanded bus or rail services, new or expanded water-borne transit, or expanded intermodal transit facilities, and may include equipment acquisition, fueling, and maintenance, and other costs to operate those services or facilities. ➢ Operational expenditures that increase transit mode share. ➢ Expenditures related to the purchase of zero-emission buses, including electric buses, and the installation of the necessary equipment and infrastructure to operate and support zero emission buses.
Ineligible Costs: Supplantation of funds
Readiness Requirements
Environmental Review: Environmental clearance is not required at application. Projects must have CEQA compliance completed at the time of the reimbursement request.
Site Control: *None listed.*
Other Readiness Requirements: *None listed.*
How are greenhouse gas emission reductions estimated for GGRF-eligible project types?
Project types will reduce GHG emissions through implementation of services that increase transit mode share; equipment acquisition, fueling, maintenance, and other costs that enhance or expand transit; and purchase of zero-emission buses and directly-related equipment and infrastructure. Per TCC Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017, applicants will use the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017 to estimate the GHG emissions reductions of a proposed project.

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-2: Low Carbon Transit Operations Program	
How will GGRF-eligible project types benefit disadvantaged communities?	
Project types will provide benefits to disadvantaged communities by reducing passenger vehicle miles travelled through incentives, infrastructure, or operational improvements (e.g., providing better bus connections to intercity rail, encouraging people to shift from cars to transit). For criteria to evaluate project benefits to disadvantaged communities, please see Table 2.A-2 Transit in CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines.	
Reporting Requirements	
Summary of Project Type Reporting Requirements, as outlined in Table 3.A-4 Transit Projects of CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines. (Please note: CARB is currently updating the California Climate Investment Funding Guidelines and applicable reporting requirements. Applicants should be aware of these updates and potential changes to reporting requirements.)	
Initial Report 1. Project ID # 2. Description of Project Components a. Type and description b. Location c. Anticipated start & completion dates d. How Project Benefits Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Meaningfully Addresses Important Community Need e. How Project Meets Investment Benefit to DAC Criteria (Funding Guidelines Volume 2) 3. Funding Details a. Total Cost, separated by Amt. of Non & GGRF Dollars Allocated, per Project Type b. Total Amt. of GGRF Dollars Allocated to Benefit DAC c. Type of funding 4. Estimated GHG Reductions 5. Estimated Co-benefits Annual Reports 1. Update and status by project component (see ARB Funding Guidelines for details) 2. Project benefits/results (e.g., ridership increases, VMT reductions, energy use reductions, etc.)	Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable 1. Description of jobs/job training component 2. Total project work hours 3. # of project work hours for jobs provided to DAC residents and associated census tract numbers 4. Total # of jobs and the associated jobs classification/trade 5. # of jobs provided to DACs and associated job classification/trade 6. Entry-level and median hourly wage or entry-level and median total compensation for each job classification/trade 7. For all job training: 8. Total # of people and total # of DAC community residents that completed training and associated job classification/trade, and 9. Type of credential earned 10. GGRF dollars expended for projects that resulted in jobs or job training, to date Project Closeout 1. Summary of accomplishments, including benefits to DACs 2. Total GGRF dollars allocated to benefit DACs 3. Estimated GHG reductions for entire project 4. Summary of co-benefits for entire project Phase 2 Reporting *Duration example: Once per year for 5 year period* 1. Updated transit ridership estimates 2. Fuel use reductions 3. Energy use reductions

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-3: Active Transportation Program	
Existing California Climate Investment Program Type	
Active Transportation Program (ATP) – California Transportation Commission and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) http://www.catc.ca.gov/programs/ATP.htm	
Lead or Co-applicants must include at least one of the following:	
➢ Local, regional or state agencies ➢ Transit agencies ➢ Natural resource or public land agencies ➢ Public schools or school districts	➢ Tribal governments ➢ Private nonprofit organizations ➢ Other entities with oversight of transportation or recreation trails
Eligible TCC-Fundable Project Types	
➢ Construction of paved bicycle paths or lanes (Class I, II, or IV), and paved pedestrian facilities ➢ New or expanded bike share programs and bike parking	
Project Costs	
Eligible Costs include, but are not limited to: ➢ Costs related to eligible project types, including: environmental; design; right-of-way; construction; and educational programs to increase bicycling and walking, and other non-infrastructure investments that demonstrate effectiveness in increasing active transportation.	
Readiness Requirements	
Environmental Review: Not required at application. Grant funds will not be disbursed until CEQA clearance has been obtained.	
Site Control: *None listed.*	
Other Readiness Requirements: *None listed.*	
How are greenhouse gas emission reductions estimated for GGRF-eligible project types?	
Project types will reduce GHG emissions through implementation of active transportation and public transit; transit ridership programs and transit passes for low-income riders; accelerate compact development; expand zero and near-zero emission transportation and infrastructure, as well as non-auto oriented transportation options through first/last mile connections, safe and accessible biking and walking routes, and safe reliable transit options; reduce parking requirements for new development; encourage education and planning activities to promote increased use of active modes of transportation; promote vanpools, zero-emission vehicle car sharing programs. Per TCC Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017, applicants will use the Active Transportation Program Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017 to estimate the GHG emissions reductions of a proposed project type.	
How will GGRF-eligible project types benefit disadvantaged communities?	
Project types will provide benefits to disadvantaged communities by reducing passenger vehicle miles travelled through incentives, infrastructure, or operational improvements (e.g., providing better bus connections to intercity rail, encouraging people to shift from cars to transit). For criteria to evaluate project benefits to disadvantaged communities, please see Table 2.A-2 Transit in CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines.	
Reporting Requirements	
Summary of Project Type Reporting Requirements, as outlined in Table 3.A-19 of CARB's 2016 Funding Guidelines Supplement. (Please note: CARB is currently updating the California Climate Investment Funding Guidelines and applicable reporting requirements. Applicants should be aware of these updates and potential changes to reporting requirements.)	

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-3: Active Transportation Program	
Initial Report 1. Project ID # 2. Description of Project Components a. Type and description b. Location c. Anticipated start & completion dates d. How Project Benefits Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Meaningfully Addresses Important Community Need e. How Project Meets Investment Benefit to DAC Criteria (Funding Guidelines Volume 2) 3. Funding Details a. Total Cost, separated by Amt. of Non & GGRF Dollars Allocated, per Project Type b. Total Amt. of GGRF Dollars Allocated to Benefit DAC c. Type of funding 4. Estimated GHG Reductions 5. Estimated Co-Benefits Annual Report 1. Project ID # 2. For Each Project Component a. Project status b. Description of activities completed	Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable 1. Description of jobs/job training component 2. Total project work hours 3. # of project work hours for jobs provided to DAC residents and associated census tract numbers 4. Total # of jobs and the associated jobs classification/trade 5. # of jobs provided to DACs and associated job classification/trade 6. Entry-level and median hourly wage or entry-level and median total compensation for each job classification/trade 7. For all job training: 8. Total # of people and total # of DAC community residents that completed training and associated job classification/trade, and 9. Type of credential earned 10. GGRF dollars expended for projects that resulted in jobs or job training, to date Project Closeout 1. Summarize project accomplishments, including benefits to DACs 2. Total GGRF dollars allocated to benefit DACs 3. Estimated GHG reductions for entire project 4. Estimated criteria air pollutant reductions 5. Summarize co-benefits for entire project Phase 2 Reporting *Duration example: Once per year for 5 year period* 1. Post-project use survey data on mode shift

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-4: Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program
Existing California Climate Investment Program Type
Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program (TIRCP) – California Transportation Agency (CalSTA) and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) http://www.dot.ca.gov/drmt/sptircp.html
Lead or Co-applicants must include at least one of the following:
➢ Public agencies, including construction authorities, transportation authorities, etc, with planning responsibility for transit services ➢ Joint Powers Authorities
Eligible TCC-Fundable Project Types
➢ Rail capital projects o Acquisition of rail cars and locomotives that expand, enhance, or improve existing rail systems and connectivity to existing/future transit systems ➢ Bus rapid transit and other bus and ferry transit investments o Vanpool services operated as public transit o Operating agreements, schedules, and minor capital investments to increase ridership o Intercity, commuter, and urban rail projects o Efforts to improve existing rail service effectiveness with focus on improved operating agreements, schedules, and capital investments that increase ridership ➢ Rail, bus, and ferry integration implementation o Integrated ticketing/scheduling systems and related capital investment o Projects enabling/enhancing shared-use corridors without net air pollution increases o Related planning efforts focused on integrated service without requiring major capital investment ➢ Other service integration initiatives
Project Costs
Eligible Costs include, but are not limited to the following: ➢ Completion of environmental documents ➢ Construction ➢ Preparation of plans, specifications, and estimates ➢ Right-of-way
Ineligible Costs: ➢ Operating expenditures
Readiness Requirements
Environmental Review: Environmental clearance is not required at application. An allocation of funds to grant awardees will not be made until CEQA clearance has been obtained.
Site Control: *None listed.*
Other Readiness Requirements: At the application phase: ➢ Indication of progress towards achieving environmental protection requirements ➢ Agreements with key partners that will be responsible for implementing the project ➢ A discussion of the proposed project's impact on other projects planned or underway within the corridor, including intercity rail, transit or high speed rail services in a parallel or connecting corridor ➢ Letters of support from: o Stakeholders critical of the project o Regional agency or agencies

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-4: Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program

- An MPO indication of whether or not the project is consistent with an adopted Sustainable Communities Strategy, or in non-MPO regions, a regional plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Members of the community

How are greenhouse gas emission reductions estimated for GGRF-eligible project types?

Project types will reduce GHG emissions through implementation of rail capital rail projects; bus rapid transit and other bus and ferry transit investments; and rail, bus, and ferry integration implementation.

Per TCC Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017, applicants will use the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017 to estimate the GHG emission reductions of a proposed project.

How will GGRF-eligible project types benefit disadvantaged communities?

Project types will provide benefits to disadvantaged communities by reducing passenger vehicle miles travelled through incentives, infrastructure, or operational improvements (e.g., providing better bus connections to intercity rail, encouraging people to shift from cars to transit).

For criteria to evaluate project benefits to disadvantaged communities, please see Table 2.A-2 Transit in CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines.

Reporting Requirements

Summary of Project Type Reporting Requirements, as outlined in Table 3.A-4 Transit Projects of CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines. (Please note: CARB is currently updating the California Climate Investment Funding Guidelines and applicable reporting requirements. Applicants should be aware of these updates and potential changes to reporting requirements.)

Initial Report

1. Project ID #
2. Description of Project Components
   a. Type and description
   b. Location
   c. Anticipated start & completion dates
   d. How Project Benefits Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Meaningfully Addresses Important Community Need
   e. How Project Meets Investment Benefit to DAC Criteria (Funding Guidelines Volume 2)
3. Funding Details
   a. Total Cost, separated by Amt. of Non & GGRF Dollars Allocated, per Project Type
   b. Total Amt. of GGRF Dollars Allocated to Benefit DAC
   c. Type of funding
4. Estimated GHG Reductions
5. Estimated Co-Benefits

Annual Report

1. Update by project component (see ARB Funding Guidelines for details)
2. Project benefits/results (e.g., ridership increases, VMT reductions, energy use reductions, etc.)

Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable

1. Description of jobs/job training component
2. Total project work hours

Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable *(continued)*

3. # of project work hours for jobs provided to DAC residents and associated census tract numbers
4. Total # of jobs and the associated jobs classification/trade
5. # of jobs provided to DACs and associated job classification/trade
6. Entry-level and median hourly wage or entry-level and median total compensation for each job classification/trade
7. For all job training:
8. Total # of people and total # of DAC community residents that completed training and associated job classification/trade, and
9. Type of credential earned
10. GGRF dollars expended for projects that resulted in jobs or job training, to date

Project Closeout:

1. Summary of accomplishments, including benefits to DACs
2. Total GGRF dollars allocated to benefit DACs
3. Estimated GHG reductions for entire project
4. Summary of co-benefits for entire project

Phase 2 Reporting

Duration example: Once per year for 5 year period

1. Updated transit ridership estimates
2. Fuel use reductions
3. Energy use reductions

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-5: Low Carbon Transportation

Existing California Climate Investment Program Type

Low Carbon Transportation Programs – California Air Resources Board
https://www.arb.ca.gov/msprog/aqip/aqip.htm

- Clean Vehicle Rebate Program (CVRP)
- Public Fleets Incentives for DACs (Public Fleets)
- Truck/Bus Vouchers (HVIP)
- Car Sharing and Mobility Options for DACs
- Financing Assistance for DACs
- Enhanced Fleet Modernization Program – Plus-Up (EFMP+)

Lead or Co-applicants must include at least one of the following:

CVRP, Public Fleets, HVIP, Financing Assistance and Car Sharing:

- Federal, state or local government entities or agencies
- California nonprofit organizations with expertise in implementing incentive programs

EMFP+

- South Coast and San Joaquin Valley Air Districts partnered with local community groups and other institutions such as credit unions and car dealerships

Eligible TCC-Fundable Project Types

- Rebates for plug-in hybrid, battery-electric, and fuel cell vehicles *(CVRP and Public Fleets)*
- Incentives to reduce the up-front cost of hybrid or zero-emission trucks and buses *(HVIP)*
- Financing assistance to help buy new or used hybrid, plug-in hybrid, battery/electric, and fuel cell vehicles and zero emission vehicles (ZEV) associated charging equipment *(Financing Assistance)*
- Purchase or lease of new or used battery-electric, fuel cell and plug-in hybrid vehicles for car share and vanpool programs *(Car Sharing)*
- Car scrap and replacement incentives program for new or used hybrid, plug-in hybrid, or ZEV replacements *(EFMP+)*

Project Costs

Eligible Costs include, but are not limited to:

CVRP, Public Fleets, HVIP, & EFMP+:

- Administrator costs for outreach/education and rebate/voucher processing costs
- Pass through of incentive vehicle purchase/lease incentives to ultimate end users (consumers/public fleets/businesses)
- Data collection and reporting

Financing Assistance:

- Administrator costs for outreach/education and assistance for low-income consumers to receive low-interest loans
- Pass through of vehicle purchase/lease and charger installation incentives to ultimate end users (low-income, disadvantaged community residents)
- Data collection and reporting

Car Sharing:

- Administrator costs for outreach/education, car sharing/electric bike sharing equipment and operations, and mobility subsidies for disadvantaged community residents
- Data collection and reporting
- Administrative costs, including:
  - Labor expenses (including total staff time and labor costs)
  - External consultant fees for completed work (if applicable)
  - Printing, mailing, travel, reporting, and other non-outreach Grantee administration expenses
  - Other indirect costs

  (Documentation substantiating these costs must be maintained by the Grantee and provided to CARB upon request)

Ineligible Costs:

Costs not listed as eligible.

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-5: Low Carbon Transportation

Readiness Requirements

Environmental Review:

- Projects with infrastructure components (e.g., public EVSE) are subject to CEQA and other state and local permitting requirements
- Projects with residential EVSE components are subject to state and local permitting and other requirements

Site Control:

None listed.

Other Readiness Requirements:

CVRP:

- Administrator expertise in implementing and administering similar incentive programs

EFMP+:

- Air district must develop a qualifying implementation plan to administer the project in their air district

How are greenhouse gas emission reductions estimated for GGRF-eligible project types?

Project types will reduce GHG emissions through the use of zero and near zero-emission passenger vehicles, buses, trucks, and freight technology.

Per TCC Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017, applicants will use one of the following Quantification Methodologies, depending on the selected project types, to estimate the GHG emission reductions of a proposed project:

- Car Sharing and Mobility Options in Disadvantaged Communities Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017
- Consumer-Based Light-Duty Projects Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017
- Consumer-Based Heavy-Duty Projects Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017

How will GGRF-eligible project types benefit disadvantaged communities?

Project types will provide benefits to disadvantaged communities by offering zero or near zero-emissions vehicles, which reduce air pollution, to residents in disadvantaged communities and increasing access to clean transportation and services, such as car sharing, ride sharing, and other advance technology mobility options for low-income consumers and for residents of disadvantaged communities.

For criteria to evaluate project benefits to disadvantaged communities, please see Table 2.A-1 Low Carbon Transportation in CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines.

Reporting Requirements

Summary of Project Type Reporting Requirements, as outlined in Tables 3.A-3.1through 3.A-3.4 of CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines. (Please note: CARB is currently updating the California Climate Investment Funding Guidelines and applicable reporting requirements. Applicants should be aware of these updates and potential changes to reporting requirements.)

Initial Report

1. Project ID #
2. Description of Project Components
   a. Type and description
   b. Location, if applicable
   c. Anticipated start & completion dates
   d. How Project Benefits Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Meaningfully Addresses Important Community Need
   e. How Project Meets Investment Benefit to DAC Criteria (Funding Guidelines Volume 2)
3. Funding Details
   a. Total Cost, separated by Amt. of Non & GGRF Dollars Allocated, per Project Type
   b. Total Amt. of GGRF Dollars Allocated to Benefit DAC

Initial Report (continued)

   c. Type of funding (grant)
2. Estimated GHG Reductions
3. Estimated Co-Benefits

Annual Report

Incentives (CVRP, HVIP, EFMP+, Public Fleets, and Financing Assistance)

1. # of Incentives Issued
2. $ amt. of incentives issued
3. Type of vehicles that received incentives

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-5: Low Carbon Transportation	
Annual Report *(continued)* *Car Sharing* 1. # of users for service 2. Usage indicator (e.g., total # of trips, total mileage, average trip length) 3. Other co-benefits (improved accessibility to jobs, shopping, medical facilities, etc.) Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable 1. Description of jobs/job training component 2. Total project work hours 3. # of project work hours for jobs provided to DAC residents and associated census tract numbers 4. Total # of jobs and the associated jobs classification/trade 5. # of jobs provided to DACs and associated job classification/trade 6. Entry-level and median hourly wage or entry-level and median total compensation for each job classification/trade 7. For all job training: 8. Total # of people and total # of DAC community residents that completed training and associated job classification/trade, and 9. Type of credential earned 10. GGRF dollars expended for projects that resulted in jobs or job training, to date	Project Closeout 1. Summary of accomplishments, including benefits to DACs 2. Total GGRF dollars allocated to benefit DACs 3. Estimated GHG reductions for entire project 4. Summary of co-benefits for entire project Phase 2 Reporting *Duration example: Once per year for 3 year period* 1. Updated fuel use reduction estimates 2. Updated VMT estimates

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-6: Low-Income Weatherization Program

Existing California Climate Investment Program Type

Low-Income Weatherization Program – California Department of Community Services and Development

- Single-Family/Small Multi-Family Energy Efficiency and Solar Water Heating
- Single-Family Solar Photovoltaics
- Multi-Family Energy Efficiency and Renewables

Lead or Co-applicants must include at least one of the following:

- Nonprofit organization
- Local government

Eligible TCC-Fundable Project Types

Direct Installation Program: Low-income Single-Family Energy Efficiency and Solar Photovoltaics Program:

- Basic EE retrofit package measures:
  - Low flow faucets
  - Low flow showerheads
  - LED lighting
  - LED night lights
  - Tier 2 power strips
  - Thermostatic shower valve and showerhead
  - Vacancy/motion sensor
- Enhanced measures (climate zone, testing, auditing and installation restrictions):
  - Ceiling fans
  - Ceiling insulation/insulation upgrades
  - HVAC system replacement
  - Duct repair/replacement
  - Efficient fan controller
  - Electronically commutated blower motor
  - Floor insulation
  - Infiltration reduction measures
  - Refrigerant charge w/coil cleaning
  - Refrigerator replacement
  - Smart thermostat
  - Solar water heating
  - Solar PV
  - Wall insulation, stucco and wood
  - Water heater blanket
  - Water heater replacement
  - Whole house fan
  - Window replacement

Financial Incentives Program: Low-Income Multi-Family Energy Efficiency and Renewables Program – provides financial incentives for installing measures including, but not limited to:

- High efficiency clothes washer
- High efficiency clothes washer - common
- High efficiency laundry dryer - in-unit
- High efficiency laundry dryer - common
- ENERGY STAR® dishwasher
- ENERGY STAR® refrigerator
- Vending machine controller
- Floor insulation
- Wall insulation
- Title 24 compliant windows
- Window shading
- Cool roof
- Air sealing
- Unit lighting
- Common area lighting
- Exterior lighting
- Pool/spa heater
- Pool cover
- Variable speed pool pump
- In-unit FAU (with or without split A/C)
- Rooftop FAU (with or without A/C)
- Terminal A/C or HP
- Ductless heat pump
- Central hydronic boiler
- Central steam boiler/burner
- Hydronic/steam/chilled water pipe insulation
- Refrigerant charge verification
- Central cooling equipment
- Variable speed pumps and fans
- Attic insulation
- Steam/hydronic distribution upgrades (balancing, TRV, etc)
- Central HVAC control upgrade (WWSD, outdoor reset)
- Duct sealing/insulation
- Residential water heater
- Central water heater
- Recirculation pump temperature controls
- Recirculation pump demand controls
- DHW pipe insulation
- Low flow aerators and/or showerheads
- Solar PV system
- Solar thermal (central)
- Solar thermal (in-unit)

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-6: Low-Income Weatherization Program
Project Costs
Eligible Costs include, but are not limited to: *Single-Family/Small Multi-Family Energy Efficiency and Solar Water Heating* ➢ Direct costs: Costs associated with the installation of completed energy efficiency measures including labor, materials and subcontractor costs. ➢ Support Costs (e.g. training and technical assistance needs). *Single-Family Solar Photovoltaics* ➢ Direct Project Costs (reimbursed on a per watt basis) ➢ Support Costs for Marketing and Outreach *Multi-Family Energy Efficiency and Renewables* ➢ Direct Project Costs (Incentive Payments to Property Owners) ➢ Consultation Services (program/project support costs) budgeted for: o Contracted Consultant/Subcontractor Expenses o Program/Project Support Costs: reimbursed on the basis of an hourly "loaded" rate which will include AEA's base labor costs and fringe benefit labor costs o Miscellaneous Consultation Operating Expenses: Costs incurred that are immediately and directly associated with the provision of consultation services such as travel costs, support materials and supplies
Ineligible Costs: *None listed.*
Readiness Requirements
Environmental Review: *None listed.*
Site Control: *None listed.*
Other Readiness Requirements: *Direct Install (Single or Multi-Family)* ➢ Proposer must be a local government entity or non-profit ➢ Proposer must demonstrate three years of experience administering and performing energy efficiency and solar PV installations in existing housing ➢ Proposer must be in good standing with all appropriate local and state oversight and licensing authorities ➢ Proposer or member of the project team shall maintain an active Class B, General Contractor License, issued by the California Contractors License Board throughout the life of the contract *Incentive-Based* ➢ Same readiness as direct install above, with the following exceptions: o Class B, General Contractor License, and direct install experience could be waived if program administrator will perform administrative functions such as processing incentive payments and not providing technical/inspection assistance.
How are greenhouse gas emission reductions estimated for GGRF-eligible project types?
Project types will achieve GHG emission reductions by increasing energy efficiency or renewable energy. Per TCC Quantification Methodology for 2016-2017, applicants will use the Low-Income Weatherization Single-Family Quantification Methodology for FY 2015-2016, or Multi-Family Quantification Methodology for FY 2014-15, to estimate the GHG emissions reductions of a proposed project.

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-6: Low-Income Weatherization Program

How will GGRF-eligible project types benefit disadvantaged communities?

Project types will provide upgrades focused on energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy generation for disadvantaged community residents that are located within a disadvantaged community.

For criteria to evaluate project benefits to disadvantaged communities, please see Table 2.A-4 Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines.

Reporting Requirements

Summary of Project Type Reporting Requirements, as outlined in Table 3.A-7 Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines. (Please note: CARB is currently updating the California Climate Investment Funding Guidelines and applicable reporting requirements. Applicants should be aware of these updates and potential changes to reporting requirements.)

Initial Report

1. Project ID #
2. Description of Project Components
   a. Type and description
   b. Location
   c. Anticipated start & completion dates
   d. How Project Benefits Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Meaningfully Addresses Important Community Need
   e. How Project Meets Investment Benefit to DAC Criteria (Funding Guidelines Volume 2)
3. Funding Details
   a. Total Cost, separated by Amt. of Non & GGRF Dollars Allocated, per Project Type
   b. Total Amt. of GGRF Dollars Allocated to Benefit DAC
   c. Type of funding (grant)
4. Estimated GHG Reductions
5. Estimated Co-Benefits

Annual Report

1. Overall project status
2. # and type of dwellings that received upgrades
3. Amt. of GGRF dollars expended in FY
4. Total cost for upgrade projects (including non-GGRF funds)
5. Total energy savings for projects
6. OR, by Dwelling:
   a. Address receiving upgrade
   b. Dwelling type
   c. Amt. of GGRF dollars expended by FY for address
   d. Total project cost by address
   e. Total energy savings by project type

Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable

1. Description of jobs/job training component
2. Total project work hours
3. # of project work hours for jobs provided to DAC residents and associated census tract numbers
4. Total # of jobs and the associated jobs classification/trade
5. # of jobs provided to DACs and associated job classification/trade
6. Entry-level and median hourly wage or entry-level and median total compensation for each job classification/trade
7. For all job training:
8. Total # of people and total # of DAC community residents that completed training and associated job classification/trade, and
9. Type of credential earned
10. GGRF dollars expended for projects that resulted in jobs or job training, to date

Project Closeout

1. Summary of accomplishments, including benefits to DACs
2. Total GGRF dollars allocated to benefit DACs
3. Estimated GHG reductions for entire project
4. Summary of co-benefits for entire project

Phase 2 Reporting

Duration example: Once per year for 3 year period

1. Energy savings
2. Energy generated by solar PV (if applicable)

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-7: Water-Energy Grant Program	
Existing California Climate Investment Program Type	
Water-Energy Grant Program – California Department of Water Resources http://www.water.ca.gov/waterenergygrant/index.cfm	
Lead or Co-applicants must include at least one of the following:	
➢ Local agencies ➢ Joint Powers Authorities	➢ Nonprofit organizations
Additional requirements exist for Urban and Agricultural Water Suppliers, as outlined in Water-Energy Grant Program Guidelines	
Eligible TCC-Fundable Project Types	
Residential (disadvantaged community), commercial and institutional water-energy efficiency projects: ➢ High efficiency dishwasher ➢ High efficiency clothes washer ➢ Commercial high-efficiency appliances: o Ice machine o Steam cooker o Combination oven o Pre-rinse spray valve	➢ Commercial/residential water efficient: o Faucet o Showerhead
Project Costs	
Eligible Costs include, but are not limited to the following: ➢ Studies ➢ Engineering ➢ Design ➢ Land and easement ➢ Legal fees	➢ Preparation of environmental documentation ➢ Environmental mitigation ➢ Monitoring ➢ Project implementation
Ineligible Costs: ➢ Costs for preparing and filing a grant application belonging to another solicitation ➢ Operation and maintenance costs ➢ Purchase of equipment not an integral part of the project ➢ Establishing a reserve fund ➢ Purchase of water supplies ➢ Replacement of existing funding sources for ongoing programs ➢ Support of existing punitive regulatory agency requirements and/or mandates in response to negligent behavior ➢ Purchase of land in excess of the minimum required acreage necessary to operate as an integral part of the project, as set forth and detailed by engineering and feasibility studies	➢ Payment of principal or interest on existing indebtedness, or any interest payments, unless the debt is incurred after the effective date of a grant award with the State, and the granting agency agrees in writing to the eligibility of the costs for reimbursement before the debt is incurred, and the purposes for which the debt is incurred are otherwise reimbursable project costs ➢ Overhead not directly related to project costs ➢
Readiness Requirements	
Environmental Review: *None listed.*	
Site Control: *None listed.*	

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-7: Water-Energy Grant Program

Other Readiness Requirements:

- Eligibility documentation includes:
  - Urban and agricultural water management compliance
  - Groundwater management compliance
  - Surface water diverters compliance
  - Water metering requirement compliance

How are greenhouse gas emission reductions estimated for GGRF-eligible project types?

Project types will achieve GHG reductions through projects that reduce both water and energy use (e.g., improving the energy and water efficiency of water supply; installing water and energy saving appliances, etc.).

Per TCC Quantification Methodology for 2015-2016, applicants will use the Water-Energy Grant Program Quantification Methodology for FY 2015-2016 to estimate the GHG emissions reductions of a proposed project.

How will GGRF-eligible project types benefit disadvantaged communities?

Project types will provide upgrades focused on water and energy efficiency improvements for disadvantaged community residents that are located within a disadvantaged community.

For criteria to evaluate project benefits to disadvantaged communities, please see Table 2.A-5 Water Use and Energy Efficiency in CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines.

Reporting Requirements

Summary of Project Type Reporting Requirements, as outlined in Table 3.A-9 Water Use Efficiency and Energy Efficiency of CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines. (Please note: CARB is currently updating the California Climate Investment Funding Guidelines and applicable reporting requirements. Applicants should be aware of these updates and potential changes to reporting requirements.)

Initial Report

1. Project ID #
2. Description of Project Components
   a. Type and description
   b. Location
   c. Anticipated start & completion dates
   d. How Project Benefits Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Meaningfully Addresses Important Community Need
   e. How Project Meets Investment Benefit to DAC Criteria (Funding Guidelines Volume 2)
3. Funding Details
   a. Total Cost, separated by Amt. of Non & GGRF Dollars Allocated, per Project Type
   b. Total Amt. of GGRF Dollars Allocated to Benefit DAC
   c. Type of funding
4. Estimated GHG Reductions
5. Estimated Co-Benefits

Annual Report

1. Project status
2. Description of project activities completed
3. For Residential Incentive/Upgrade - # of dwellings received incentive/upgrade and type of incentive/upgrade
4. Dollar amt. of incentive/upgrade

Annual Report *(continued)*

5. Estimated benefits (by census tract)
   a. Water savings
   b. Energy savings
6. For Other Projects (Capital, Agricultural, Commercial, Institutional), summarize co-benefits for each project:
   a. Water savings
   b. Net energy savings

Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable

1. Description of jobs/job training component
2. Total project work hours
3. # of project work hours for jobs provided to DAC residents and associated census tract numbers
4. Total # of jobs and the associated jobs classification/trade
5. # of jobs provided to DACs and associated job classification/trade
6. Entry-level and median hourly wage or entry-level and median total compensation for each job classification/trade
7. For all job training:
8. Total # of people and total # of DAC community residents that completed training and associated job classification/trade, and
9. Type of credential earned

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-7: Water-Energy Grant Program	
Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable *(continued)* 10. GGRF dollars expended for projects that resulted in jobs or job training, to date Project Closeout 1. Summary of accomplishments, including benefits to DACs 2. Total GGRF dollars allocated to benefit DACs 3. Estimated GHG reductions for entire project 4. Summary of co-benefits for entire project	Phase 2 Reporting *Duration example: Once per year for 3 year period* 1. Water savings 2. Energy savings
Special Requirements	
Urban and Agricultural Water Suppliers In accordance with Water Code §10608.56, an agricultural water supplier or an urban water supplier is ineligible for funding unless it complies with the requirements of Part 2.55 (commencing with §10608) of Division 6 of the Water Code. Water Code §529.5 Compliance – Water Code §529.5 requires any urban water supplier applying for State grant funds for wastewater treatment projects, water use efficiency projects, drinking water treatment projects, or for a permit for a new or expanded water supply, shall demonstrate that they meet the water meter requirements in Water Code §525 *et seq*. Senate Bill (SB) X7-7 (November 2009) – Requires all water suppliers to increase water use efficiency and sets an overall goal of reducing per capita urban water use by 20 percent by December 31, 2020. In order to be consistent with the Governor's Executive Order (EO) B-37-16, all water suppliers who are grantees and their partners that receive funds shall be responsible for meeting the EO requirements to maintain eligibility. Draft requirements will be released after January 2017, and will establish the dates for meeting the EO requirements. The current requirements for two sectors, Urban Water Conservation and Agricultural Water Conservation are described below: ➢ Urban water suppliers shall prepare and adopt Urban Water Management Plans (UWMP). The 2015 UWMPs were due to DWR by July 1, 2016. In order to execute a grant agreement under the 2016 Water Energy Grant Program, urban water suppliers must have a UWMP that has been reviewed by DWR and found to have addressed the requirements of the UWMP Act. In addition, urban retail water suppliers UWMPs must document compliance with their 2015 interim water use target. ➢ Agricultural water suppliers shall prepare and adopt Agricultural Water Management Plans (AWMP). The 2015 AWMPs were due to DWR by December 31, 2015. Agricultural water suppliers are required to measure the volume of water delivered to customers, adopt a pricing structure for water customers based at least in part on quantity delivered, and implement additional efficient management practices. Executive Order (EO) B29-15 also required suppliers to include detailed drought management plans. Additionally, EO B29-15 requires agricultural water suppliers that supply water to 10,000 to 25,000 acres of irrigated lands to have submitted AWMPs to DWR by July 1, 2016. In order to receive a 2016 Water-Energy grant, agricultural water suppliers must submit their plan within 30 days of adoption and have received a letter from DWR stating that their plan meets the necessary requirements.	

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-8: Urban Greening Program	
Existing California Climate Investment Program Type	
Urban Greening Program – California Natural Resources Agency http://resources.ca.gov/grants/urban-greening/	
Lead or Co-applicants must include at least one of the following:	
➢ Public Agency ➢ Nonprofit organization	➢ Joint Powers Authority ➢ Special District
Eligible TCC-Fundable Project Types	
➢ Enhancement and/or expansion of neighborhood park and community space ➢ Greening of public lands and structures, which may include incorporation of riparian habitat for water capture and provide for other public and wildlife benefits ➢ Green streets and alleyways ➢ Urban heat island mitigation and energy conservation efforts	➢ Non-motorized urban trails that provide safe routes for travel between residences, workplaces, commercial centers, and schools Conservation easements to preserve agricultural land, open space, wetlands, etc. ➢ Multi-objective storm water projects, including construction of permeable surfaces and collection basins and barriers
Project Costs	
Eligible Costs include, but are not limited to the following: ➢ Signs and interpretive aids, including exhibits, kiosks, display boards or signs about the project and funding acknowledgement ➢ Up to 25% of funds for these project types may be spent on project management/non-construction (pre-implementation) costs, including environmental assessments, planning and design, architecture and engineering, construction plans, permitting, direct project management	➢ Construction, equipment, supplies and materials ➢ Contracted services ➢ Costs of engaging community members through community meetings and events directly related to the project
Ineligible Costs: *None listed.*	
Readiness Requirements	
Environmental Review: CEQA does not have to be completed at the time of the full application, but applicants must report on the status of their CEQA application and indicate that they understand CEQA is to be met by the end of the first year. Grant dollars may be used to complete activities required for CEQA approval. Before the state will reimburse for any grant activities, the project must be shown to be CEQA compliant.	
Site Control: ➢ Applicant must provide copies of documents verifying current ownership for each and every parcel to be utilized as part of the proposed project, including the rights of way the project will include. ➢ Examples include but are not limited to: o Tax records o Owner data sheets from county records, deeds o Title reports o If the property is owned by an entity other than the applicant, provide evidence demonstrating long-term access authorizing the applicant to develop on the property (leases, encroachment permits, operations and maintenance agreements, etc.)	
Other Readiness Requirements: ➢ Indicate any toxic contamination resulting from prior mine-related or other industrial activity on the property. Has a Phase I or II Environmental Site Assessment been completed? If so, address timing of clean-up, types of toxins, and delays to the project construction that might result from this remediation activity.	

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-8: Urban Greening Program
➢ Describe any due diligence conducted to determine whether there are any abandoned mines on or near the property. ➢ Site plan ➢ Plant palette ➢ Photographs of the proposed sites ➢ Location map ➢ Information regarding the entity that will provide operations and maintenance for the project, if other than the applicant ➢ Permit/approval status ➢ Willing seller letter, *if acquisition project*
How are greenhouse gas emission reductions estimated for GGRF-eligible project types?
Project types will reduce greenhouse gas emissions through tree planting projects that result in carbon sequestration or reduced building energy use, and reduced vehicle miles travelled through pedestrian use of facilities, bikes and pathways. Per TCC Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017, applicants will use the Urban Greening Grant Program Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017 to estimate the GHG emissions reductions of a proposed project.
How will GGRF-eligible project types benefit disadvantaged communities?
Project types will lead to an increased number of trees planted within ½ mile of disadvantaged communities, as well as a significant reduction in flood risk to nearby disadvantaged communities. For criteria to evaluate project benefits to disadvantaged communities, please see Table 2.A-7 Urban Forestry and Urban Greening in the FY 2016-2017 CARB Funding Guidelines.
Reporting Requirements
Reporting requirements applicable to Urban Greening program project types are included under the following programs, as applicable to the selected project types: ➢ Urban and Community Forestry ➢ Active Transportation (Please note: CARB is currently updating the California Climate Investment Funding Guidelines and applicable reporting requirements. Applicants should be aware of these updates and potential changes to reporting requirements.)

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-9: Sustainable Agricultural Lands Conservation Program
Existing California Climate Investment Program Type
Sustainable Agricultural Lands Conservation (SALC) - Strategic Growth Council and Department of Conservation Funds two types of grants: Strategy and Outcome Grants (S&O) and Agricultural Conservation Easement (ACE) Grants http://sgc.ca.gov/Grant-Programs/SALC-Program.html http://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/SALCP/Pages/Index.aspx
Eligible Applicants/Partners
Strategy and Outcome Grants: ➢ Cities ➢ Counties ➢ Collaborators may include agricultural organizations, land trusts, open space districts, or other partners. *Agricultural and Conservation Easement Grants:* ➢ Cities ➢ Counties ➢ Resource Conservation Districts ➢ Land trusts ➢ Non-profit organizations ➢ Regional Park or open space districts or authorities that have the conservation of farmland among their stated purposes, as prescribed by statute, or as expressed in the entity's locally adopted policies.
Eligible Project Types
Strategy and Outcome Grants: ➢ Establish an Agricultural Land Mitigation Program ➢ Establish an Agricultural Conservation Easement Purchasing Program ➢ Adopt Urban Limit Line or Urban Growth Boundary ➢ Increase Zoning Minimums for Designated Strategic Agricultural Areas ➢ Adopt an Agricultural Greenbelt and Implementation Agreement *Agricultural and Conservation Easement Grants:* ➢ Agricultural conservation easements
Project Costs
Eligible Costs: *Strategy and Outcome Grants:* ➢ Direct costs, including staff and benefits to implement the work during the performance period specified in the Grant Agreement. *Agricultural and Conservation Easement Grants:* ➢ Easement purchase price. In no situation shall the ACE purchase price be greater than the appraised fair market value of the agricultural conservation easement. ➢ Reasonable costs associated with the acquisition, including but not limited to applicant staff time for easement negotiations, technical and legal consulting, appraisal, preliminary title report, baseline conditions report, escrow fees, and title insurance fees. Payment of these costs are subject to Department review and shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the value of the easement for which the costs were.
Ineligible Costs: *Strategy and Outcome Grants:* ➢ Indirect overhead costs ➢ Costs incurred outside of the performance period, Indirect/Overhead Costs, food or beverages (e.g., as part of meetings, workshops, training, or events), and costs for CEQA document preparation are not eligible for reimbursement. *Agricultural and Conservation Easement Grants:* ➢ Indirect overhead costs ➢ Ceremonial expenses (including food and beverages) ➢ Expenses for publicity ➢ Bonus payments of any kind ➢ Damage judgments arising from the acquisition, construction, or equipping of a facility, whether determined by judicial process, arbitration, negotiation, or otherwise.

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-9: Sustainable Agricultural Lands Conservation Program

- Interest expenses
- Services, materials, or equipment obtained under any other State program.
- Real estate brokerage fees and/or expenses.
- Stewardship or legal defense funds

Readiness Requirements

Environmental Review:

None listed.

Site Control:

None listed.

Other Readiness Requirements:

Strategy and Outcome:

- City or County is willing to implement one of the five strategies
- Applicants must demonstrate that agricultural lands are at risk of conversion for purposes of the ARB 2016-2017 Quantification Methodology using one of these options:
  - Residential Risk
  - Rural Residential Risk
  - Risk of subdivision to current zoning minimums

Agricultural Conservation Easement:

- Applicants must demonstrate that agricultural lands are at risk of conversion for purposes of the ARB 2016-2017 Quantification Methodology using one of these options:
  - Residential Risk
  - Rural Residential Risk
  - Risk of subdivision to current zoning minimums

How are greenhouse gas emission reductions estimated for GGRF-eligible project types?

Project types will achieve net GHG reductions through carbon sequestration or by protecting natural lands from GHG-intensive development, and therefore avoided GHG emissions due to the reduction in vehicle miles traveled (VMT) associated with urban development. Per TCC Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017, applicants will use the Sustainable Agricultural Lands Conservation Program Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017 to estimate GHG emissions reductions for this Project Type.

How will GGRF-eligible project types benefit disadvantaged communities?

Project types will provide benefits to disadvantaged communities by conserving natural and agricultural lands, thereby sequestering carbon and providing open space. For criteria to evaluate project benefits to disadvantaged communities, please see Table 2.A-6 Land Preservation or Restoration and Forest Health in CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines.

Reporting Requirements

Summary of Project Type Reporting Requirements, as outlined in Table 3.A-12 of CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines. (Please note: CARB is currently updating the California Climate Investment Funding Guidelines and applicable reporting requirements. Applicants should be aware of these updates and potential changes to reporting requirements.)

Initial Report

1. Project ID #
2. Description of Project Components
   a. Type and description
   b. Location
   c. Anticipated start & completion dates

Initial Report *(continued)*

d. How Project Benefits Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Meaningfully Addresses Important Community Need
e. How Project Meets Investment Benefit to DAC Criteria (Funding Guidelines Volume 2)

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-9: Sustainable Agricultural Lands Conservation Program	
Initial Report *(continued)* 3. Funding Details a. Total Cost, separated by Amt. of Non & GGRF Dollars Allocated, per Project Type b. Total Amt. of GGRF Dollars Allocated to Benefit DAC c. Type of funding 4. Estimated GHG Reductions 5. Estimated Co-benefits Annual Reports 1. Project status 2. Description of project activities completed 3. Project benefits and results (i.e., VMT reductions, open space/greenbelt, etc.) Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable 1. Description of jobs/job training component 2. Total project work hours 3. # of project work hours for jobs provided to DAC residents and associated census tract numbers 4. Total # of jobs and the associated jobs classification/trade 5. # of jobs provided to DACs and associated job classification/trade 6. Entry-level and median hourly wage or entry-level and median total compensation for each job classification/trade 7. For all job training: 8. Total # of people and total # of DAC community residents that completed training and associated job classification/trade, and 9. Type of credential earned 10. GGRF dollars expended for projects that resulted in jobs or job training, to date	Phase 2 Reporting *Duration example: Once every two years for 10 year period* 1. Verification that land is still being managed in accordance with terms of the conservation easement 2. Tons of biomass generated/delivered to a renewable energy facility, if applicable 3. Tons of harvested wood generated/delivered to a mill, if applicable

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-10: Urban and Community Forestry Program	
Existing California Climate Investment Program Type	
Urban and Community Forestry Program – California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) http://calfire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/resource_mgt_urbanforestry_grants	
Lead or Co-applicants must include at least one of the following:	
➢ Cities ➢ Counties ➢ Nonprofit Organizations	➢ Qualifying Districts (include, but are not limited to, school, park, recreation, water, and local taxing districts)
Eligible TCC-Fundable Project Types	
➢ Urban tree planting/vegetation that results in a net GHG benefit that gives special attention to energy conservation, air quality improvement, storm water management water quality, or public health improvements, including: o Tree and plant establishment care o Planting site preparation ➢ Projects using urban woody biomass for its highest and best use ➢ Tree inventory, and/or urban forest mapping and analysis, and/or long term management plan (must include tree planting component) ➢ Innovative urban forest site improvement to create larger, more functional planting sites for trees, such as bio-swales, urban forestry education centers, edible landscaping and/or community gardens and orchards ➢ Funding for the purchase of a small, vacant property or properties from a willing seller to be repurposed for a use consistent with the CA Urban Forestry Act and resulting in a net GHG benefit ➢ Urban forestry job creation and job training	
Project Costs	
Eligible Costs, including but not limited to the following:	
➢ Salaries/wages of employees directly engaged in execution of project types ➢ Benefits of employees ➢ Consulting and other contractual services to implement project types ➢ Supplies ➢ Equipment (items exceeding $5,000 or more per unit cost and tangible useful life greater than one year.) Purchase of equipment must be preapproved by administering agency.	➢ Reasonable costs associated with acquisition, including but not limited to applicant staff time for easement negotiations, technical and legal consulting, appraisal, preliminary title report, baseline conditions report, escrow fees, and title insurance fees. ➢ Projects shall include an education and outreach component, but not more than 20% of grant funds can be spent on this work. ➢ Travel to/from project sites, meetings, etc. directly related to grant project
Ineligible Costs:	
➢ Decorative trees grates and decorative tree guards ➢ Tree removal ➢ Inefficient irrigation valves, pumps, sprinkler control timers, or overly costly and elaborate irrigation systems ➢ Root barriers ➢ Invasive species are not eligible	➢ Trees that rely on excessive amounts of water to survive ➢ Trees that are inappropriate for the site selected or require excessive maintenance ➢ Trees that will be less than 25 feet in height with equal crown width at maturity ➢ Palms are not eligible
Readiness Requirements	
Environmental Review: Applicants must fill out a CEQA checklist that is used to determine if a project is exempt or not. Most projects are (minor alterations to land). If they are not, the State will work with the grantees to complete the necessary analysis if it can be done and the scope of work still completed. Work may not start until the CEQA is complete and the State has filed the necessary document.	

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-10: Urban and Community Forestry Program

Site Control:

Project sites must be able to comply with all applicable laws and achieve the entire scope of work prior to the end of the grant period. Grantees must have clear permission from the governing agency for the sites to be planted and/or utilized. The same is true for private property owner permission in the case of plantings on private property.

Other Readiness Requirements:

Grantees must meet with their Regional Urban Forester before beginning work.

How are greenhouse gas emission reductions estimated for GGRF-eligible project types?

Project types will reduce greenhouse gas emissions through tree planting, biomass utilization for wood products and biomass utilization for electricity generation.
Per TCC Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017, applicants will use the Urban and Community Forestry Program Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017 to estimate the GHG emissions reductions of a proposed project.

How will GGRF-eligible project types benefit disadvantaged communities?

Project types will result in benefits to disadvantaged communities by improving open spaces, parks, greenbelts, and recreational areas publicly accessible by walking within ½ mile of a disadvantaged community, and provide shading and other recreational areas.
For criteria to evaluate project benefits to disadvantaged communities, please see Table 2.A-7 Urban Forestry and Urban Greening in the FY 2016-2017 CARB Funding Guidelines.

Reporting Requirements

Summary of Project Type Reporting Requirements, as outlined in Table 3.A-12 Urban Forestry of CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines. (Please note: CARB is currently updating the California Climate Investment Funding Guidelines and applicable reporting requirements. Applicants should be aware of these updates and potential changes to reporting requirements.)

Initial Report

1. Project ID #
2. Description of Project Components
   a. Type and full description of project
   b. Location
   c. Anticipated start & completion dates
   d. How Project Benefits Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Meaningfully Addresses Important Community Need
   e. How Project Meets Investment Benefit to DAC Criteria (Funding Guidelines Volume 2)
3. Funding Details
   a. Total Cost, separated by Amt. of Non & GGRF Dollars Allocated, per Project Type
   b. Total Amt. of GGRF Dollars Allocated to Benefit DAC
   c. Type of funding
4. Estimated Net GHG Benefit
5. Estimated Co-Benefits

Annual Reports

1. Project status and update by project component (see ARB Funding Guidelines for details)
2. Description of project activities completed
3. Number of trees planted and location
4. Vegetation planted and location

Annual Reports *(continued)*

5. Maintenance activities conducted
6. Project benefits/results (e.g., ridership increases, VMT reductions, energy use reductions, etc.)

Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable

1. Description of jobs/job training component
2. Total project work hours
3. # of project work hours for jobs provided to DAC residents and associated census tract numbers
4. Total # of jobs and the associated jobs classification/trade
5. # of jobs provided to DACs and associated job classification/trade
6. Entry-level and median hourly wage or entry-level and median total compensation for each job classification/trade
7. For all job training:
8. Total # of people and total # of DAC community residents that completed training and associated job classification/trade, and
9. Type of credential earned
10. GGRF dollars expended for projects that resulted in jobs or job training, to date

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-10: Urban and Community Forestry Program	
Project Closeout: 1. Summary of project accomplishments, including benefits to disadvantaged communities 2. Total GGRF dollars allocated to benefit disadvantaged communities 3. Estimated net GHG benefit achieved to date 4. Estimated net GHG benefit for entire project type 5. Summary of co-benefits for entire project	Phase 2 Reporting *Duration example: Once per year for 5 year period* 1. Verification that site is still being maintained in accordance with terms of grant agreement 2. Tons of biomass generated and delivered to a renewable energy facility

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-11: Organics Program
Existing California Climate Investment Program Type
Organics Program – CalRecycle http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Climate/GrantsLoans/Organics/FY201617/default.htm
Lead or Co-applicants must include at least one of the following:
➢ Local governments ➢ Private, for-profit entities ➢ Solid waste service providers ➢ Operators of composting or anaerobic digestion facilities or other facilities ➢ Regional or local sanitation agencies, waste agencies, or Joint Powers Authorities State agencies ➢ UC, CSU or other public universities and colleges ➢ Nonprofit organizations (except private schools) ➢ Qualifying Indian tribes
Eligible TCC-Fundable Project Types
➢ Construction, renovation or expansion of compost, anaerobic digestion, or preprocessing of organics for in-state compost or anaerobic digestion facilities and machinery that turn green or food materials into compost and/or energy products ➢ Purchase of associated equipment, machinery and real-estate improvements ➢ Food waste prevention component that rescues edible food from going to landfill and results in distribution to people, with residuals going to anaerobic digestion or other fermentation process when available
Project Costs
Eligible Costs include, but are not limited to the following: ➢ Costs associated with implementation of the project are eligible with the exception of Ineligible Costs listed below. Ineligible Costs: ➢ The purchase or retrofitting of vehicles or containers for collection of feedstock when not associated with a food waste prevention component ➢ Collection/delivery/purchase of feedstock (i.e. food waste, green waste, or alternative daily cover) ➢ Food dehydrators and liquefiers unless coupled with increased tons of California generated food materials diverted from landfills and composted or digested ➢ Costs exceeding 5 percent of the total amount requested for permitting, public education/outreach ➢ Design and engineering costs exceeding 5 percent of total amount requested ➢ Costs currently covered by another state agency ➢ Environmental review for project permitting, including the preparation of Environmental Impact Reports or related documents ➢ Lease of land or buildings ➢ Purchase of buildings that are not associated with the processing of materials ➢ Travel costs exceeding the state-approved rates for mileage, per diem, lodging, etc. ➢ Purchases of offsets or allowances
Readiness Requirements
Environmental Review: CEQA requirements must be met at time of application for any approvals or other requirements to carry out the terms of the agreement.
Site Control: None
Other Readiness Requirements: ➢ Report on when the following will be completed: o Solid Waste Facilities Permit o Water Permit o Conditional Use Permit o Air Quality Permit o Licenses and Filings

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-11: Organics Program

How are greenhouse gas emission reductions estimated for GGRF-eligible project types?

Project types will reduce GHG emissions associated with the diversion of waste from landfills.

Per TCC Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017, applicants will use the Waste Diversion Grant and Loan Program Quantification Methodology for FY 2015-2016 and FY 2016-2017 to estimate the GHG emissions reductions of a proposed project based on the avoided emissions associated with diversion of organic waste from landfills.

How will GGRF-eligible project types benefit disadvantaged communities?

Project types will provide benefits to disadvantaged communities by diverting organic waste from landfills, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with landfilled organic waste and potentially increasing food access to disadvantaged community residents.

For criteria to evaluate project benefits to disadvantaged communities, please see Table 2.A-8 Waste Diversion and Utilization in CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines and Table 2.A-10 Healthy Soils – Agricultural Practices in CARB's Funding Guidelines Supplement for FY 2016-2017 Funds.

Reporting Requirements

Summary of Project Type Reporting Requirements, as outlined in Table 3.A-14 Waste Diversion of CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines. (Please note: CARB is currently updating the California Climate Investment Funding Guidelines and applicable reporting requirements. Applicants should be aware of these updates and potential changes to reporting requirements.)

Initial Report

1. Project ID #
2. Description of Project Components
   a. Type and description
   b. Location
   c. Anticipated start & completion dates
   d. How Project Benefits Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Meaningfully Addresses Important Community Need
   e. How Project Meets Investment Benefit to DAC Criteria (Funding Guidelines Volume 2, Appendix 2.A)
3. Funding Details
   a. Total Cost, separated by Amt. of Non & GGRF Dollars Allocated, per Project Type
   b. Total Amt. of GGRF Dollars Allocated to Benefit DAC
   c. Type of funding (grant)
4. Estimated GHG Reductions
5. Estimated Co-Benefits

Annual Report

1. Project status
2. Description of project activities completed
3. Tons material diverted from landfill
4. Tons of food rescued to feed people & census tract #s for food rescued to feed people in DACs

Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable

1. Description of jobs/job training component
2. Total project work hours
3. # of project work hours for jobs provided to DAC residents and associated census tract numbers

Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable *(continued)*

1. Total # of jobs and the associated jobs classification/trade
2. # of jobs provided to DACs and associated job classification/trade
3. Entry-level and median hourly wage or entry-level and median total compensation for each job classification/trade
4. For all job training:
5. Total # of people and total # of DAC community residents that completed training and associated job classification/trade, and
6. Type of credential earned
7. GGRF dollars expended for projects that resulted in jobs or job training, to date

Project Closeout

1. Summary of accomplishments, including benefits to DACs
2. Total GGRF dollars allocated to benefit DACs
3. Estimated GHG reductions for entire project
4. Summary of co-benefits for entire project

Phase 2 Reporting

Duration example: Once per year for 3 year period

1. Tons waste diverted and type (green or food)
2. Estimated criteria air pollutant reductions achieved to date
3. Amt. of natural gas captured, if applicable
4. Amt. power generated, if applicable
5. Amt. of food waste prevented and/or rescued for human consumption, if applicable
6. Description/amt. of product produced with recycled material
7. Water quality improvements

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-12: Recycled Fiber, Plastic, and Glass Program
Existing California Climate Investment Program Type
Recycled Fiber, Plastic, and Glass Program – CalRecycle http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Climate/GrantsLoans/FPG/default.htm
Lead or Co-applicants must include at least one of the following:
➢ Local governments ➢ Private, for-profit entities ➢ Solid waste service providers ➢ Operators of fiber, plastic, or glass manufacturing facilities ➢ State agencies ➢ UC, CSU or other public universities and colleges ➢ Nonprofit organizations (except private schools) ➢ Qualifying Indian tribes
Eligible TCC-Fundable Project Types
➢ Construction, renovation or expansion of recycled-content fiber, plastic, or glass facilities and machinery for the manufacture of value-added products ➢ Includes purchase of equipment, machinery and real estate improvements associated with the installation thereof
Project Costs
Eligible Costs include, but are not limited to: ➢ Costs associated with implementation of the project are eligible with the exception of Ineligible Costs listed below.
Ineligible Costs: ➢ The purchase or retrofitting of vehicles or containers for collection of feedstock ➢ Costs exceeding 5 percent of the total amount requested for permitting, public education/outreach ➢ Design engineering greater than 5 percent of total grant amount ➢ Costs currently covered by another state agency ➢ Environmental review for project permitting, including the preparation of Environmental Impact Reports or related documents ➢ Lease of land or buildings ➢ Purchase of buildings that are not associated with the manufacturing of materials ➢ Travel costs exceeding the state-approved rates for mileage, per diem, lodging, etc. ➢ Purchase of recycled fiber, plastic or glass feedstock ➢ Purchases of offsets or allowances ➢ Costs deemed unreasonable or not related to the grant project by the Grant Manager ➢ Costs associated with projects that use pyrolysis, gasification or other thermal conversion technologies to create products
Readiness Requirements
Environmental Review: CEQA requirements must be met at time of application for any approvals or other requirements to carry out the terms of the agreement.
Site Control: None
Other Readiness Requirements: ➢ Solid Waste Facilities Permit ➢ Water Permit ➢ Conditional Use Permit ➢ Air Quality Permit ➢ Licenses and Filings
How are greenhouse gas emission reductions estimated for GGRF-eligible project types?
Project types will reduce GHG emissions associated with the diversion of waste from landfills. Per TCC Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017, applicants will use the Waste Diversion Grant and Loan Program Quantification Methodology for FY 2015-2016 and FY 2016-2017 to estimate the GHG emissions reductions of a proposed project based on the avoided emissions associated with diversion of waste from landfills.

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-12: Recycled Fiber, Plastic, and Glass Program	
How will GGRF-eligible project types benefit disadvantaged communities?	
Project types will provide benefits to disadvantaged communities by diverting waste from landfills, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with landfills and providing direct air or water quality benefits in disadvantaged communities. For criteria to evaluate project benefits to disadvantaged communities, please see Table 2.A-8 Waste Diversion and Utilization in CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines.	
Reporting Requirements	
Summary of Project Type Reporting Requirements, as outlined in Table 3.A-14 Waste Diversion of CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines. (Please note: CARB is currently updating the California Climate Investment Funding Guidelines and applicable reporting requirements. Applicants should be aware of these updates and potential changes to reporting requirements.)	
<u>Initial Report</u> 1. Project ID # 2. Description of Project Components a. Type and description b. Location c. Anticipated start & completion dates d. How Project Benefits Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Meaningfully Addresses Important Community Need e. How Project Meets Investment Benefit to DAC Criteria (Funding Guidelines Volume 2, Appendix 2.A) 3. Funding Details a. Total Cost, separated by Amt. of Non & GGRF Dollars Allocated, per Project Type b. Total Amt. of GGRF Dollars Allocated to Benefit DAC c. Type of funding (grant) 4. Estimated GHG Reductions 5. Estimated Co-Benefits <u>Annual Report</u> 1. Project status 2. Description of project activities completed 3. Tons material diverted from landfill 4. Tons of food rescued to feed people & census tract #s for food rescued to feed people in DACs	<u>Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable</u> 1. Description of jobs/job training component 2. Total project work hours 3. # of project work hours for jobs provided to DAC residents and associated census tract numbers 4. Total # of jobs and the associated jobs classification/trade 5. # of jobs provided to DACs and associated job classification/trade 6. Entry-level and median hourly wage or entry-level and median total compensation for each job classification/trade 7. For all job training: 8. Total # of people and total # of DAC community residents that completed training and associated job classification/trade, and 9. Type of credential earned 10. GGRF dollars expended for projects that resulted in jobs or job training, to date <u>Project Closeout</u> 1. Summary of accomplishments, including benefits to DACs 2. Total GGRF dollars allocated to benefit DACs 3. Estimated GHG reductions for entire project 4. Summary of co-benefits for entire project <u>Phase 2 Reporting</u> *Duration example: Once per year for 3 year period* 1. Tons waste diverted and type (green or food) 2. Estimated criteria air pollutant reductions achieved to date 3. Amt. of natural gas captured, if applicable 4. Amt. power generated, if applicable 5. Amt. of food waste prevented and/or rescued for human consumption, if applicable 6. Description/amt. of product produced with recycled material 7. Water quality improvements

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-13: Food Waste Prevention and Rescue Program
Existing California Climate Investment Program Type
Food Waste Prevention and Rescue Program – CalRecycle http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Climate/GrantsLoans/FoodWaste/FY201617/default.htm
Lead or Co-applicants must include at least one of the following:
➢ Local governments ➢ Regional or local sanitation agencies, waste agencies, or Joint Powers of Authority ➢ Nonprofit organizations (except private schools) ➢ Private, for-profit entities ➢ State or federal agencies ➢ Universities of CA, CA Statue Universities and CA Community Colleges ➢ Solid waste facilities ➢ Public school districts ➢ Qualifying Indian tribes
Eligible TCC-Fundable Project Types
➢ New or expanded food waste prevention programs or projects ➢ New or expanded food rescue projects that result in food being distributed to people, with residuals being sent to composting or digestion when available in project area
Project Costs
Eligible Costs include, but are not limited to: ➢ Refrigerators, freezers, and refrigeration systems ➢ Transportation such as refrigerated trucks ➢ Storage and collection infrastructure such as food crates or bins ➢ Food preparation and cooking items such as ovens, ranges, etc. ➢ Salaries, public education, and/or outreach costs not exceeding: o Twenty-five percent of the applicant's requested grant amount for large tier projects o Fifty percent of the applicant's requested grant amount for small tier projects ➢ Software costs (food waste online exchange and source reduction platforms) not exceeding: o Ten percent of the applicant's requested grant amount for large tier projects o Twenty-five percent of the applicant's requested grant amount for small tier projects
Ineligible Costs: ➢ Food waste dehydrators and liquefiers. ➢ Environmental review for project permitting, including the preparation of Environmental Impact Reports or related documents ➢ Purchase or lease of land or buildings ➢ Purchase of feedstock (food)
Readiness Requirements
Environmental Review: CEQA requirements must be met at time of application for any approvals or other requirements to carry out the terms of the agreement.
Site Control: Applicants that want to establish facilities or expand existing facilities on property not owned by the applicant must prove a legally binding commitment. The application must clearly state the ownership or leasehold interests of the parties. A copy of any agreement between the applicant and private owner must be uploaded along with the application. See the Applicant's Documents section for more information.
Other Readiness Requirements: None

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-13: Food Waste Prevention and Rescue Program

How are greenhouse gas emission reductions estimated for GGRF-eligible project types?

Project types will reduce GHG emissions associated with the diversion of food waste from landfills through prevention and/or rescue of edible food.

Per TCC Quantification Methodology for FY 2016-2017, applicants will use the Waste Diversion Grant and Loan Program Quantification Methodology for FY 2015-2016 and FY 2016-2017 to estimate the GHG emissions reductions of a proposed project based on the avoided emissions associated with diversion of waste from landfills.

How will GGRF-eligible project types benefit disadvantaged communities?

Project types will provide benefits to disadvantaged communities by diverting waste from landfills, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with landfilled waste and increasing food access to disadvantaged community residents.

For criteria to evaluate project benefits to disadvantaged communities, please see Table 2.A-8 Waste Diversion and Utilization in CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines and Table 2.A-10 Healthy Soils – Agricultural Practices in CARB's Funding Guidelines Supplement for FY 2016-2017 Funds.

Reporting Requirements

Summary of Project Type Reporting Requirements, as outlined in Table 3.A-14 Waste Diversion of CARB's 2015 Funding Guidelines. (Please note: CARB is currently updating the California Climate Investment Funding Guidelines and applicable reporting requirements. Applicants should be aware of these updates and potential changes to reporting requirements.)

Initial Report

1. Project ID #
2. Description of Project Components
   a. Type and description
   b. Location
   c. Anticipated start & completion dates
   d. How Project Benefits Disadvantaged Communities (DAC) and Meaningfully Addresses Important Community Need
   e. How Project Meets Investment Benefit to DAC Criteria (Funding Guidelines Volume 2, Appendix 2.A)
3. Funding Details
   a. Total Cost, separated by Amt. of Non & GGRF Dollars Allocated, per Project Type
   b. Total Amt. of GGRF Dollars Allocated to Benefit DAC
   c. Type of funding (grant)
4. Estimated GHG Reductions
5. Estimated Co-Benefits

Annual Report

1. Project status
2. Description of project activities completed
3. Tons material diverted from landfill
4. Tons of food rescued to feed people & census tract #s for food rescued to feed people in DACs

Annual Report (Jobs), if applicable

1. Description of jobs/job training component
2. Total project work hours
3. # of project work hours for jobs provided to DAC residents and associated census tract numbers
4. Total # of jobs and the associated jobs classification/trade
5. # of jobs provided to DACs and associated job classification/trade
6. Entry-level and median hourly wage or entry-level and median total compensation for each job classification/trade
7. For all job training:
8. Total # of people and total # of DAC community residents that completed training and associated job classification/trade, and
9. Type of credential earned
10. GGRF dollars expended for projects that resulted in jobs or job training, to date

Project Closeout

1. Summary of accomplishments, including benefits to DACs
2. Total GGRF dollars allocated to benefit DACs
3. Estimated GHG reductions for entire project
4. Summary of co-benefits for entire project

Appendix D: TCC Funded Project Types, Eligibility, and Requirements by CCI Program

Table D-13: Food Waste Prevention and Rescue Program
Phase 2 Reporting *Duration example: Once per year for 3 year period* 1. Tons waste diverted and type (green or food) 2. Estimated criteria air pollutant reductions achieved to date 3. Amt. of natural gas captured, if applicable 4. Amt. power generated, if applicable 5. Amt. of food waste prevented and/or rescued for human consumption, if applicable 6. Description/amt. of product produced with recycled material 7. Water quality improvements

Appendix E: Additional Indicators and Leverage Funded Project Type Examples

The following table outlines, by Strategy, example Project Types that are not included in any of the existing California Climate Investment Programs and must use leverage funding sources. The table also lists additional Indicators that may be applicable based on selected Project Types, and may also be required to be tracked and reported. Final determination of Indicators to be tracked and reported will occur during the Pre-contract Consultation, and will be based on the selected Project Area, Project Types, and in consultation with an independent, Third-Party Program Evaluator.

Example Project Types Requiring Leverage Funding (by Strategy)	Additional Indicators, As Applicable to Selected Project Types
STRATEGY 1. Equitable Housing and Neighborhood Development	
➢ Anti-Displacement Programs o Land banking programs o Incentives for contributions to local community land trusts o Establishment of a small business advocate office o Creation and maintenance of a small business alliance o Formal program to ensure that part of the proposal implementation purchases come from local businesses ➢ Low impact development projects that emphasize conservation and use of on-site natural features to protect water quality	➢ Indicators to monitor displacement/gentrification ➢ # affordable housing units ➢ # market rate housing units ➢ # of green building units or retrofits ➢ Concentration of subsidized housing ➢ Mixed-income housing ➢ Housing cost burden ➢ Housing crowding
STRATEGY 2. Transit Access and Mobility	
➢ Equipment and infrastructure to operate and support zero-emission buses (as stand-alone project) ➢ Transportation-related infrastructure (as stand-alone project) ➢ Stand-alone education, outreach & training programs: o Active transportation o Transit ridership o Criteria air pollutant reduction ➢ Advanced technology mobility options, such as application-based ride sharing services (as stand-alone project) ➢ Transportation projects that reduce noise and construction costs through use of tire derived aggregate and rubberized pavement technologies ➢ Biking or walking loops that don't improve connectivity ➢ Routine maintenance of transportation infrastructure o Counts/data collection associated with studies o Drought-resistant, climate-appropriate landscaping at transit stops ➢ Parking pricing and preference policies to encourage active transportation or transit use ➢ Electric scooters and scooter sharing programs	➢ Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) ➢ Ridership increases ➢ Car sharing metrics ➢ Fuel use reductions ➢ Fuel cost savings ➢ Percent of income spent on transportation ➢ Energy use reductions ➢ Estimated criteria air pollutant reductions ➢ Mode share (travel to work) ➢ Transit accessibility ➢ Count of transportation choices available in project area ➢ Miles or density of pedestrian-oriented facilities (paths, sidewalks, etc.) ➢ Ratio of sidewalk and/or bicycle lanes to roadway miles ➢ Percentage of population living within a half-mile distance of frequent-service transit stops ➢ Street intersection density

Appendix E: Additional Indicators and Leverage Funded Project Type Examples

Example Project Types Requiring Leverage Funding (by Strategy)	Additional Indicators, As Applicable to Selected Project Types
	➢ Active transport miles traveled ➢ Pedestrian and cyclist injuries/fatalities ➢ Hybrid and zero-emission vehicles ➢ Electric vehicle miles traveled or kWh charging
STRATEGY 3. Decarbonized Energy and Energy Efficiency	
➢ Cool roofs ➢ Cool pavements ➢ Energy education programs ➢ Replacement of existing, uncertified residential wood burning devices with more efficient heating devices ➢ Projects to reduce urban heat island effect	➢ Electricity consumption/reductions ➢ Fuel cost savings ➢ Incentive rebates deployed ➢ Zero net energy buildings ➢ Energy use intensity ➢ Renewable energy as part of total energy supply
STRATEGY 4. Water Efficiency	
➢ Low flow toilets ➢ Irrigation/sprinkler controls (i.e., drip watering systems, timers, moisture sensors, etc.) ➢ Use of mulch layer made from recycled materials on landscaped areas to retain soil moisture ➢ Use of compost made from recycled materials on landscape soil to increase soil water holding capacity ➢ Replacement of lawns with drought resistant and low water use landscapes in public and private spaces ➢ Sculpting of urban landscapes to reduce runoff and increase infiltration of rainwater ➢ Installation of onsite rainwater catchment systems, including treatment and reuse ➢ Installation of onsite graywater capture and irrigation systems, including treatment and reuse	➢ Water savings ➢ Energy savings ➢ Acres of wildlife habitat added (as applicable) ➢ Water use ➢ Water supply/availability ➢ Water quality
STRATEGY 5. Materials Management	
➢ Stand-alone food waste prevention, rescue, and recycling education programs ➢ Stand-alone food rescue programs ➢ Stand-alone recycling education programs ➢ Residential or commercial compost, anaerobic digestion, or recycling collection equipment or programs ➢ Hyperlocal or community-scale composting programs ➢ Reuse and repair programs for non-traditional recyclables (appliances, electronics, textiles, etc) ➢ Water treatment programs ➢ Replacement of conventional construction materials with recycled content materials that improve the quality of life and reduce GHG emissions ➢ Use of locally produced compost and mulch from recycled materials ➢ Replacement of lawns and traditional landscapes for drought-tolerant and climate-appropriate landscapes to reduce the generation of green wastes	➢ Amt. of natural gas captured ➢ Amt. of food rescued to feed community members ➢ kWh from renewable biogas to fuels ➢ Products generated from reclaimed materials ➢ Landfill (LF) tonnage ➢ Materials diverted from LF ➢ Vehicles retired in car scrap/replace program

Appendix E: Additional Indicators and Leverage Funded Project Type Examples

Example Project Types Requiring Leverage Funding (by Strategy)	Additional Indicators, As Applicable to Selected Project Types
➢ Building projects built to CALGreen Tier 1 or 2 standards or built to other green building certification	
STRATEGY 6. Urban Greening and Green Infrastructure	
➢ Projects intended to correct problems caused by inadequate maintenance ➢ Stand-alone educational or training programs ➢ Community gardens and community composting sites ➢ Installation of drought-resistant, low-maintenance, climate appropriate landscapes	➢ # trees planted ➢ Vegetation planted ➢ Reduced flood risk ➢ Storm water runoff quantity ➢ Storm water runoff quality ➢ Water storage ➢ Sediment flux ➢ Parks and green spaces ➢ Permeable surfaces ➢ Urban tree canopy ➢ Urban pedestrian and biking trails ➢ Indicators associated with groundwater recharge ➢ Quantity of bioswales
STRATEGY 7. Land Conservation and Restoration	
➢ Indirect overhead costs related to purchase of easement ➢ Costs for CEQA document preparation ➢ Flood risk reduction projects ➢ Integration of compost to increase soil organic matter content ➢ Conversion of traditional urban or suburban landscapes or marginal agricultural lands to climate-appropriate, native-species-dominated landscapes ➢ Low impact development through innovative storm water management	➢ VMT reductions ➢ Open space ➢ Wildlife habitat ➢ Tons of biomass generated & delivered to renewable energy facility ➢ Tons of harvested wood generated and delivered to mill ➢ Land preserved/restored ➢ Indicators associated with stormwater management and groundwater recharge
STRATEGY 8. Health and Well Being	
➢ Purchase land for development into community gardens or farms ➢ Community gardens, farms, food processing facilities, regional food hubs, and distribution centers ➢ Construct/expand grocery stores, local markets, or food distribution programs (i.e., Community Supported Agriculture) that provide access to healthy and fresh food ➢ Food waste reduction and rescue programs ➢ Agricultural education opportunities for children and adults ➢ Outdoor experiential education and wilderness therapy	➢ Estimated criteria pollutant reductions (Required) ➢ Asthma/respiratory disease incidence (Required) ➢ Pedestrian/cyclist injuries ➢ Access to primary care ➢ Food insecurity rate ➢ Access to healthy food ➢ Community gardens

Appendix E: Additional Indicators and Leverage Funded Project Type Examples

Example Project Types Requiring Leverage Funding (by Strategy)	Additional Indicators, As Applicable to Selected Project Types
➢ Permanently protect agricultural land with conservation easements ➢ Health education programs ➢ Exercise and fitness programs ➢ Playground or park exercise equipment ➢ Recreational facilities (i.e. sports fields, campgrounds, picnic areas, bathrooms) ➢ Reductions in fertilizer and pesticide use in landscapes ➢ Reduction in small gas engine use in landscapes ➢ Group activity programs that promote social engagement for older adults and children ➢ Early childhood home visiting programs and other nurse home visiting programs ➢ Parenting and fatherhood programs ➢ Community centers and other programs that increase civic participation	➢ Farms, food processing, and distribution facilities ➢ Agricultural and food education opportunities ➢ Protected farmland ➢ Number of farmers markets ➢ Overall health status ➢ Psychological distress ➢ Neighborhood safety
STRATEGY 9. Workforce Development and Education	
➢ Pre-apprenticeship programs connected to registered apprenticeships ➢ Industry credential programs ➢ Workforce development partnerships ➢ ➢ Education and training programs	➢ Participation in workforce training/ apprenticeship programs (Required) ➢ # enrolled in workforce training ➢ # completed workforce training ➢ # earning an industry-recognized credential ➢ # placed in related jobs or further education ➢ Job training benefits ➢ Educational attainment ➢ Credential attainment ➢ Educational opportunity ➢ Population with higher educational attainment than their parents
STRATEGY 10. High Quality Job Creation and Local Economic Development	
➢ Green job development programs ➢ Project labor agreements ➢ Community workforce agreements ➢ Job incentive programs ➢ Job placement programs ➢ Business development programs	➢ New high-quality, career track jobs (Required) ➢ Total jobs ➢ Labor workforce participation ➢ Contracts with local businesses ➢ Local economic output ➢ Business density ➢ New business registrations ➢ Growth rate of average per capita income

Appendix F: Other State Funding and Resources

Equitable Housing and Neighborhood Development

Program Name	Program Description	Eligiblity	Type	Minimum/ Maximum Award Amount	Website
Permanent Lending: Perm Takeout Loan	The California Housing Finance Authority (CalHFA) partners with private banks to provide a rate lock for a loan. CalHFA takes out the private lender (construction loan) with a permanent loan. These loans help affordable housing projects by requiring less cash flow to support debt because of very low rates. This program can be paired with other CalHFA programs (e.g. acquisition bonds). Tax exempt.	Rehab or new construction to preserve and/or increase the affordability of existing multi-family housing developments in need of substantial rehabilitation or recapitalization utilizing tax credits, but already have short term financing	Loan	Minimum loan amount of $1 million	http://www.calhfa.ca.gov/multifamily/programs/permanent-takeout/index.htm
Acquisition/ Rehabilitation Loan Program	Provides acquisition/rehabilitation and permanent loan financing in order to preserve and/or increase the affordability of existing multi-family housing developments in need of rehabilitation or recapitalization utilizing tax credits and in need of short term financing. Tax exempt.	Multi-family rehabilitation projects using tax credit financing	Loan		http://www.calhfa.ca.gov/multifamily/programs/acquisition/index.htm
Permanent Lending: Small Loan Program	Permanent loan focused on rural housing but can also be urban. Taxable. Provides acquisition/ rehabilitation and permanent loan financing in order to preserve and/or increase the affordability of existing, smaller multi-family housing developments.		Loan	Maximum loan amount of $3.5 million	http://www.calhfa.ca.gov/multifamily/programs/smallloan/index.htm
Special Needs Housing Program	Funding is from Proposition 63 and is for housing for mentally ill at risk of homelessness. Tax revenue money goes directly to counties, and counties can choose to allocate the funds directly to CalHFA, which then administers the financing for projects that the counties identify. Financing is gap financing intended to be a bridge to the No Place Like Home Program.	Housing for mentally ill at risk of homelessness			http://www.calhfa.ca.gov/multifamily/snhp/index.htm

Appendix F: Other State Funding and Resources

Transit Access and Mobility

Program Name	Program Description	Eligiblity	Type	Maximim/ Minimum Award Amount	Website
Zero Emissions Vehicle (ZEV) Program	Coordinates state efforts on ZEV infrastructure - Crafts strategies to accelerate ZEV infrastructure deployment - Tracks and expedites the development of electric vehicle (EV) charging and hydrogen fueling stations throughout the State - Strives to map the State's ZEV supply chain and identify areas for further business engagement and growth in California	Varies by funding source	Varies		http://www.businessportal.ca.gov/Business-Assistance/Start-a-Business/Zero-Emission-Vehicle-Program#218085-zev-incentives
Sales and Use Tax Exclusion (STE) Program	Sales and use tax exclusion to manufacturers that promote alternative energy and advanced transportation. These manufacturers create tens of thousands of high-paying, permanent jobs that bolster the State's economy. The STE Program is currently authorized through 2020. Part of ZEV Program.	Alternative Source product manufacturers, manufacturers of Advanced Transportation Technologies, Advanced Manufacturers, and manufacturers that process Recycled feedstock or utilize Recycled feedstock in the production of another product or soil amendment.			http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/caeatfa/ste/index.asp
Electric Vehicle Charging Station Financing Program	Loans for the design, development, purchase, and installation of EV charging stations at small business locations in California. The program may provide up to 100% coverage to lenders on certain loan defaults. Borrowers may be eligible to receive a rebate of 10-15% of the enrolled loan amount. Part of ZEV program.	Any federal or state-chartered bank, savings association, certified Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI), or credit union may apply. Finance Lenders and others may also be eligible.	Loan	Maximum loan amount of $500,000	http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cpcfa/calcap/evcs/

Appendix F: Other State Funding and Resources

Transit Access and Mobility

Program Name	Program Description	Eligiblity	Type	Maximim/ Minimum Award Amount	Website
Infrastructure State Revolving Fund (ISRF) Program	Provides financing to public agencies and non-profits sponsored by public agencies for a variety of infrastructure and economic development projects (excluding housing).	Eligible projects include: city streets; drainage, water supply and flood control; educational, cultural and social facilities; and environmental mitigation measures. See full list on website.	Loan	Between $50,000 - $25 million	http://www.ibank.ca.gov/ibank/programs/isrf
California Lending for Energy and Environmental Needs (CLEEN)	Provides direct public financing to municipalities, universities, schools and hospitals to help meet the State's goals for greenhouse gas reduction, water conservation and environmental preservation. The CLEEN Center offers two programs: the Statewide Energy Efficiency Program (SWEEP) and the Light Emitting Diode Street Lighting Program (LED). Financing can be through a direct loan from IBank or publicly offered tax-exempt bonds in amounts from $500,000 to $30 million.	Varies by program	Loan		http://www.ibank.ca.gov/ibank/programs/what-is-cleen

Appendix F: Other State Funding and Resources

Decarbonized Energy and Energy Efficiency

Program Name	Program Description	Eligibility	Type	Maximum/ Minimum Award Amounts	Website
Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC)	The Electric Program Investment Charge was created to fund public interest investments in clean energy technologies and approaches for the benefit of electricity ratepayers of California's three largest electric investor-owned utilities.	Private and public entities, educational facilities, research organizations, and national laboratories.	Grant	Between $250,000 - $5 million	http://www.energy.ca.gov/research/epic/
Private Activity Bonds for District Heating & Cooling	Provides long term financing (up to 30 years) for district heating and cooling through the tax exempt bond market.				http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/caeatfa/heating_cooling.asp
Energy Conservation Assistance Act (ECAA) Low Interest Loans (1%)	Funds are available for low-interest loans for energy efficiency and renewable energy generation projects to local jurisdictions, public care institutions, public hospitals, public colleges (except community college districts), and special districts. This is a continuously appropriated, revolving loan program. Funds are made readily available under the solicitation as they become available through loan repayments and interest earnings or new funding.	The California Energy Commission accepts loan applications on a first-come, first-served basis. Local jurisdictions, special districts, public care institutions, public hospitals, and public colleges (except community college districts) are all eligible to apply.	Loan	Maximum loan amount is $3 million per application. No minimum.	http://www.energy.ca.gov/efficiency/financing/index.html

Appendix F: Other State Funding and Resources

Decarbonized Energy and Energy Efficiency

Program Name	Program Description	Eligibility	Type	Maximum/ Minimum Award Amounts	Website
Energy Conservation Assistance Act - Education Subaccount (ECAA-Ed) No Interest Loans (0%)	Funds are available for no-interest loans for energy efficiency and renewable energy generation projects to school districts, charter schools, county offices of education, state special schools, and community college districts. This is a continuously appropriated, revolving loan programs and funds are made available through the California Clean Energy Jobs Act (Proposition 39).	The California Energy Commission accepts loan applications on a first-come, first-served basis. School districts, charter schools, county offices of education, state special schools, and community college districts designated to receive Proposition 39 award funds are eligible to apply.	Loan	Maximum loan amount is $3 million per application. No minimum.	http://www.energy.ca.gov/efficiency/financing/index.html
New Solar Homes Partnership (NSHP)	Provides incentives for solar on new home construction. To be eligible for the NSHP incentive, the home must receive electricity from one of the following investor-owned utilities: Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Southern California Edison Company, San Diego Gas and Electric Company, and Bear Valley Electric Service.	Building owners or developers may apply to install solar systems on that use flat-rate photovoltaic technology installed on newly constructed residential buildings that have achieved an Energy Commission-specified level of energy efficiency	Rebate	Maximum: Affordable Housing--75% of system cost; other projects--50% of system cost	http://www.gosolarcalifornia.ca.gov/about/nshp.php

Appendix F: Other State Funding and Resources

Water Efficiency

Program Name	Program Description	Eligibility	Type	Maximum/ Minimum Award Amounts	Website
Urban Rivers	Multibenefit watershed and urban rivers enhancement projects in urban watersheds that increase regional and local water self-sufficiency. Projects must meet at least two of the following five statutory objectives: 1) promote groundwater recharge and water use; 2) reduce energy consumption; 3) use soils, plants, and natural processes to treat water; 4) create, or restore native habitat; and 5) increase regional and local resiliency and adaptability to climate change.	Public agencies, California nonprofit organizations, public utilities, federally-recognized Indian tribes, state Indian tribes listed on the Native American Heritage Commission's California Tribal Consultation list and mutual water companies. All nonprofits must be a 501(c)(3) as verified by the Internal Revenue Service.	Grant	None	http://resources.ca.gov/docs/bonds_and_grants/urban-rivers/DRAFT%20URBAN%20RIVERS%20GUIDELINES.pdf
Prop 1 Integrated Regional Water Management (IRWM)	Grant funds for development and revisions of IRWM Plans, and implementation of projects in IRWM Plans. Goals of Projects: a) help water infrastructure systems adapt to climate change, including, but not limited to, sea level rise; b) provide incentives for water agencies throughout each watershed to collaborate in managing the region's water resources and setting regional priorities for water infrastructure; and c) improve regional water self-reliance consistent with Section 85021.	Public agencies, non-profit organizations, public utilities, federally-recognized Indian tribes, state Indian tribes listed on the Native American Heritage Commission's Tribal Consultation list, and mutual water companies (Water Code Section 97917 (a-b)).	Grant	Proposition 1 bond funding allocation for the entire program is $510 million for 12 funding areas. Guidelines contain information on how potential funding of multiple IRWM efforts within a funding area will occur and maximum grant amount per funding area. The Proposal Solicitation Packages (PSP) and Request for Proposal (RFP) will have predetermined amount of funds available.	http://www.water.ca.gov/irwm/grants/prop1index.cfm

Appendix F: Other State Funding and Resources

Materials Management

Program Name	Program Description	Eligibility	Type	Maximum/ Minimum Award Amounts	Website
California Safe Drinking Water Bond Law of 1988	Projects that help meet the Safe Drinking Water Standards. Funded by Proposition 81.	Private Systems: Any person, partnership, corporation, association, tribe, or other entity or political subdivision of the state which owns or operates a domestic water system. Public Agencies: Any city, county, city and county, district, joint powers authority, or other political subdivision of the state which owns or operates a domestic water system.	Loan/Grant	Please contact program staff for funding limits.	http://water.ca.gov/grantsloans/grants/prop81sdw/index.cfm
Water Recycling	The Program promotes the beneficial use of treated municipal wastewater (water recycling) in order to augment or offset fresh water supplies in California by providing technical and financial assistance to agencies and other stakeholders in support of water recycling projects and research.	Public Agencies	Loan/Grant	Construction Grants: 35% of total project costs ($15 million maxium) Construction Loans: Low interest loans with up to 30-year term based on credit review.	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/water_recycling/
Orphan Site Cleanup Fund	Program provides financial assistance to eligible applicants for the cleanup of sites contaminated by leaking petroleum underground storage tanks (USTs) where there is no financially responsible party, and the applicant is not an eligible claimant to the UST Cleanup Fund.	All entities with exception of Federal/State Agencies	Grant	Maximum award is $1 million per occurrence on or after January 1, 2016 and $1.5 million before January 1, 2016.	https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/

Appendix F: Other State Funding and Resources

Materials Management

Program Name	Program Description	Eligibility	Type	Maximum/ Minimum Award Amounts	Website
Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program	The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act or CWA), as amended in 1987, established the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program. The CWSRF program offers low-interest financing agreements for water quality projects such as construction of publicly-owned facilities and expanded use projects.	Public agencies, tribal governments, designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the Clean Water Act.	Loan/Grant	None	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/srf/index.shtml
Prop 1, Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014	Proposition 1 authorized general obligation bonds for water projects including surface and groundwater storage, public water system infrastructure improvements, and drinking water protection and remediation.	Public agencies, nonprofit organizations, public utilities, federally-recognized Native American tribes, and mutual water companies.	Loan/Grant	Varies by Program	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/proposition1.shtml

Appendix F: Other State Funding and Resources

Urban Greening and Green Infrastructure

Program Name	Program Summary	Eligibility	Type	Maximum/ Minimum Award Amounts	Website
Drought Response Outreach Program for Schools (DROPS)	The program provides funds for stormwater capture projects to reduce stormwater pollution and increase infiltration. All projects must include a student education aspect to teach students about the water quality benefits of the installed project.	K-12 school districts, county offices of education, federally-recognized tribes (only Proposition 13 Watershed funds), and K-12 charter schools located on publicly-owned property.	Grant	Sliding scale depending on applicant size: $50,000 - $2.5 million	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drops/
Proposition 1, Chapter 7, Section 79747(a) - Stormwater	Grants for multi-benefit storm water management projects.	Public agencies, nonprofit organizations, public utilities, state and federally-recognized Native American tribes, and mutual water companies.	Grant	Planning: Maximum $500,000, Minimum $50,000 Implementation: Maximum $10 million, Minimum $250,000	http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/grants_loans/swgp/prop1/
Environmental Enhancement & Mitigation	Funding for projects that contribute to mitigation of the environmental effects of transportation facilities as follows: 1) urban forestry projects designed to offset vehicular emissions of carbon dioxide; 2) resource lands projects that provide for the acquisition or enhancement of resource lands to mitigate the loss of, or the detriment to, resource lands lying within or near the right-of-way acquired for transportation improvements; and 3) mitigation projects beyond the scope of the lead agency responsible for assessing the environmental impact of the proposed transportation improvement.	Any State, local, federal, or 501c(3) non-profit entity. The agency or entity is not required to be a transportation or highway related organization, but must be able to demonstrate adequate charter or enabling authority to carry out the type of project proposed. Two or more entities may participate in a project with one designated as the lead agency	Grant	Maximum: $1 million for acquisitions and generally, $500,000 for development projects	http://resources.ca.gov/grants/environmental-enhancement-and-mitigation-eem/

Appendix F: Other State Funding and Resources

Land Conservation and Restoration

Program Name	Program Description	Eligibility	Type	Minimum/ Maximum Award Amount	Website
Flood Corridor Program	This statewide program funds multi-objective, flood risk reduction projects that protect and restore floodplains and preserve or enhance wildlife habitat and agriculture. The program funds primarily non-structural projects, including acquiring and conserving floodplains, removing structures and precluding development in flood prone areas, and constructing earthen detention basins, along with restoring habitat and protecting agricultural land. Setback levees are also included when they enable a more naturally functioning floodplain. Flood Corridor Program includes three flood protection grant programs: • Flood Protection Corridor Program (Propositions 13 and 84); • Floodway Corridor Program (Proposition 1E); and • Central Valley Nonstructural Grants Program (Proposition 1E).	Local public agencies (county, city, district or joint powers authority), nonprofit organizations, California Native American Tribes registered as a nonprofit organization or partner of a nonprofit or local public agency. Also, direct expenditure funding to other government agencies (local, State, or federal), nonprofit organizations, or contractors for projects proposed by Department of Water Resources that are in the State's interest to fulfill program goals.	Grant	Maximum - $5 million (which may be increased with Director's approval if necessary to achieve the goals of the program). No minimum.	http://www.water.ca.gov/floodmgmt/fpo/sgb/fpcp/
Environmental Enhancement Fund (EEF)	Awards grants to support environmental enhancement projects located within or immediately adjacent to waters of the State. An enhancement project is a project that acquires habitat for preservation, or improves habitat quality and ecosystem function above baseline conditions.	Nonprofit organizations, cities, counties, cities and counties, districts, state agencies, and departments; and, to the extent permitted by federal law, to federal agencies	Grant		www.wildlife.ca.gov/OSPR/Science/Environmental-Enhancement-Fund/About
Proposition 1 Watershed Restoration Grant Program	Provides funding to implement the California Water Action Plan: more reliable water supplies, the restoration of important species and habitat, and a more resilient, sustainably managed water resources system (e.g., water supply, water quality, flood protection, environment) that can better withstand inevitable and unforeseen pressures in the coming decades. The Watershed Restoration Grant Program funds water quality, river, and watershed protection and restoration projects of statewide importance outside of the Delta.	Public agencies (state agencies or departments, special districts, joint powers authorities, counties, cities, or other political subdivisions of the state), nonprofit organizations, public utilities, federally recognized Indian tribes, state Indian tribes listed on the Native American Heritage Commission's California Tribal Consultation List, and mutual water companies	Grant	None	www.wildlife.ca.gov/Grants

Appendix F: Other State Funding and Resources

High-Quality Job Creation and Local Economic Development

Program Name	Program Description	Eligiblity	Type	Maximum/ Minimum Award Amounts	Website
Capital Infusion Program	Grant funding for Small Biz Development Centers (SBDC). Funds are dispensed by SBDC's - there are now 34 participating. Program helps small business owners gain access to capital or funds by expanding the no-cost consulting services of the California SBDC Network. Through the program, business owners can receive one-on-one confidential free guidance at local SBDCs participating in the program on issues ranging from attaining a loan, securing venture capital, or alternative financing.	Focused on low/moderate income communities	Grant		http://gov-gobiz-elb-1780917013.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com/Programs/Small-Business-Assistance/Capital-Infusion-Program
California Capital Access Program (CalCAP)	The program encourages banks and other financial institutions to make loans to small businesses that have difficulty obtaining financing. CalCAP also provides for specialty programs targeted toward creating more charging stations for electric vehicles and retrofitting polluting diesel trucks.	Varies by program	Loans		http://www.treasurer.ca.gov/cpcfa/calcap/evcs/summary.asp
CA Business Investment Services (CalBIS)	Helps with business relocations - staying in or moving to California. Services include: - No-fee site selection - Financial assistance and loan programs - Labor availability and education information - State and local permit assistance - Transportation and infrastructure information - Information on tax credits and other incentive programs - Economic and demographic data	No floor or ceiling re size of biz			http://gov-gobiz-elb-1780917013.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com/Programs/Business-Investment-Services/Business-Investment-Services
CalCompetes	Income tax credit for businesses who want to come, stay, or grow in California	Preference for low income. No geographic preference.			http://gov-gobiz-elb-1780917013.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com/Programs/CaliforniaCompetesTaxCredit
Permit Assistance Program	Offers comprehensive permit and regulatory compliance assistance to all businesses in California by serving as the central source of permit guidance for all permits to start or expand a business in California.				http://gov-gobiz-elb-1780917013.us-west-2.elb.amazonaws.com/Programs/Permit-Assistance/Permit-Assistance