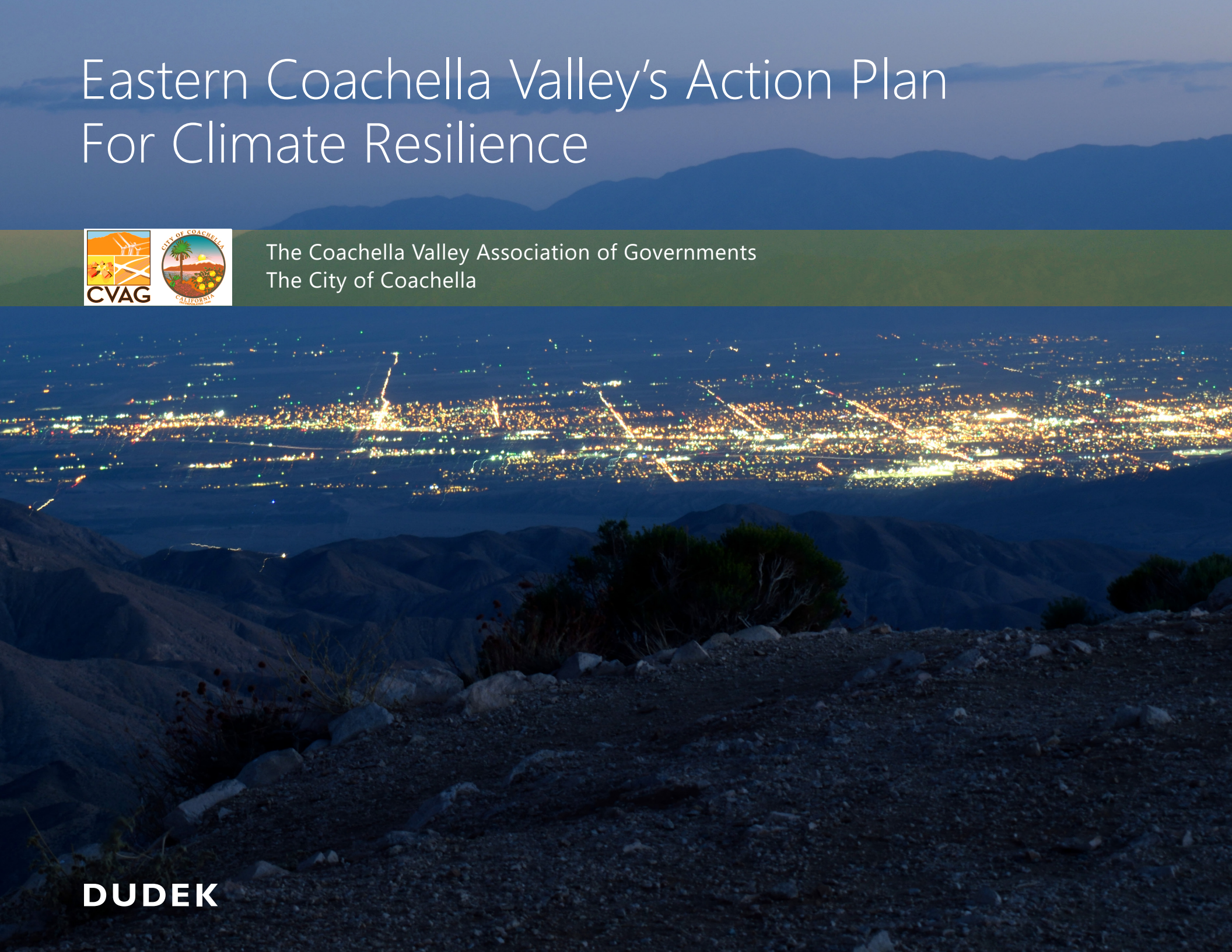
Eastern Coachella Valley's Action Plan For Climate Resilience

The Coachella Valley Association of Governments
The City of Coachella



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Purpose

The Eastern Coachella Valley Climate Action Plan for Climate Resilience (Action Plan) is a roadmap to identify and prioritize projects that **increase climate resilience, reduce greenhouse gases** (GHGs) **and provide equitable access to housing**. The Action Plan outlines community supported projects that are competitive for cap and trade funding to further the three goals of the Action Plan. This Action Plan aligns past planning efforts with grant requirements to identify community goals, current climate vulnerabilities and current projects to capitalize on. The Plan also assesses some of the gaps in existing plans and policies and includes guidance as to how to ensure inclusion of and responsiveness to disadvantaged communities. This Action Plan also takes an in-depth look at five grants (described below) and provides kick-off guides to support local agencies in identifying grant-eligible projects and beginning the application processes. The Action Plan was developed as a part of a Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) grant that was awarded in 2018 to the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) and City of Coachella. The Action Plan includes the following chapters:

Chapter 1 Introduction
This chapter describes the plan area, the applicable grants associated with cap-and-trade funding and the key agencies in the Coachella Valley who can apply for grants included in this Action Plan.

Chapter 2 Community Engagement
This chapter explains how the community and stakeholders were engaged in the process and how the plan reflects their priorities.

Chapter 3 Existing Plan Evaluation and Findings
This chapter discusses grant requirements and how current plans support projects that could benefit from grant funding.

Chapter 4 Disruptive and Emerging Trends
This chapter details new technologies and policies that can be capitalized to make projects more competitive for grant funding.

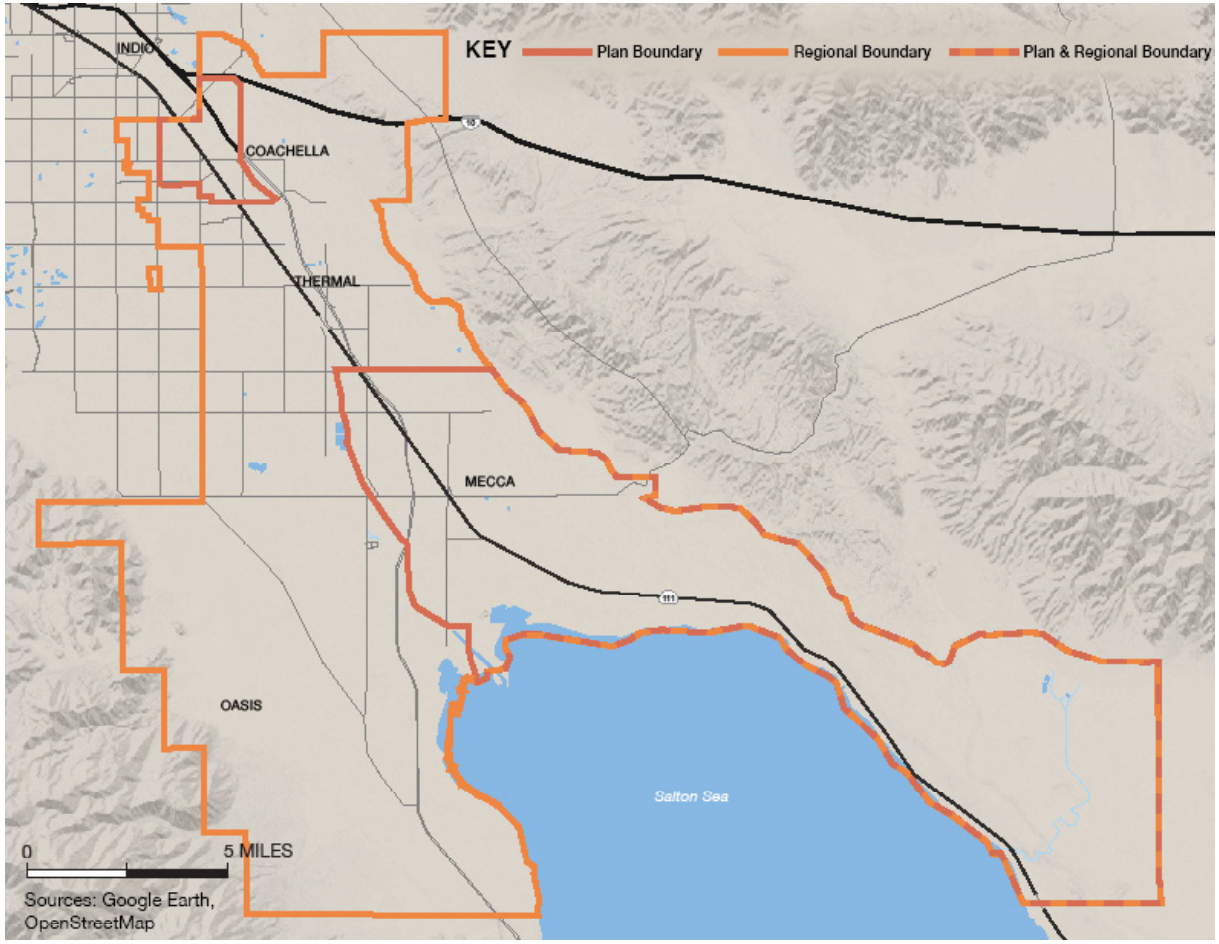
Chapter 5 Plan and Policy Gap Analysis
This chapter makes policy recommendations to make the region more competitive for grant funding.

Chapter 6 Technical Guidance
This chapter outlines how cap and trade grant applications are scored and how local projects can be better located and designed to score competitively.

Chapter 7 Community Project Recommendations
This chapter outlines potential grant funded project in each community that meet the goals of the plan and respond to the specific community needs.

1 Introduction

This chapter describes the plan area, the applicable grants associated with cap-and-trade funding, other relevant sources of funding and the key agencies that have jurisdiction over the relevant planning efforts revived for this plan.



Plan Area

The Action Plan focuses on the entire eastern Coachella Valley with an emphasis on the census tracts in the City of Coachella and the unincorporated communities of Mecca and North Shore that qualify as a disadvantaged community (DAC) in the Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen) 3.0, but also includes communities that are integral to the ecological, economic, and cultural fabric of the eastern Coachella Valley, Thermal and Oasis. The mapping tool CalEnviroScreen is a common tool used to determine if a community is disadvantaged; CalEnviroScreen measures the cumulative impact of social vulnerabilities (such as poverty or English language proficiency) and pollution burden (such as air quality and proximity to hazardous waste sites). DACs usually have lower incomes and higher levels of pollution than the rest of the state (see Chapter 3 [Existing Plan Evaluation and Findings]) (ILG 2018a). CalEnviroScreen does not measure impacts from climate change, such as exposure to extreme heat. The City of Coachella and the communities of Mecca and North Shore represent the census tracts that are considered disadvantaged and are eligible for cap and trade funding. However, because of the region's interconnectivity, the Action Plan also reflects communities of Thermal and Oasis. Figure 1 shows the project area and specific census tracts that are included in the Plan and will be discussed in this chapter.

Climate Resiliency

Climate resiliency is a community's ability to respond to climate change impacts and hazards and thrive in a changing environment.



Grants

Cap and trade generates between two and three billion dollars a year through the carbon credit auctions. All revenue from cap and trade must fund programs that reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs). Additionally, 35% of the state portion revenue must be used to benefit disadvantaged communities (DACs), which are communities that suffer most from health, economic and environmental harms. DACs usually have lower incomes and higher levels of pollution than the rest of the state (see Chapter 3) (ILG 2018a). Many of these funds are administered by various state agencies through competitive grant programs that public and not-profit agencies in the eastern Coachella Valley are eligible to apply for.

Five funding sources were identified as part of this Action Plan. These grants represent programs that the region is most likely to win. These grants were chosen because they best align with the region's planning goals, the priorities and the needs identified through community outreach. Additionally, these grants represent the four major sustainability themes: affordable housing, transportation, carbon capture and natural resources.

Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program (AHSC)

AHSC is a competitive grant program that funds affordable housing, transportation, and programs. All funded projects must reduce GHG emissions through a reduction in vehicle miles traveled (VMTs) or fewer, shorter auto-trips by providing affordable housing near jobs and daily needs. Projects must include at least one transportation station with a focus on sustainable transportation infrastructure and alternative transportation options such as walking, biking or transit (ILG 2018b). AHSC projects can include urban greening that makes the community more resilient to heat and air quality impacts from climate change by cleaning the air and cooling the environment. Urban greening in AHSC projects can be included in the GHG reduction credits for the direct carbon capture and energy savings from cooling the surrounding area and reducing the need for air-conditioning. The inclusion of urban greening into AHSC grants an help increase quality of life in eastern Coachella Valley communities and create habitat for local wildlife which includes pollinators that help our environment and agriculture thrive.

AHSC is a program of the California Strategic Growth Council operated in partnership with the California Department of Housing and Community Development, and is a part of California Climate Investments - cap-and-trade dollars at work.



Sustainable Agricultural Land Conservation

The SALC Program provides grants to projects protecting agricultural lands through strategic planning and agricultural conservation easements to avoid land conversion. Other project benefits can include increased local food security, flood protection and ground water recharge. The SALC Program funds planning and implementation efforts. Competitive applications focus on protecting highly productive agricultural land under threat of conversion to non-agricultural uses (ILG 2018c).

SALC and TCC are programs of the California Strategic Growth Council operated in partnership with the California Department of Conservation, and are part of California Climate Investments - cap-and-trade dollars at work.

Transformative Climate Communities Implementation Grant

The TCC Implementation Grant program is designed to fund community-led projects in DACs statewide. TCC Implementation Grant funded projects can include a wide range of activities, but must meet the following six transformative requirements:

1. **Significantly reduce GHG emissions and provide other community benefits**
2. **Avoid the displacement of existing households and small businesses**
3. **Ensure community engagement**
4. **Leverage funding**
5. **Climate adaptation and resilience**
6. **Workforce and economic development**

The first two rounds of TCC Implementation Grants included a geographic requirement. At least 51% of a project area must overlap with a census tract that scores in the top 5% of CalEnviroScreen. CalEnviroScreen 3.0 (the most current version) does not designate any communities in the plan area as scoring in the top 5%; however, changes in future versions of the TCC guidelines or to the grant requirements may qualify eastern Coachella Valley communities for these programs (SGC 2018).

Urban Greening

The Urban Greening Grant funds projects that use natural solutions to improve air quality and water quality, reduce indoor cooling demand and create more walkable and bikeable environments. Urban greening grants are well suited to increase climate resilience by reducing impacts from air quality, extreme heat and flooding. Urban greening can be used to shade sidewalks and buildings, provide stormwater retention in areas prone to flooding and clean the air near busy roadways. Urban greening projects can include new parks, open space, trails and green streets (ILG 2018d). Agencies in the eastern Coachella Valley have previously been successful at winning Urban Greening Grants.

Active Transportation Program

The Active Transportation Program (ATP) funds projects that increase the use of active transportation. ATP is not solely funded through cap and trade; however, the goals and requirements are closely linked to those in other cap and trade grant programs. The goals of ATP include increasing the proportion of walking and biking trips, increasing safety for non-motorized users, reducing GHG emissions, enhancing public health, benefitting DACs and providing a broad spectrum of uses (Caltrans 2019). CV Link, which will serve as the backbone multi-modal route for the entire Coachella Valley, was one of the largest ATP projects funded since the program began. Green infrastructure, including flood protection and urban greening, should be included in ATP projects where appropriate.



OTHER FUNDING SOURCES



Emerging Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) Goals

Funds from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF) are granted to programs and projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and benefit disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, and low-income households. Projects that qualify for use of GGRF funds catalyze increased affordable housing availability, improved variety and access to transportation options, energy and water reduction and resulting savings, and greener communities (CCI 2019). GGRF grants increase climate resiliency by improving the availability of adequate housing to stay cool in extreme heat and providing transportation infrastructure that makes walking, biking and public transit viable commuting options.

Low Carbon Transit Operations Program (LCTOP)

The Low Carbon Transit Operation Program (LCTOP) provides grant assistance for transit projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve mobility in disadvantaged communities. Qualifying projects support the expansion and maintenance of bus and rail systems and intermodal transit facilities (State of California 2018). LCTOP grants can increase climate resiliency by creating more efficient and available transit options for community members, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and providing the community with increased overall mobility.

Low Income Weatherization Program (LIWP)

The Low Income Weatherization Program (LIWP) outfits low-income households and communities with energy-efficient upgrades and solar energy production units at no cost to the residents. LIWP projects focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions and generating clean energy through solar power, and as a result improve climate resiliency through lowering the cost of living for residents and increasing air quality in low-income communities (State of California 2015).

Water-Energy Grant Program

The Water-Energy Grant Program funds projects that reduce GHGs by reducing water use. Eligible projects include water efficiency programs and projects benefitting DACs. A project benefitting a DAC could increase water supply, reduce utility cost, or increase employment training (DWR 2016). Water- energy grants can increase climate resiliency by decreasing the cost to deliver water and protecting the water supply during drought events.

OTHER FUNDING SOURCES (CONTINUED)



AB 617 Implementation Funding

AB 617 addresses the disproportionate impacts of air pollution in environmental justice communities. The measure requires local air districts to take specific actions to reduce air pollution and toxic air contaminants from commercial and industrial sources. As such, funding may be received to lay the groundwork for this program. The main components of the program applicable to this Action Plan are community emissions reduction plans and community monitoring and analysis. Emissions reduction projects that could qualify for AB 617 funding can address outdated air pollution control technology or mitigate toxic air contaminants. Projects pertaining to community monitoring could include the installation of fence-line monitoring systems of on-site monitoring, and funding can be used to foster community participation in projects.

DOE Energy Weatherization Assistance Program

Reduces the heating and cooling costs for low-income families by improving energy efficiency of their homes. Focuses on low-income seniors, individuals with disabilities, and families with children. Assistance includes: (1) in-home energy education; (2) energy-related home repairs; (3) blower door guided air sealing; (4) heat system safety tests, repair and tune; (5) duct insulation and sealing; (6) attic insulation; and (7) hot water savings measures.

County Weatherization Program

Provides weatherization services and assistance through grants and financial assistance. Activities may include energy conservation measures, weatherization such as weather stripping, water heater wrap, insulation of various home components, and financial assistance.

AB 617 Incentive Funding

Since 2017, the California legislature has budgeted over $495 million for local air district grants to put advanced technologies to work for cleaner air in communities. Incentive grants help owners of high-polluting vehicles and equipment to replace them with newer models that have much lower emissions. Grant funds may also be used for changes at local industrial facilititesfacilitates that reduce emissions of toxic or smog-forming pollutants, to build zero-emission charging stations, or to support local measures that air districts and communities identify through AB 617 Community Emissions Reduction Programs.



Regional Agencies and Governing

The plan area is served by multiple land use and transit agencies, each of which have multiple planning documents outlining the future of the region, providing land use regulation and provisioning of local services. The key agencies in the region are the City of Coachella, Riverside County (including Mecca, North Shore, Oasis and Thermal), Sunline Transit Agency (Sunline) and CVAG.

LOCAL AGENCIES

City of Coachella

The City of Coachella is responsible for land use and zoning decisions inside city limits. This includes where homes and business should be located in the city, how tall and dense development can be and the design of streets.

Riverside County

Riverside County is responsible for land use and zoning in unincorporated communities. An unincorporated community does not have a mayor or city council but does have a community council and County Supervisor. The unincorporated communities in the planning area are Mecca, North Shore, Thermal and Oasis.

Sunline Transit Agency

Sunline is the sole provider of transit and commute service to the Coachella Valley. Sunline operates the regional bus service, curb-to-curb service to seniors and people with disabilities and facilitates alternative commutes such as biking and vanpools. Sunline also offers programs for employers and free passes to College of the Desert East Valley Campus. Sunline is a leader in the transportation industry with its development and implementation of clean and efficient technology. It was the first transit agency to convert its entire fleet from diesel to compressed natural gas and put the first fuel cell bus into service in 2000.

Coachella Valley Association of Governments

CVAG is the regional joint powers authority for eastern Riverside County. CVAG assists in providing technical assistance with common issues in the Coachella Valley, such as transportation, energy and natural resources. CVAG is the lead agency on the Active Transportation Plan, Regional Traffic Signal Synchronization Program and many other regional efforts.

Desert Recreation District

The Desert Recreation District (DRD) provides recreational services to more than 380,000 residents through the Greater Coachella Valley. They work with municipalities in a collective effort to assure equitable service delivery to every community regardless of economic means. DRD is responsible for over 30 recreational facilities that include community and fitness centers, sports fields, swimming pools, a golf course and driving range, and various parks and open spaces. In addition, DRD creates and delivers quality programs, services and classes; and, facilitates leisure opportunities through partnerships that encourage residents to engage in healthy lifestyles and wellness activities. ”

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2 Community Engagement

This chapter details community engagement strategies and input received from residents. It discusses both general and community-specific priorities from data collected in surveys throughout the eastern Coachella Valley. Recommendations are outlined in the context of identified relevant grants and areas that best suit the grant requirements and align with the priorities of the community."

Community Engagement Strategy



For a community transformation project to be truly effective, it must reflect the hopes, dreams and wishes of the people who live and work in the community. The community engagement strategy was designed to meaningfully engage and learn from a broad set of eastern Coachella Valley community members throughout the planning process from initial priority identification through review of draft documents prior to plan completion. The strategy also included partnerships with other local non-profit organizations, agencies and stakeholders to ensure collaboration and implementation of projects that will meet multiple community needs while also adapting to climate change. The outreach plan primarily focused on conducting neighborhood meetings and door-to-door engagement; however, it also included outreach to schools and faith-based organizations, non-profit groups and outreach on social media to increase public awareness of the planning efforts. Through outreach efforts, community members identified common problems, areas of opportunity, key priorities and potential projects that could be funded through Transformative Climate Communities (TCC), other California Climate Investment programs and other federal, state or local funding sources.



Community Engagement Materials and Events

The community engagement efforts included a wide range of materials and strategies to ensure holistic and comprehensive input from the community. Several of these tactics and strategies are below and are included as a reference for some of the materials utilized. These materials are included in Appendix A, Community Outreach Materials.

Educational and Informational Material

The outreach included developing and sharing education materials throughout the planning period to keep residents and stakeholders updated and engaged on the planning process and its progress. Outreach materials consisted of flyers, fact sheets, infographics, brochures, maps, summaries of regional plans, summaries of the draft plan and other relevant print materials that were designed to engage community residents in the TCC planning grant process from beginning to end. The educational and informational materials were presented in English and Spanish to engage the diverse audience of the eastern Coachella Valley.

Community Meetings

The City of Coachella (City) conducted meetings in the City while Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability (Leadership Counsel) hosted community meetings in the unincorporated communities of Thermal, Oasis, Mecca and North Shore. These meetings were held throughout the planning period, starting in fall 2018 and continuing through summer 2019. Community members from throughout the region participated in presentations about the program, were briefed about TCC implementation projects in other communities that received TCC funding and were encouraged to share what the most important priorities in their communities were and how TCC funding should be used in the eastern Coachella Valley.

These community meetings were conducted in the primary language of the audience, at convenient locations within each community and at convenient times for residents to be able to effectively participate. Food and translation services were available to provide a safe and comfortable space to allow for meaningful and robust engagement. Throughout these meetings, residents expressed skepticism of past planning processes and were hopeful that this planning effort would be more fruitful.

Targeted Meetings

Leadership Counsel held additional targeted outreach meetings in an attempt to explore the specific needs of older adults and youth at the Mecca Senior Center, Thermal Senior Center and Coffee with the Principal at Desert Mirage High School. These were held over the winter of 2019 and focused on the specific needs of seniors and students. These additional meetings stemmed from feedback at the first community meetings held in fall 2018, at which residents expressed the need for increased engagement with senior citizens and youth from local schools and community colleges. Additionally, Leadership Counsel provided presentations and regular updates at the Thermal and Oasis Community Council, the Mecca and North Shore Community Council and the Housing Review Committee. Updates on the plan were also provided at community workshops for the Mecca and North Shore Mobility Plan, the Low Carbon Transportation incentives workshop, the Environmental Justice Enforcement Task force, the Union de Polancos, Indio Campus College of Desert and the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities workshop hosted by the City.

Door-to-Door Outreach

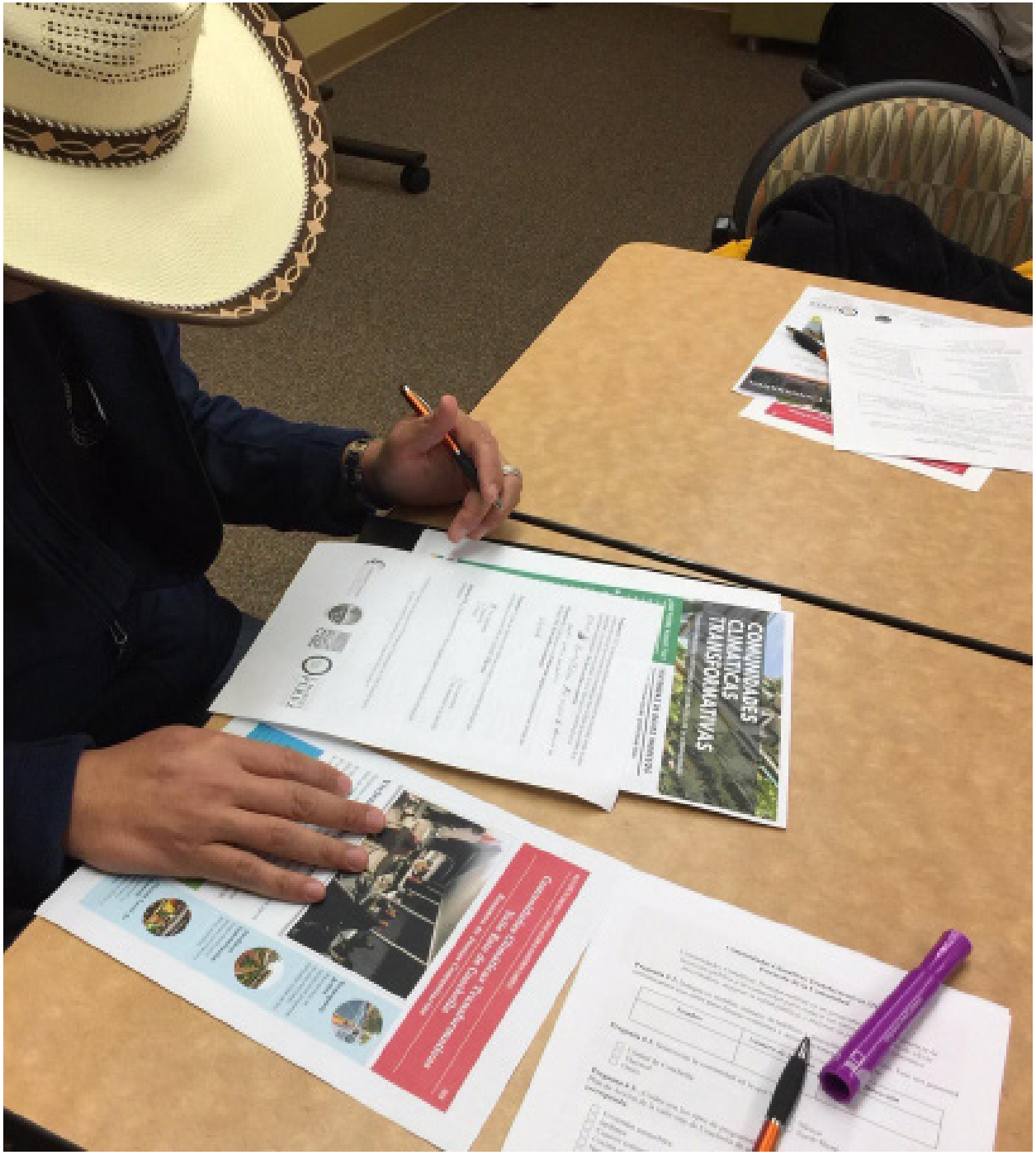
Door-to-door outreach started in November 2018 in Thermal, Oasis, Mecca and North Shore. Since the initiation of the grant period, Leadership Counsel knocked on 500 doors and talked to 210 residents over the phone, and has continuously learned about specific community concerns, needs and priorities. To complement the door-to-door outreach and engagement, phone calls were conducted to residents who Leadership Counsel has previously worked with to provide updates and personally invite them to upcoming meetings and events related to TCC.

Regional Convening

On February 9, 2019, Leadership Counsel, Coachella Valley Association of Governments, the City of Coachella and Riverside County Supervisor V. Manuel Perez co-hosted a Regional Convening at the Mecca library to engage residents in interactive planning activities around TCC opportunities. This gathering was organized to provide more substance and depth on the topic and provide residents and stakeholders the opportunity to actively plan for projects and priorities in their respective communities. Extensive outreach was done in the City and unincorporated areas to encourage attendance, including public service announcements in Spanish and a news story aired on the local television station. The Regional Convening included a TCC Gallery Walk, mapping and sharing of personal experiences. The convening was hosted in Spanish, with translation services provided for monolingual English speakers. Lunch was served for participants, which was prepared by a community leader from North Shore.

Social Media

Leadership Counsel used social media to promote community meetings and promote the supplemental survey Leadership Counsel created for greater community feedback. Sharing to existing community groups on Facebook and creating community events on Facebook was a successful strategy in reaching larger networks of residents and stakeholders. Twitter and Instagram were also used to share information and pictures of the TCC outreach efforts in the community. Community leaders who work closely with Leadership Counsel also shared information through their own social media networks to further expand engagement.



Methods for Receiving Community Input

Community members provided significant feedback outlining their priority concerns and areas for opportunities in their communities. Community feedback was gathered primarily by using a survey, mapping activities, and a gallery walk.

Surveys

Leadership Counsel developed a survey to gather community input and feedback from residents in each of the communities. Surveys were distributed during community meetings and spread throughout social media platforms to reach residents who may not have been able to attend the outreach events. Survey questions helped identify community priorities, pressing issues, potential TCC implementation projects and additional project ideas not specifically listed in survey questions.

Mapping Activities

The Regional Convening included a mapping activity to identify specific priority projects. Participants grouped themselves with others from the five communities included in the plan. Each group was given area maps and identified specific areas in their neighborhoods they thought may benefit from grant funding. Residents recorded their ideas for specific community improvements, which were compiled into master maps. Many of these ideas helped identify key corridors that need improved infrastructure like sidewalks, curb and gutter, street lighting and crosswalks. Others identified empty lots of land suitable for community parks, community centers, affordable housing complexes and more. These maps are presented in the section Community Specific Outreach below.



TCC Gallery Walk

The Regional Convening also included a TCC gallery walk with five different galleries focused on the opportunity areas of affordable housing, active and public transportation, urban greening and parks, water and wastewater infrastructure and additional cap-and-trade related opportunities. Residents were given sticker dots to place on the posters to identify the projects that they felt were an important need in their community. Participants visited each station, each of which had a facilitator who helped guide residents in the discussion. This activity helped shape and guide the conversations and planning activities that residents later had during the convening.



Results

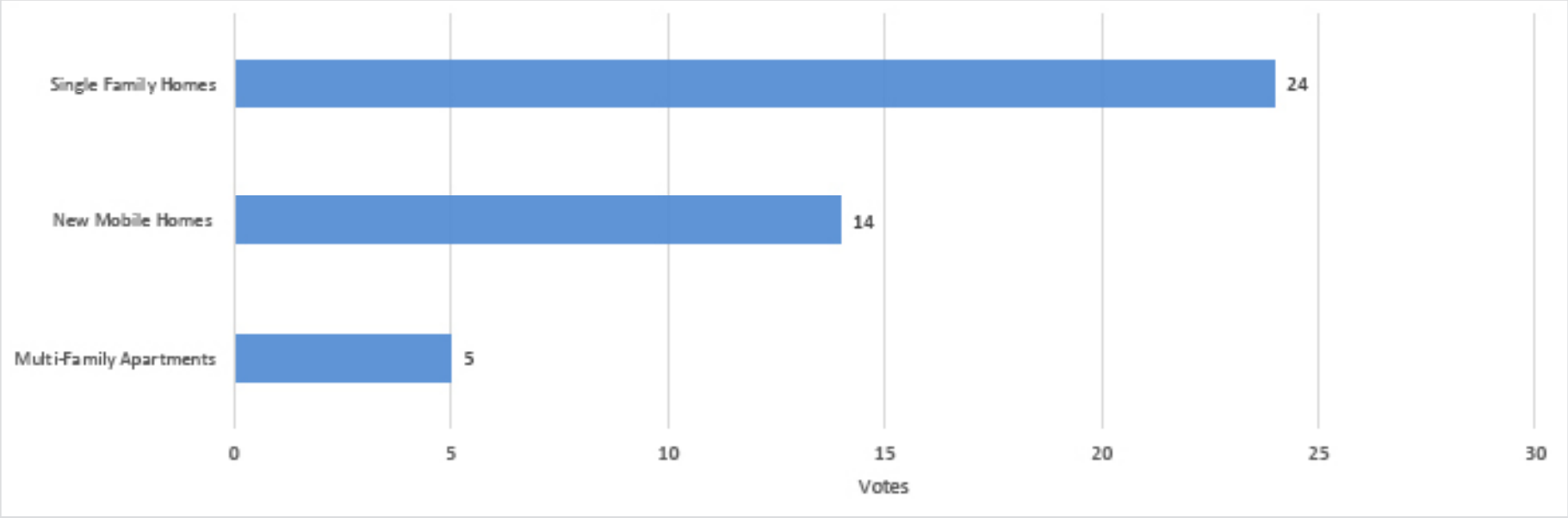
Significant community feedback was obtained during meetings with respect to priority concerns, and opportunities and feedback were sought through the primary mechanisms of community meetings, surveys, mapping activities and a gallery walk.

Affordable Housing

Community members had a wide range of concerns about the affordable housing stock in the eastern Coachella Valley. Mobile home parks make up most of the affordable housing in the region, many of which cannot withstand climate-related hazards such as extreme heat or floods due to a lack of infrastructure. Within the unincorporated region specifically, Polanco parks (i.e., small mobile home parks of 14 units or less) are the most prevalent housing option for residents, particularly farmworkers. Given the entrepreneurial, small-family-business characteristic of most Polanco parks, these communities struggle to sustain themselves in a way that sufficiently and safely provides the necessary accommodations for residents. Mobile homes are most often in dilapidated conditions and residents are unable to use their energy efficiently; the mobile homes often leak during heavy rain and are susceptible to air pollution entering the homes. Those who reside in Polanco parks and mobile homes highlighted the need for financial assistance in meeting Riverside County standards, weatherization and rehabilitation programs.

Community members also felt that new affordable housing should match the existing character of the eastern Coachella Valley. Because the region is primarily single-story structures, some residents were hesitant to support a dense, apartment-style affordable housing development, as they were concerned it would not be appropriate for the rural area. Residents also felt that affordable housing projects should be located near transit and other services. Figure 2-1 outlines the priorities for affordable housing from the Regional Convening gallery walk.

Figure 2-1. Affordable Housing Station, Regional Convening Gallery Walk

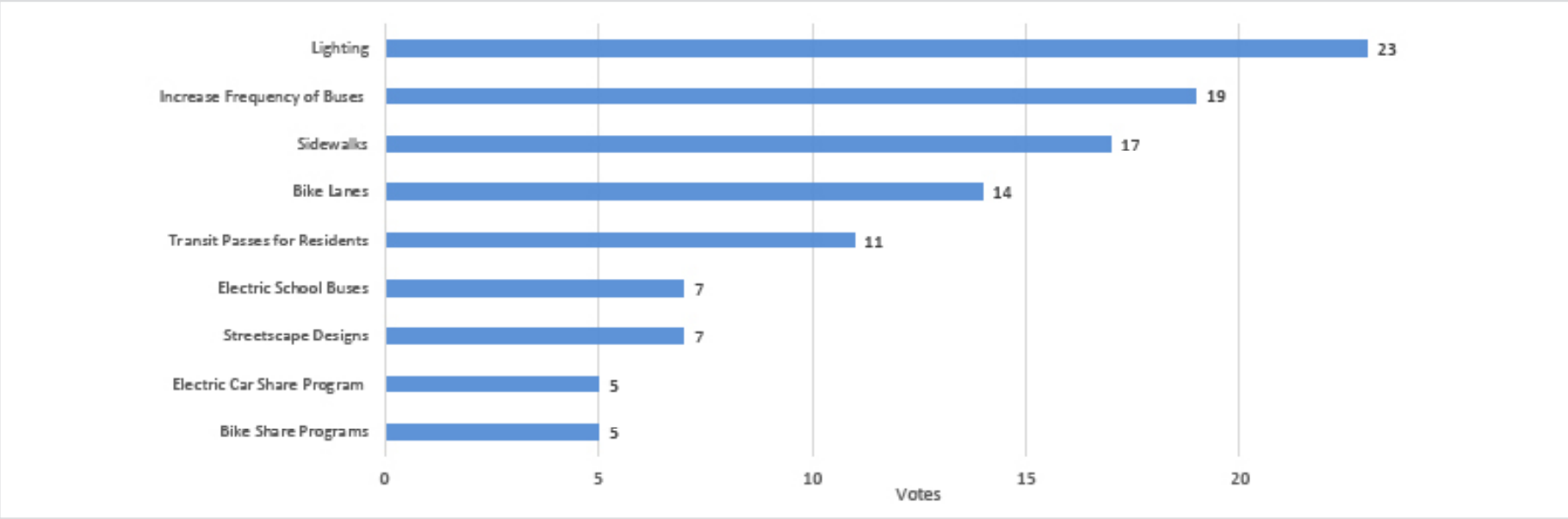


Lack of Transportation Infrastructure

Eastern Coachella Valley residents consistently voiced concerns about the need for improved transportation infrastructure, particularly about providing bicycle, pedestrian and transit infrastructure in their communities. Given the rural characteristics of the eastern Coachella Valley, active transportation and supporting infrastructure are extremely limited. There are very few sidewalks in the communities and many roads are unpaved. The limited lighting, crosswalks and speeding cars make residents feel unsafe walking or biking in their communities. The Coachella Valley has an all-too-frequent rate of accidents involving cyclists and pedestrians, and many people feel that these infrastructure deficiencies need to be addressed in order to increase the active transportation culture in the region.

In addition, residents who rely on public transit for mobility suggested improving transit routes to increase the frequency of buses, as well as improving safety around bus stops so that residents could reach them more easily. This includes enhanced supporting infrastructure like shade structures and benches. In addition, residents have identified potential pilot projects that can help increase mobility and promote healthy lifestyles while simultaneously reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving the local air quality. These projects include bike-share programs and enhanced active transportation infrastructure throughout the region. Residents have also identified the benefit in replacing public buses and school buses with electric fleets, but also developing smaller rideshare programs with electric vehicles to help the region reduce air pollution, improve public health and better fight climate change. Figure 2-2 outlines the transportation infrastructure priorities from the Regional Convening gallery walk.

Figure 2-2. Transportation Station, Regional Convening Gallery Walk

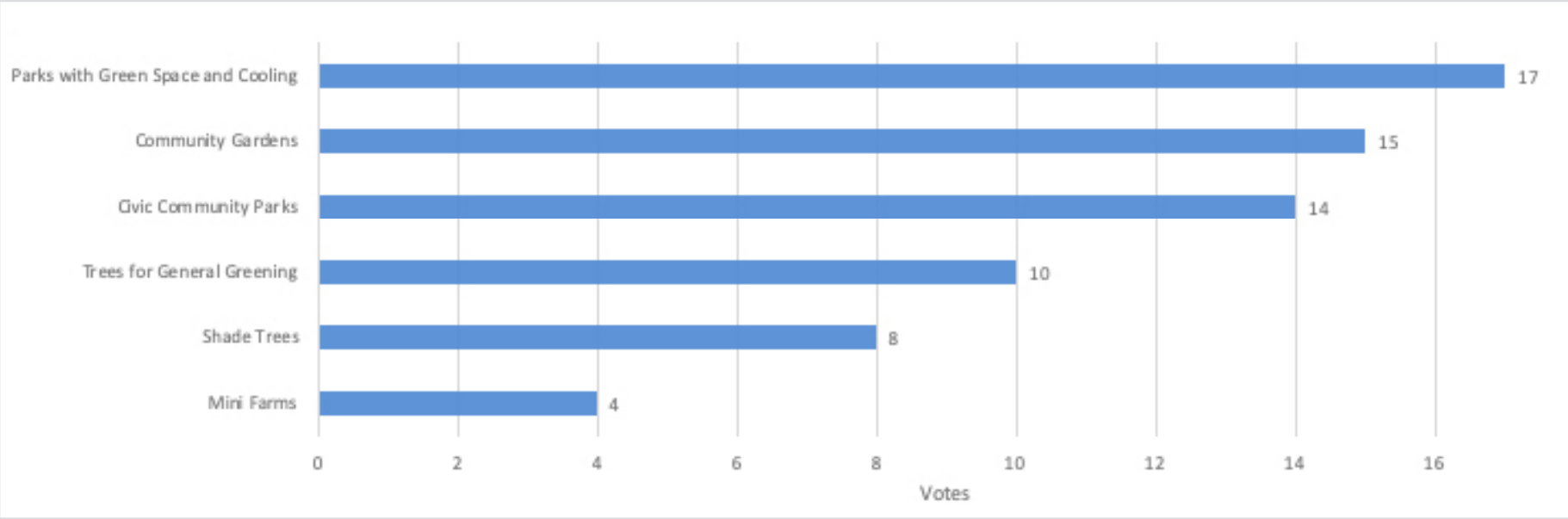


Urban Greening

The eastern Coachella Valley is a desert region that experiences very high temperatures all year. As temperatures consistently exceed 100°F during the summer, residents expressed a need for increased access to parks and other urban greening opportunities that could address concerns about air quality, extreme heat and access to healthy food through community gardens. When residents were asked about specific project ideas, urban greening was often suggested as a potential TCC implementation project to make the entire community more resilient to climate change and assist in providing habitat for wildlife, and more specifically for pollinators. For example, community residents expressed great interest in seeing more trees along main roadways as an aesthetic and enjoyable community asset, but also as a helpful tactic in creating traffic-calming measures with a high volume of pedestrians and people biking.

Parks with green space and civic parks are a top priority for residents as there are communities in the eastern Coachella Valley that lack open green spaces for public use. Whether it is large civic parks for the enjoyment of the community or small pocket parks that promote green space, the urban greening opportunity for the community is a priority with the potential to provide multiple benefits to residents. Figure 2-3 outlines the urban greening priorities from the Regional Convening gallery walk.

Figure 2-3. Urban Greening Station, Regional Convening Gallery Walk

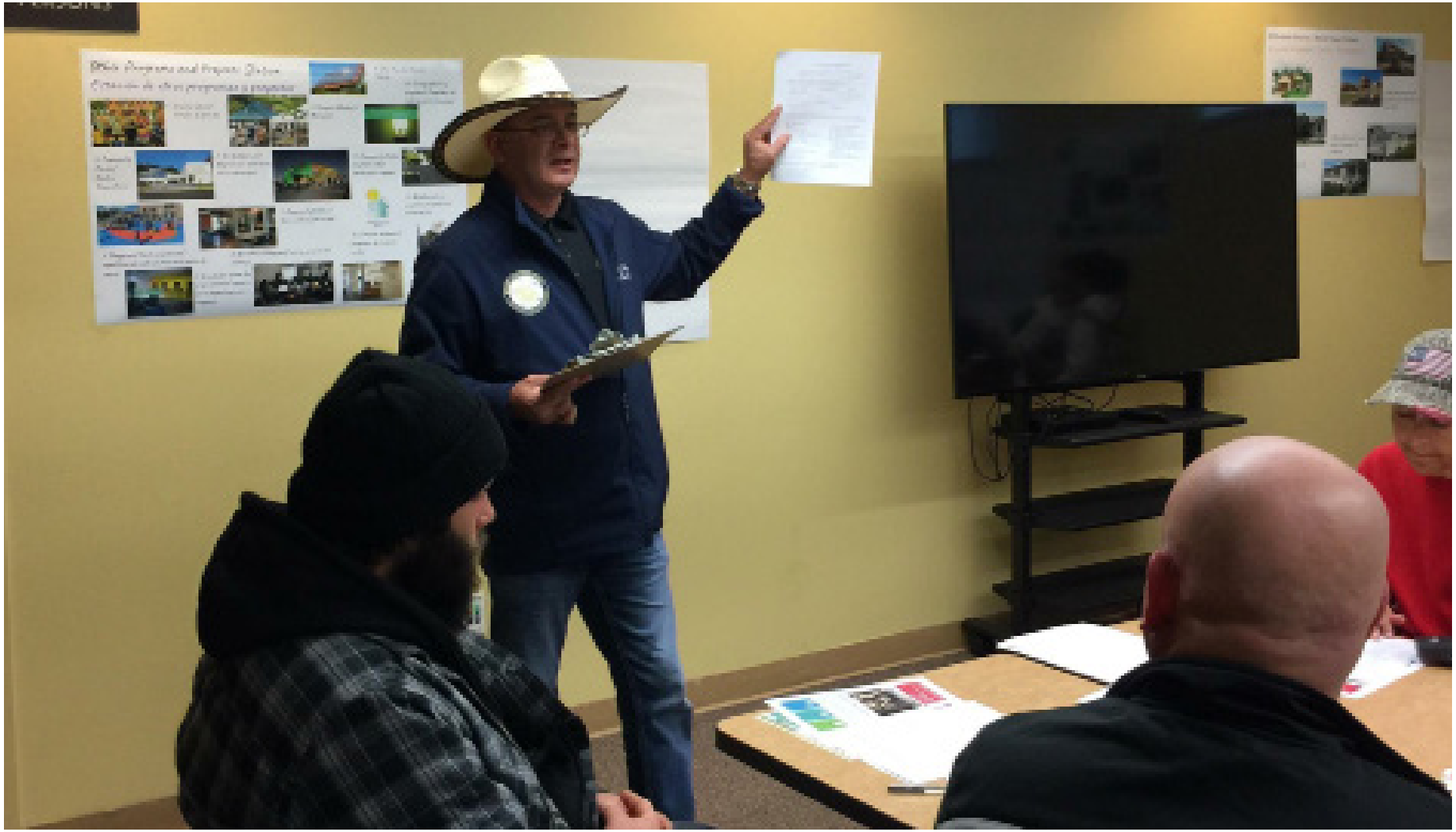


Basic Infrastructure, Environmental Health and Climate Resilience

Survey and meeting participants highlighted the need for basic infrastructure to support other identified priorities and support the long-term sustainability of their communities. In addition to transportation-related infrastructure, basic infrastructure included water and wastewater services and stormwater and flood protection infrastructure.

Several community members also highlighted the need for projects and programs to improve air quality, including addressing Salton Sea impacts and improving air monitoring networks.





Community Specific Recommendations

This plan focuses on providing specific project recommendations for each community (as presented in Chapter 7, Community Project Recommendations). To ensure that each community has recommendations specific to its needs, the survey and mapping activities were analyzed for each specific community

City of Coachella



Outreach Summary

City residents were primarily concerned about a lack of affordable housing and diversity of housing options. Specifically, residents were interested in increasing affordable housing in areas with access to public transportation. Participants also wanted the ability to easily adapt their property to add "casitas" or "granny flats" in order to house their families or to rent them out for supplemental income. There was also a concern raised that housing developments designed for lower income populations have inconsistent income thresholds.

City residents also identified a need for urban greening, improvements to infrastructure and enhanced transit. Community parks and gardens were suggested as efforts to increase access to green spaces and revitalize communities. Projects that would increase access to grocery stores, create community centers and provide workforce training were also identified as concerns among residents for improving connectivity and development of their communities. As shown in **Figure 2-4**, housing, infrastructure, transit and urban greening were listed as the highest priorities for Coachella residents in the outreach survey.

Figure 2-4. City of Coachella Community Priorities

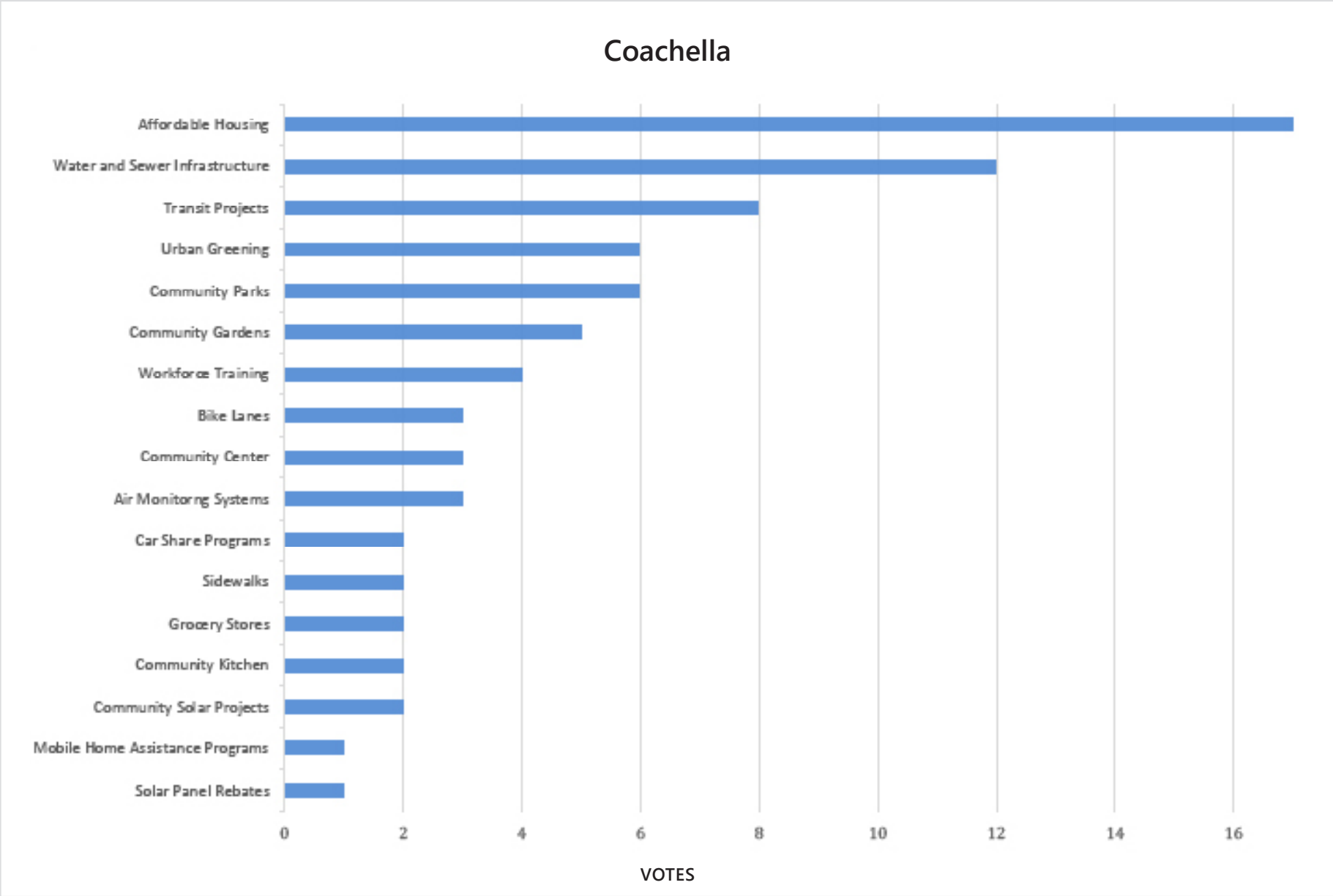


Figure 2-5. City of Coachella Community Priorities Breakdown

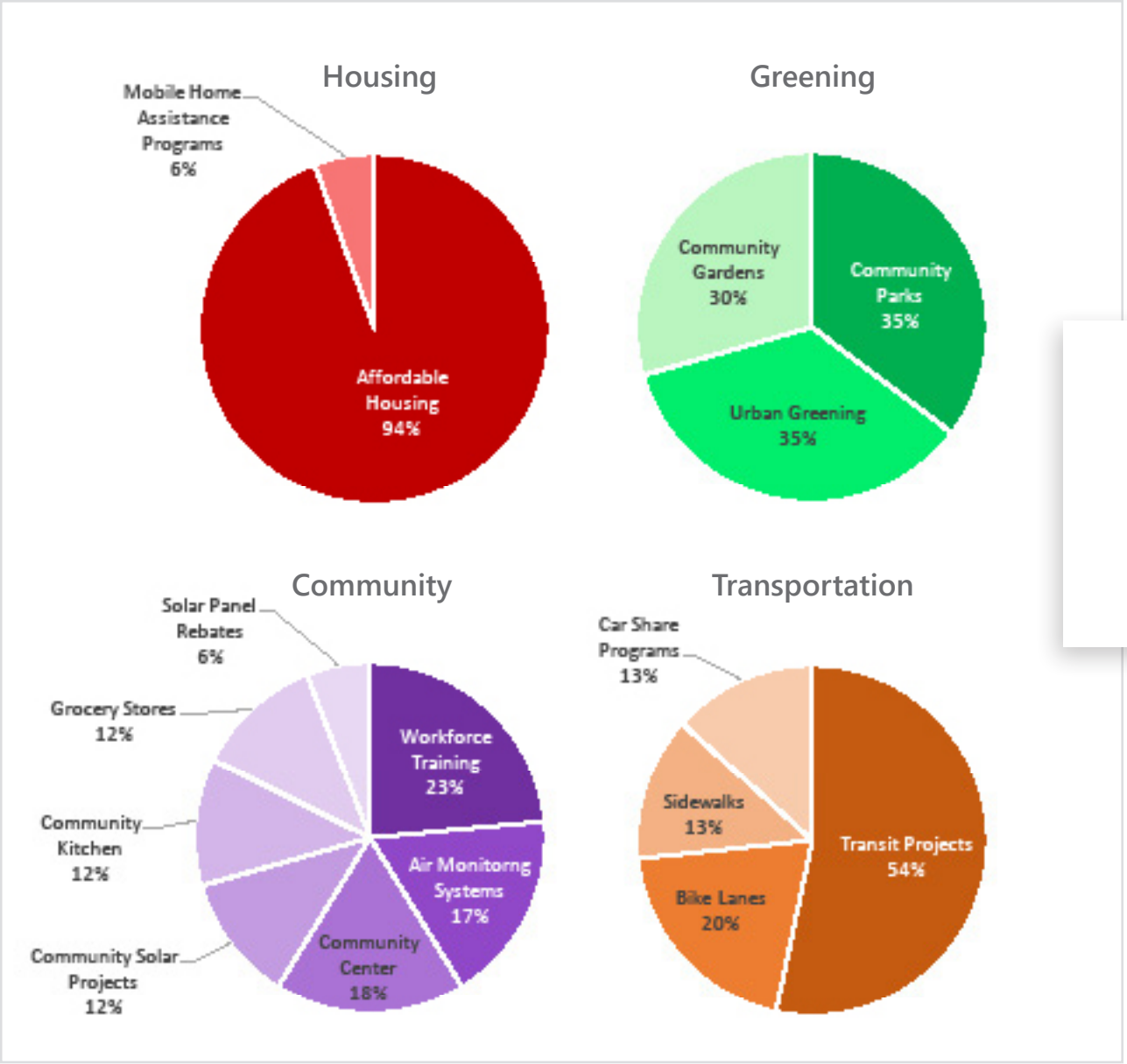
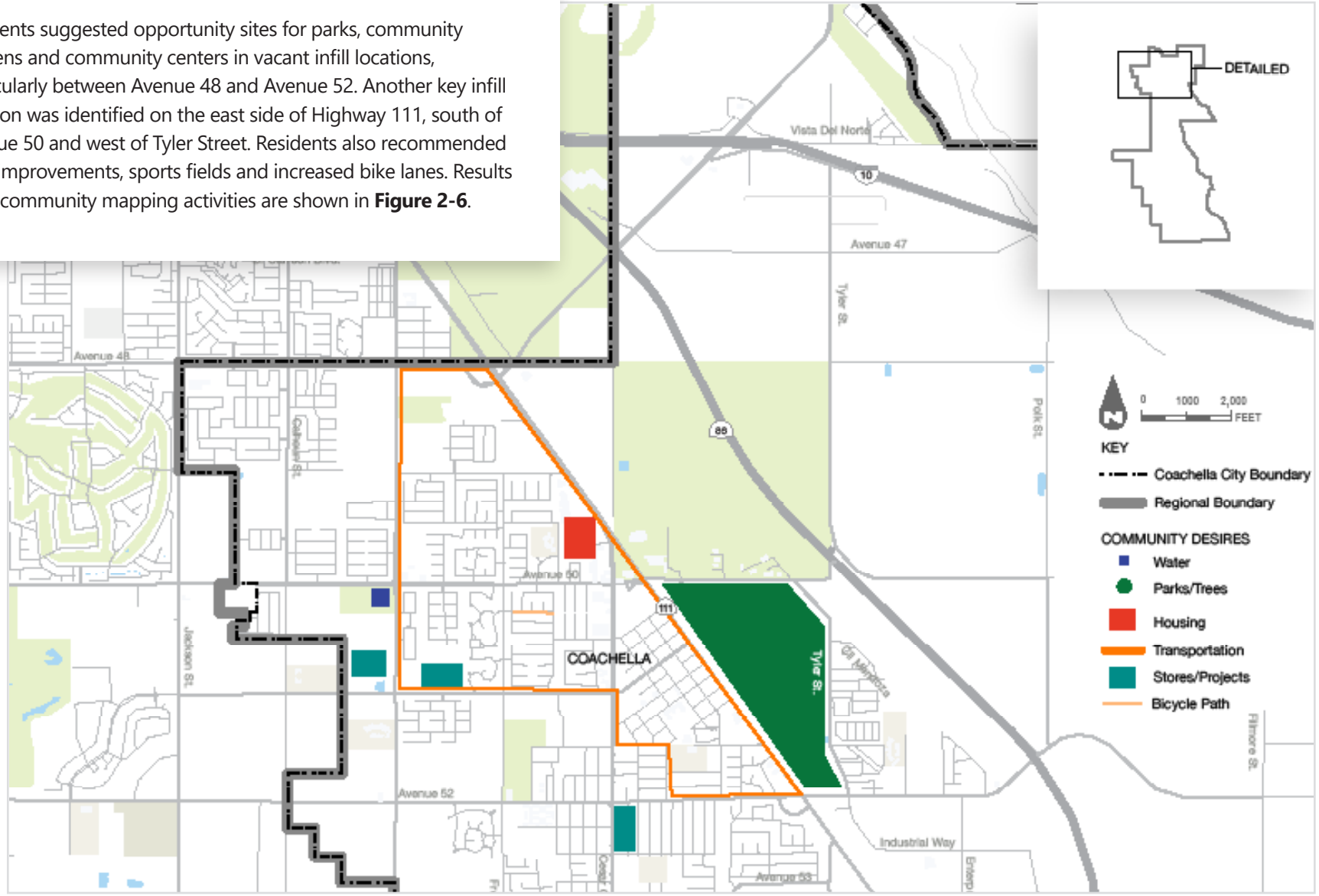


Figure 2-5 breaks down the data presented in **Figure 2-4** by the type of grants these projects are eligible for. As illustrated in **Figure 2-5**, when separated out by type of project, community members prioritized affordable housing, workforce training, parks and transit projects.

Location-Based Recommendations

Residents suggested opportunity sites for parks, community gardens and community centers in vacant infill locations, particularly between Avenue 48 and Avenue 52. Another key infill location was identified on the east side of Highway 111, south of Avenue 50 and west of Tyler Street. Residents also recommended park improvements, sports fields and increased bike lanes. Results from community mapping activities are shown in **Figure 2-6**.

Figure 2-6. City of Coachella Community Mapping



Mecca



Outreach Summary

Mecca residents were interested in improving the safety and convenience of transportation options in the eastern Coachella Valley. Specifically, residents were concerned about the accessibility of local bus stops for people with limited mobility and seeing more local transportation options, including fixed transit, flexible transit, ride-share, bike-share and active transportation infrastructure. Mecca residents expressed interest in a pilot bike-share program, an increased sidewalk network and transit connections or a shuttle based in Mecca to provide connectivity options to the entire Coachella Valley.

Community members thought projects should make Mecca safer, healthier and further develop community pride. Residents identified the need for a large civic park, wellness center, street and road maintenance, affordable grocery stores, sports complexes and adequate stormwater management. There was also interest in a community or non-profit center, job training, a local energy collective, community gardens, and a farmer's market. Urban greening along main roadways and local streets was identified as a way to revitalize neighborhoods and facilitate walkable neighborhoods that promote public safety. Additionally, residents suggest developing small "pocket parks" throughout community neighborhoods to increase access to green spaces and increase recreational opportunities.

Mecca residents were also interesting in having a range of affordable housing solutions, including mobile home improvements and financing.

Survey

As shown in **Figure 2-7**, the most pressing community priorities as identified in the survey include **sidewalks, housing and parks.**

Figure 2-7. Mecca Community Priorities

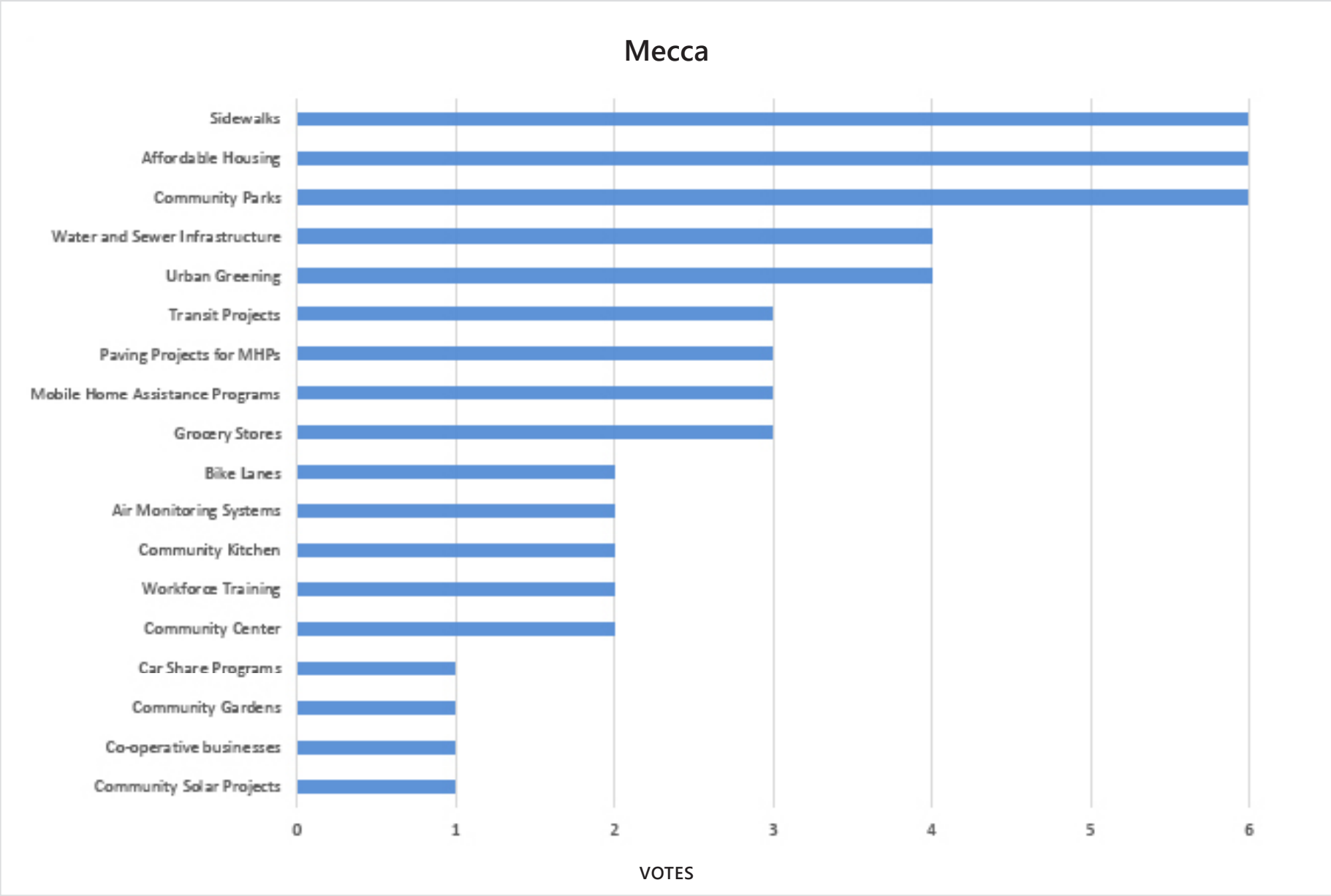


Figure 2-8. Mecca Community Priorities Breakdown

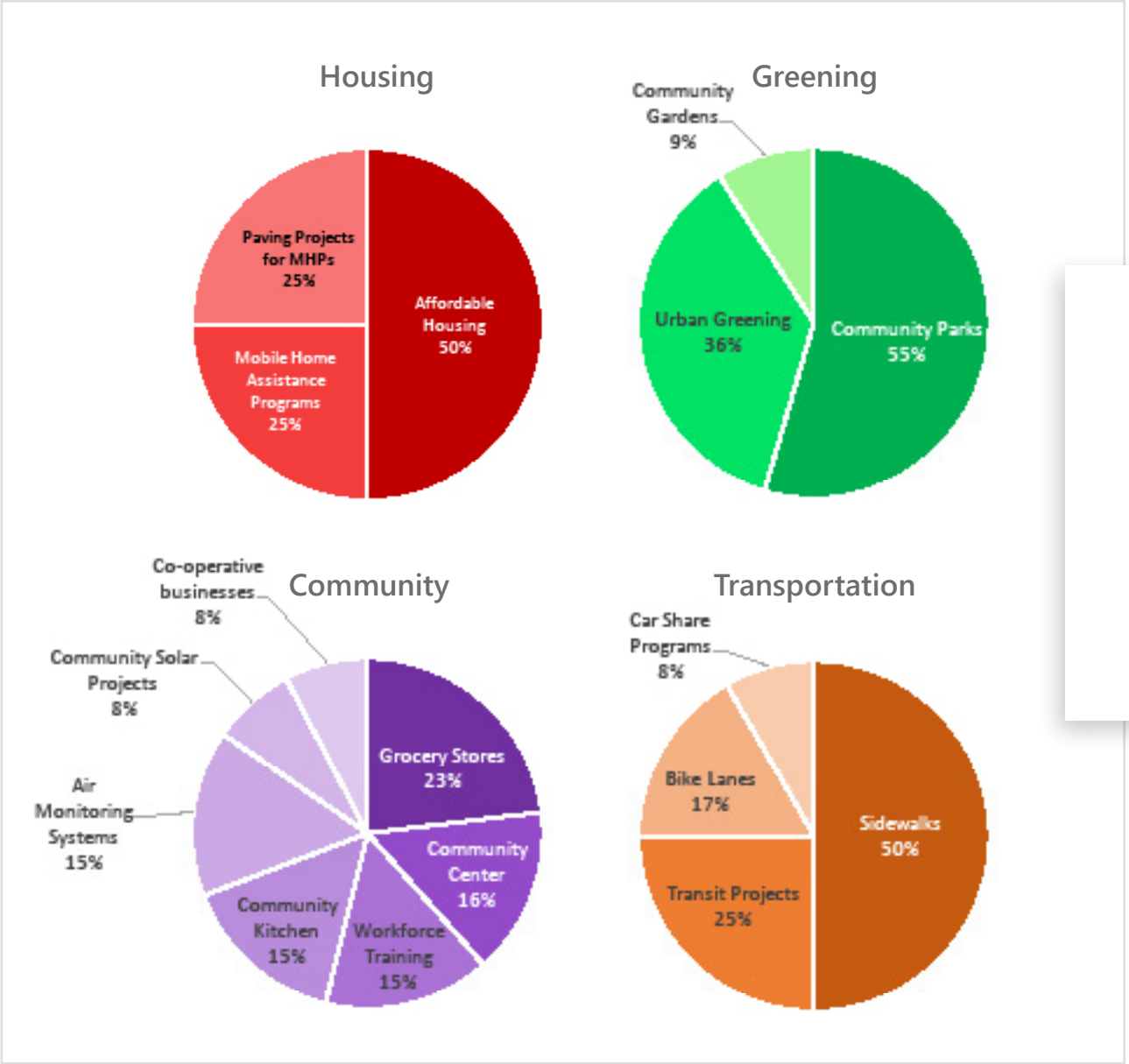
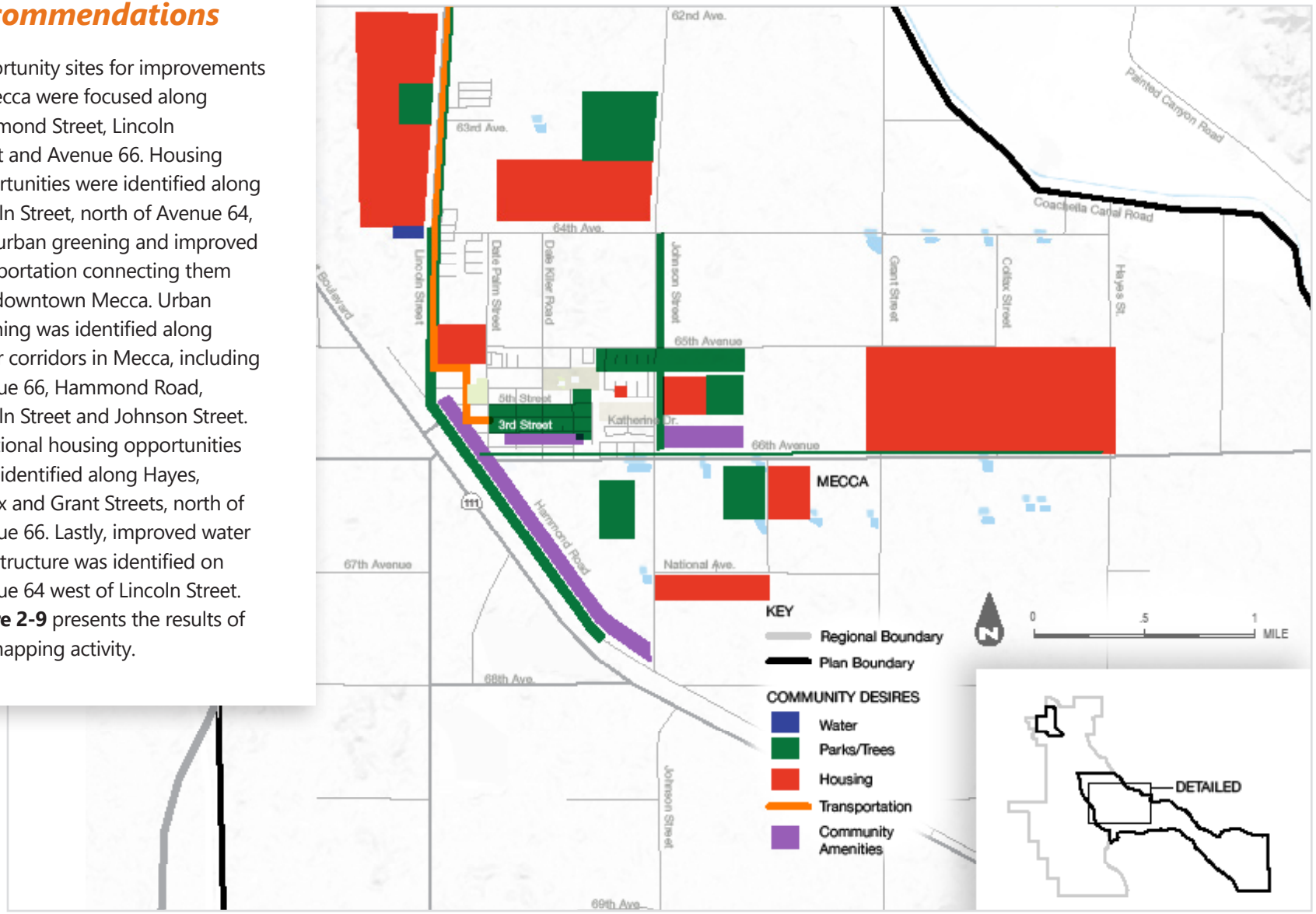


Figure 2-8 breaks down the data presented in **Figure 2-7** by the type of grants these projects are eligible for. Figure 2-8 shows frequent requests for better access to affordable housing among Mecca residents and the need for sidewalks among other transportation-related improvements. Community members generally identified several community-based needs as well, such as access to grocery stores and community parks.

Location-Based Recommendations

Opportunity sites for improvements in Mecca were focused along Hammond Street, Lincoln Street and Avenue 66. Housing opportunities were identified along Lincoln Street, north of Avenue 64, with urban greening and improved transportation connecting them into downtown Mecca. Urban greening was identified along major corridors in Mecca, including Avenue 66, Hammond Road, Lincoln Street and Johnson Street. Additional housing opportunities were identified along Hayes, Colfax and Grant Streets, north of Avenue 66. Lastly, improved water infrastructure was identified on Avenue 64 west of Lincoln Street. **Figure 2-9** presents the results of the mapping activity.

Figure 2-9. Mecca Community Mapping



North Shore



Outreach Summary

North Shore community residents were primarily concerned with access to healthy food, general public safety, public lighting, sewer and air pollution from the Salton Sea and nearby agricultural lands. Community residents saw TCC as an opportunity to beautify the community with improvements that also provide greenhouse gas reductions, especially through urban greening opportunities.

A new community park was severely damaged by flash flooding in 2018. As a result, community residents emphasized the need for flood protection for all projects. Additionally, residents identified the need for financial assistance through mobile home rehabilitation programs to improve conditions of existing mobile homes and the need to prioritize general affordable housing opportunities through the production of various housing types to fit the need of a growing population in North Shore.

Due to North Shore's geographic isolation, residents struggle accessing resources like grocery stores, parks, schools, health clinics, financial institutions and employment opportunities. Creating a walkable community with amenities and services nearby would help promote a sense of community, while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions by reducing vehicle-miles traveled.

Community members also felt that there are a limited number of routes into the community. There are currently two ways in and out of the community, but some residents indicated that it can be challenging or inconvenient if one route were to be temporarily inaccessible due to construction, flooding, or other unforeseeable issue. Community members also sought to improve access from the opposite side of the Highway 86 expressway.

Survey

As shown in **Figure 2-10**, **grocery stores, transit projects and air quality monitoring systems** issues are most important to North Shore residents.

Figure 2-10. North Shore Community Priorities

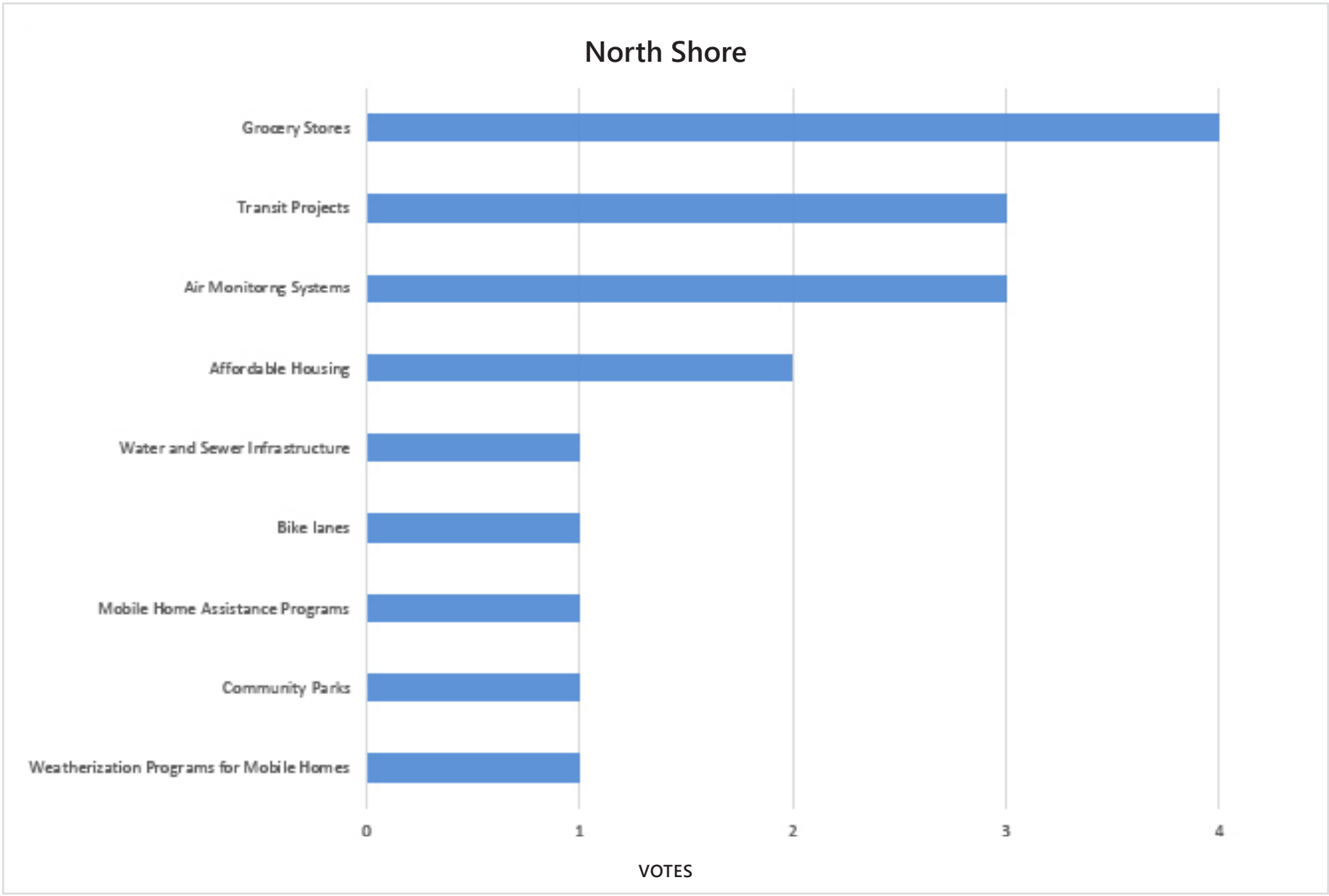


Figure 2-11. North Shore Community Priorities Breakdown

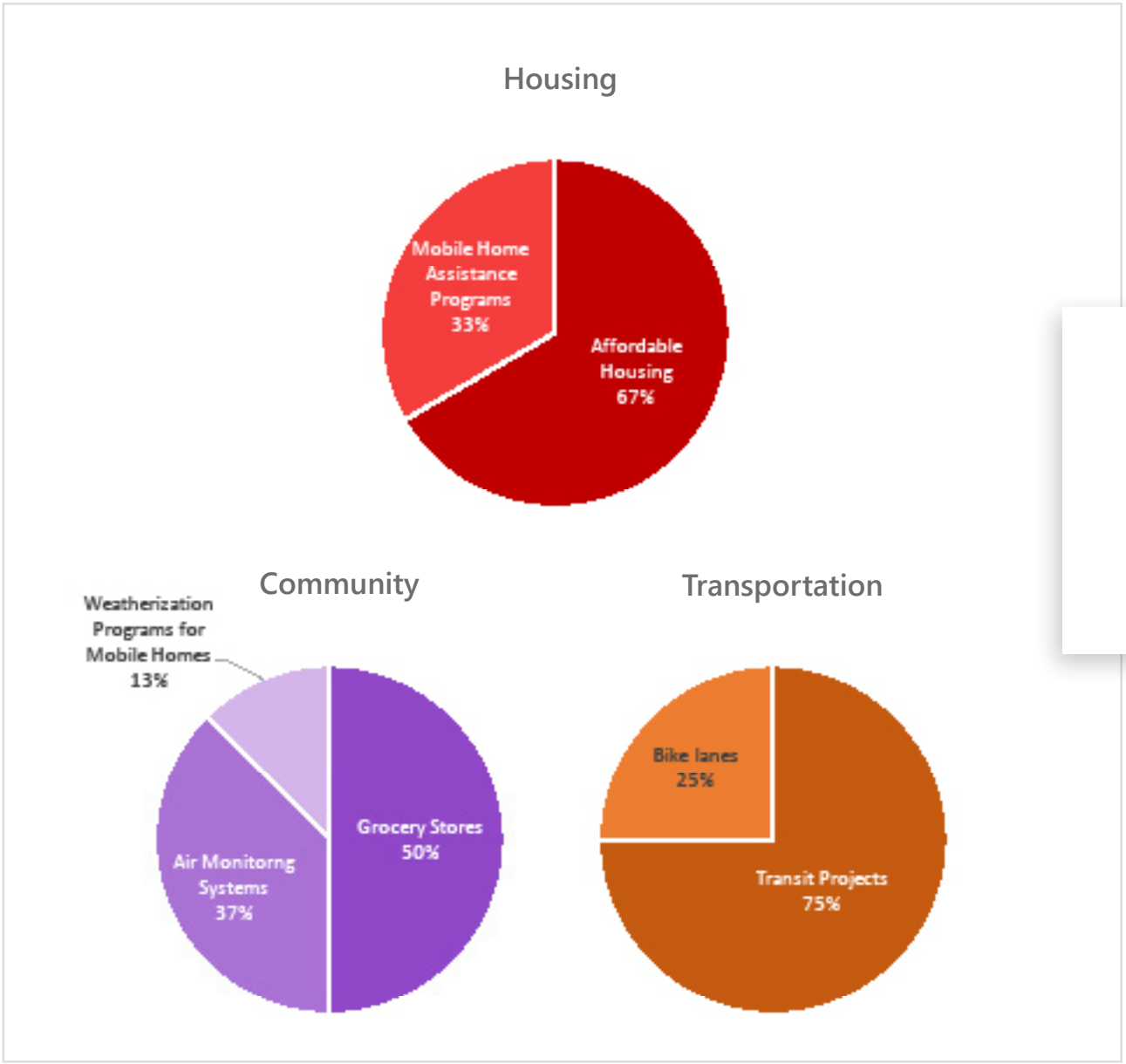
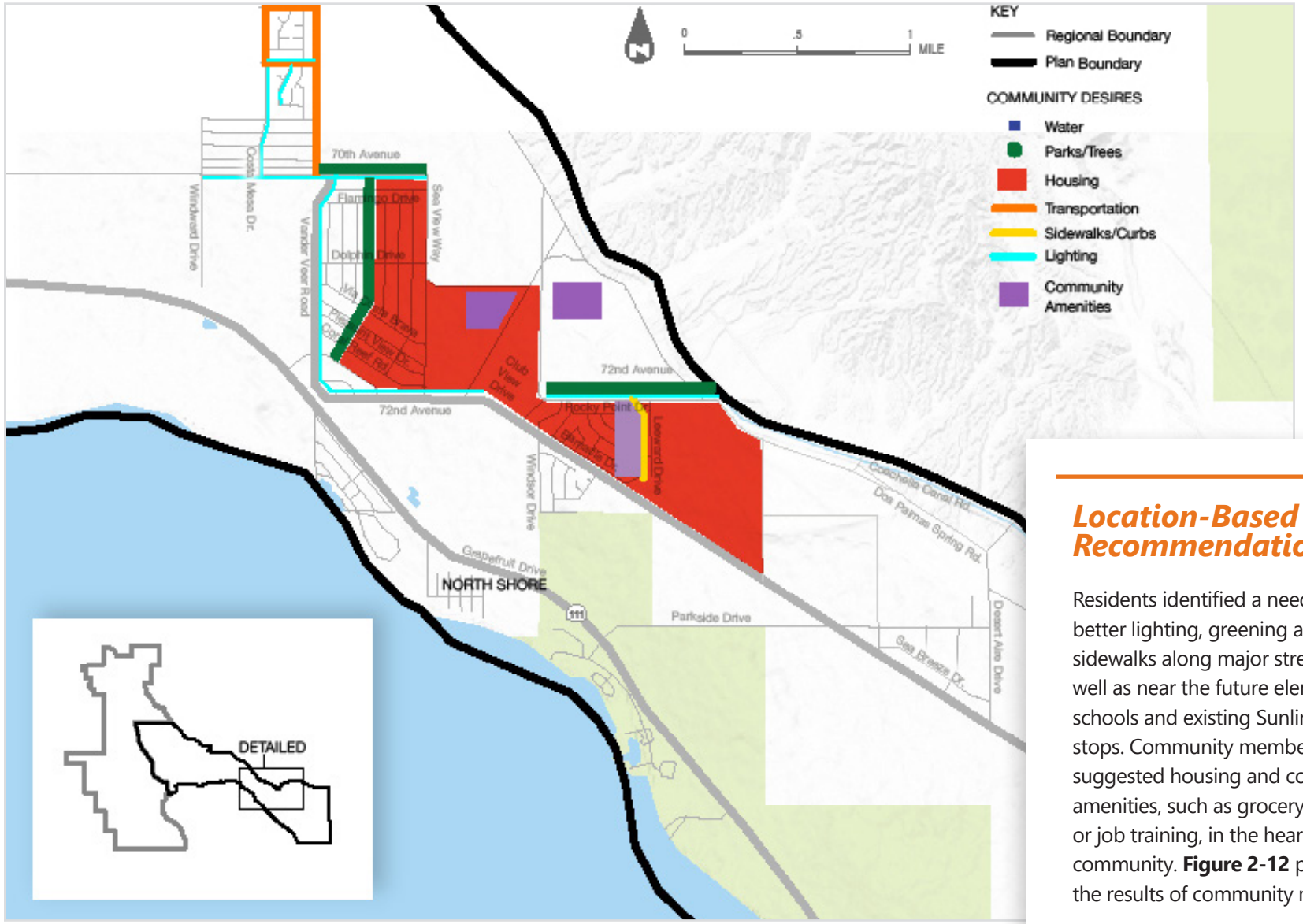


Figure 2-11 expands upon the data from F**igure 2-10,** showing the most importance being placed upon housing-related improvements, specifically access to affordable housing. The data from **Figure 2-11** also shows transportation infrastructure improvements as an important issue for North Shore residents.

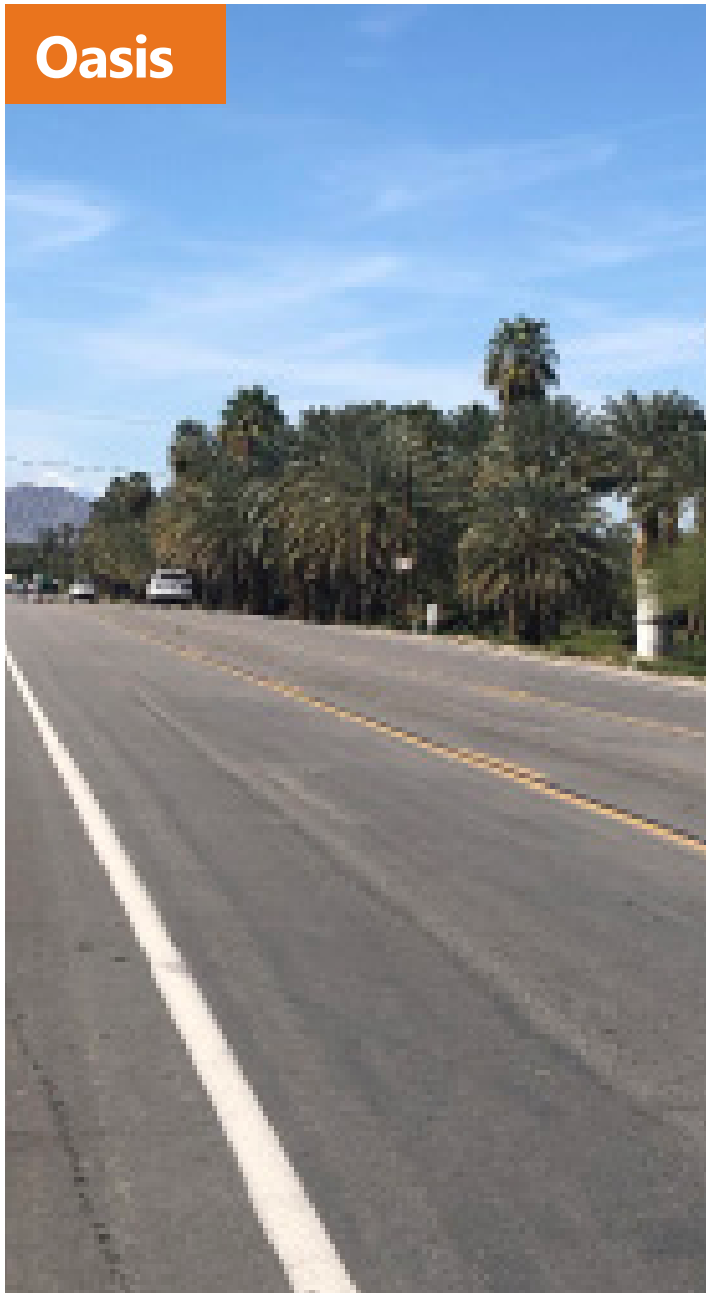
Figure 2-12. North Shore Community Mapping



Location-Based Recommendations

Residents identified a need for better lighting, greening and sidewalks along major streets as well as near the future elementary schools and existing Sunline bus stops. Community members also suggested housing and community amenities, such as grocery stores or job training, in the heart of the community. **Figure 2-12** presents the results of community mapping.

Oasis



Outreach Summary

Oasis community members were primarily concerned with the lack of infrastructure to sustain the existing affordable housing stock, particularly drinking water and wastewater infrastructure. As previously described, Oasis and Thermal have the largest concentration of Polanco parks, where substandard and dilapidated conditions are a primary concern. As a potential solution, residents suggested housing programs that financially assist residents in rehabilitating their mobile homes and provide weatherization assistance to conserve energy and reduce utility expenses. Additionally, residents expressed interest in community solar projects to reduce their monthly utility rates. Many of these mobile home parks are also serviced by contaminated and unreliable small water systems and private domestic wells for drinking water, while wastewater needs are serviced by septic systems that, if poorly maintained, may impact groundwater quality and create health risks for those living in mobile home parks. As shown in **Figure 2-13**, the top community priorities were the need for enhanced transit and improvements to water and wastewater infrastructure. An additional infrastructure deficiency is pavement within the mobile home parks. Insufficient paving in mobile home parks creates additional inconveniences to residents' daily lives. Heavy rain and flooding create obstacles for vehicles and pedestrians, while during dry seasons, unpaved roads lead to exposure to high levels of particulate matter, which impacts public health.

Oasis residents also expressed interest in improving pedestrian safety by promoting walkable neighborhoods and active transportation between local areas, for instance, to neighborhood markets such as Chapala Market, La Chicanita, schools and health clinics. Complementary to active transportation infrastructure, residents also identified the need for supporting infrastructure, including public lighting for increased visibility and public safety and improved bus stops with shade structures and benches.

Survey

As shown in **Figure 2-13,** residents expressed that **public transportation, water and sewer infrastructure and affordable housing** are the three most important issues in their community.

Figure 2-13. Oasis Community Priorities

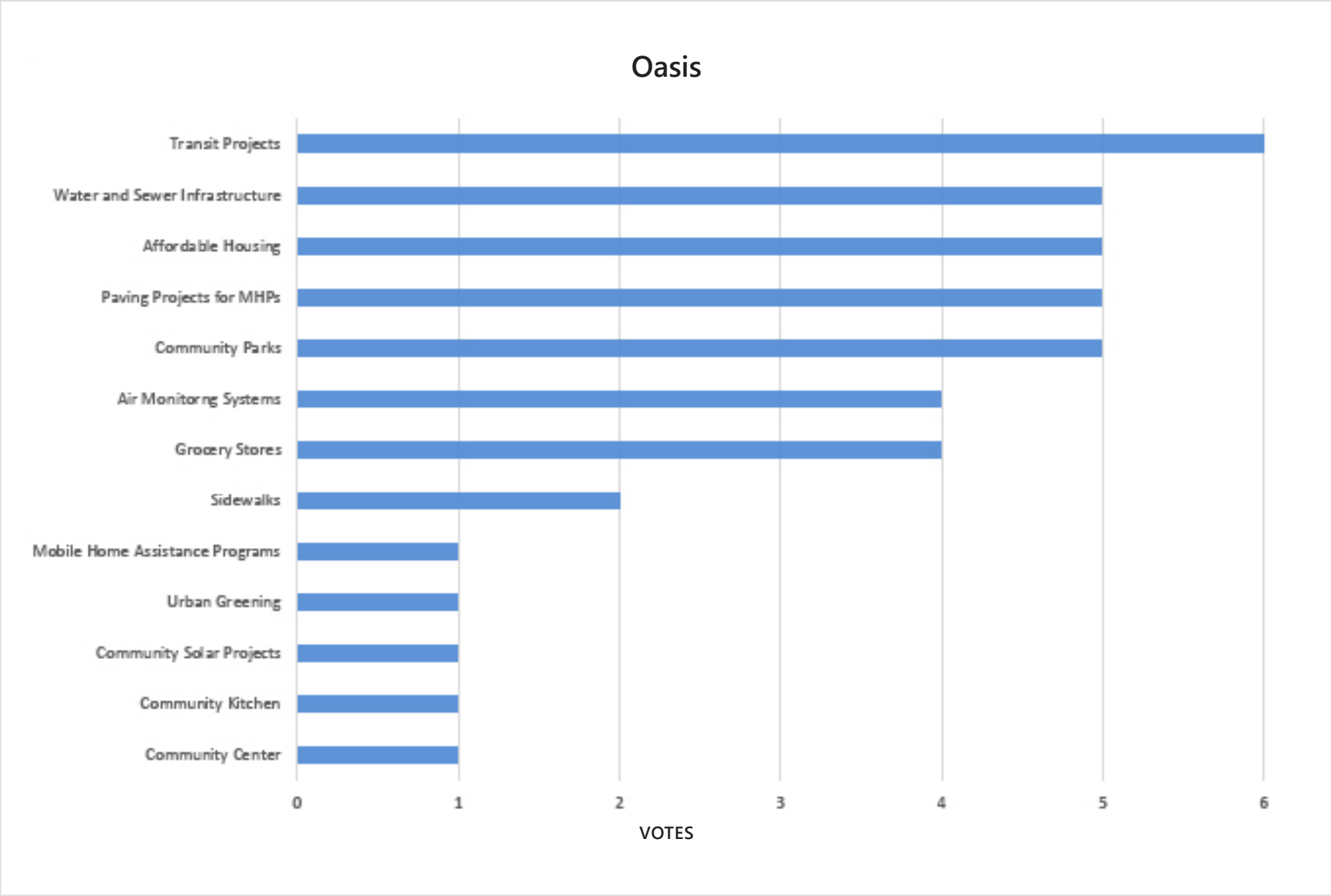


Figure 2-14. Oasis Community Priorities

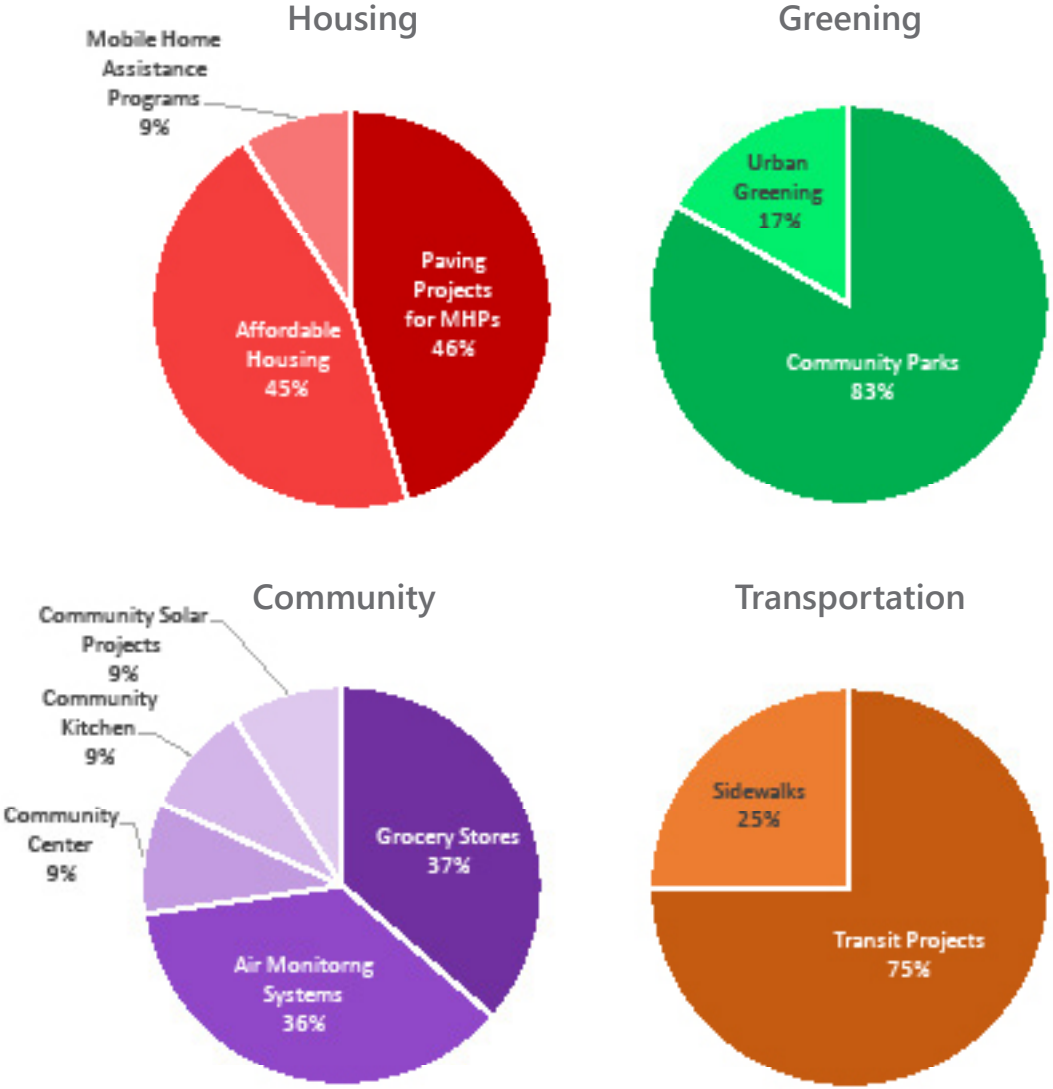
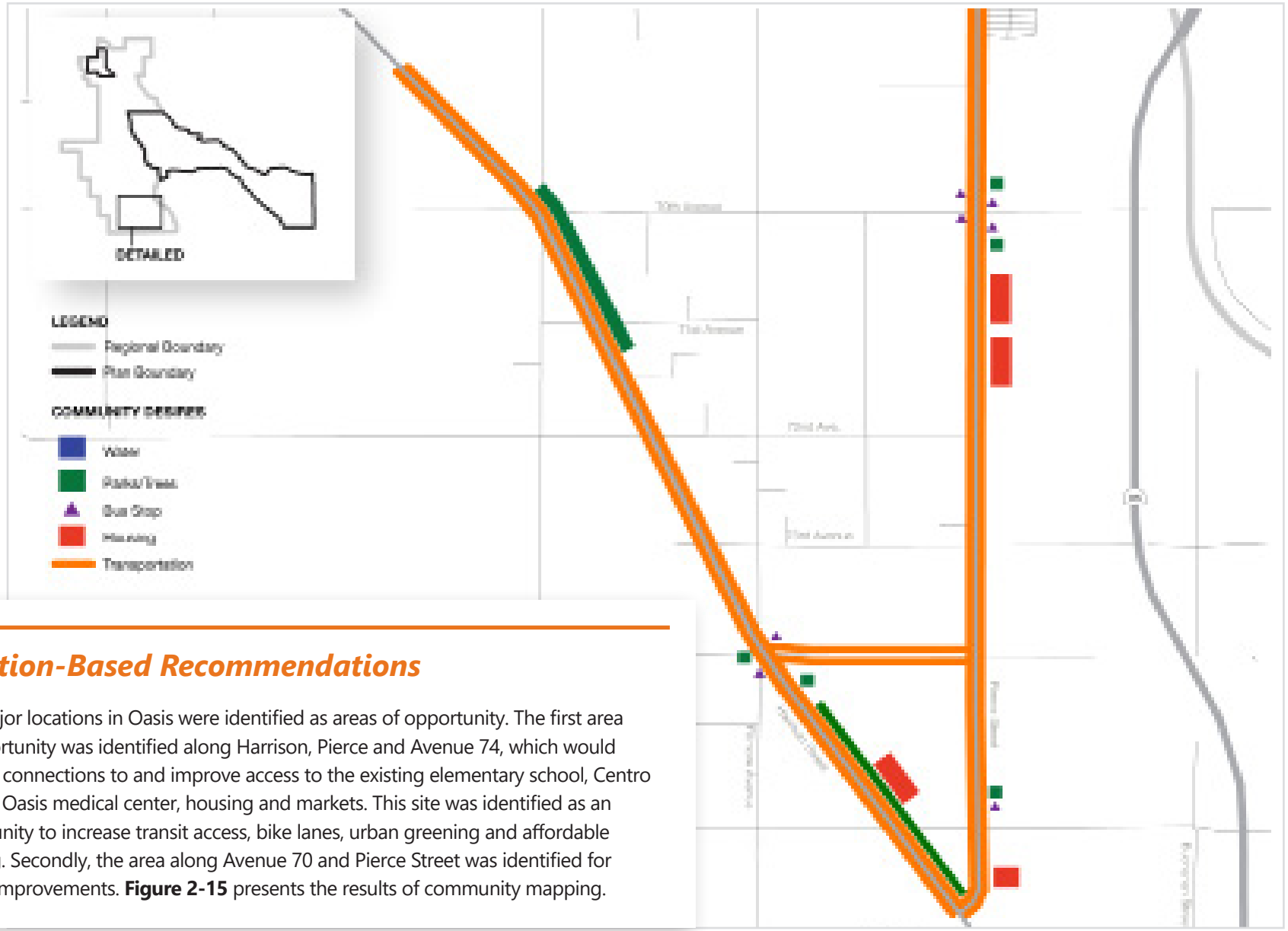


Figure 2-14 displays the data from **Figure 2-13** in more detail, showing that Oasis residents most commonly requested housing-related improvements and community development. Within housing-related improvements, residents seek better access to affordable housing and paving projects in mobile home parks. Concerning community development projects, community members requested better access to grocery stores and improvement of air monitoring systems to combat poor air quality as a result from dust blown in from the Salton Sea.

Figure 2-15. Oasis Community Mapping



Location-Based Recommendations

Two major locations in Oasis were identified as areas of opportunity. The first area of opportunity was identified along Harrison, Pierce and Avenue 74, which would provide connections to and improve access to the existing elementary school, Centro Medico Oasis medical center, housing and markets. This site was identified as an opportunity to increase transit access, bike lanes, urban greening and affordable housing. Secondly, the area along Avenue 70 and Pierce Street was identified for similar improvements. **Figure 2-15** presents the results of community mapping.

Thermal



Outreach Summary

The residents of Thermal who participated during the outreach efforts provided their top priorities as mobile home assistance programs, affordable housing projects, water and wastewater infrastructure and community parks. Thermal and Oasis are the two communities with the largest concentration of Polanco parks. The primary concerns and priorities in these Polanco parks include rehabilitation assistance programs for mobile homes, paving projects for the mobile home parks and other basic but crucial infrastructure. Improving housing conditions can assist in preserving the housing stock and sustainability of Polanco parks. Generally, the production of affordable housing was identified as a need and priority by residents.

Community members also identified parks as one of the main priorities for residents to promote access to green space. With little-to-no greening in the community, parks would bring multiple benefits to residents; they would promote active lifestyles and act as natural cooling centers and places for community gatherings. Additionally, water and wastewater infrastructure were identified as a priority for residents to extend clean drinking water and reliable wastewater service to the community primarily serviced by septic systems. Similar to Oasis, most of Thermal is also primarily on small water systems and domestic wells with risk of water contamination due to high levels of arsenic in the groundwater.

Other priorities identified by community residents included improvements to mobility-related projects such as increased bus service, pedestrian walkways and safe routes to schools. In fact, residents demonstrated the need for main streets to have reduced speeds or urban design that slows down vehicles to promote public safety in the community. Residents also identified the need for youth programs and community centers, aquatic centers, dog parks, community art and significant ways to promote public safety through urban design and public lighting. Lastly, community residents identified the need for improving programs and urban design that will benefit the aging population of Thermal to cater towards senior citizens.

Survey

As shown in **Figure 2-16**, community members identified the need for affordable housing, community parks and water and sewer infrastructure as the three most important improvements to their community.

Figure 2-16. Thermal Community Priorities

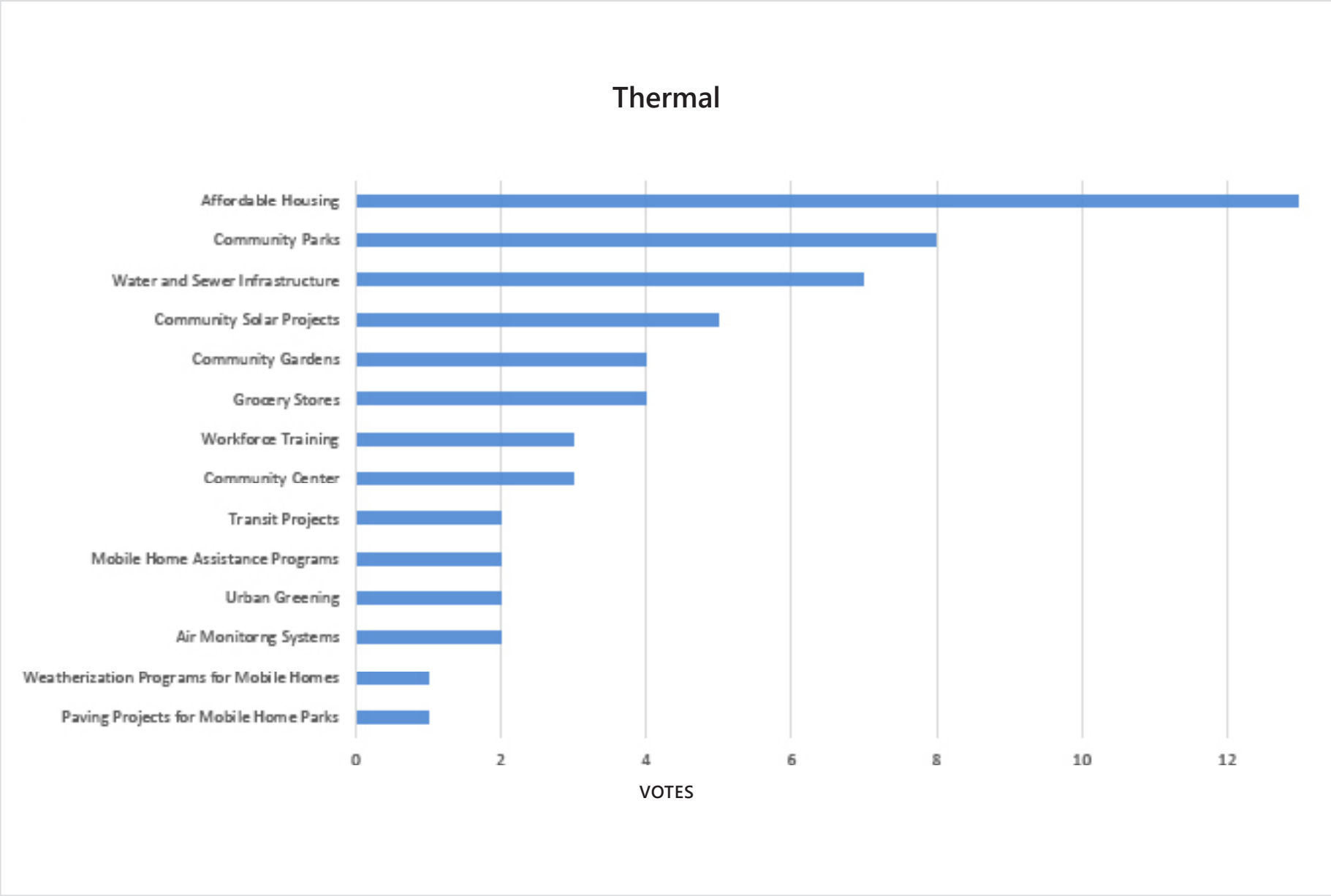


Figure 2-17. Thermal Community Priorities Breakdown

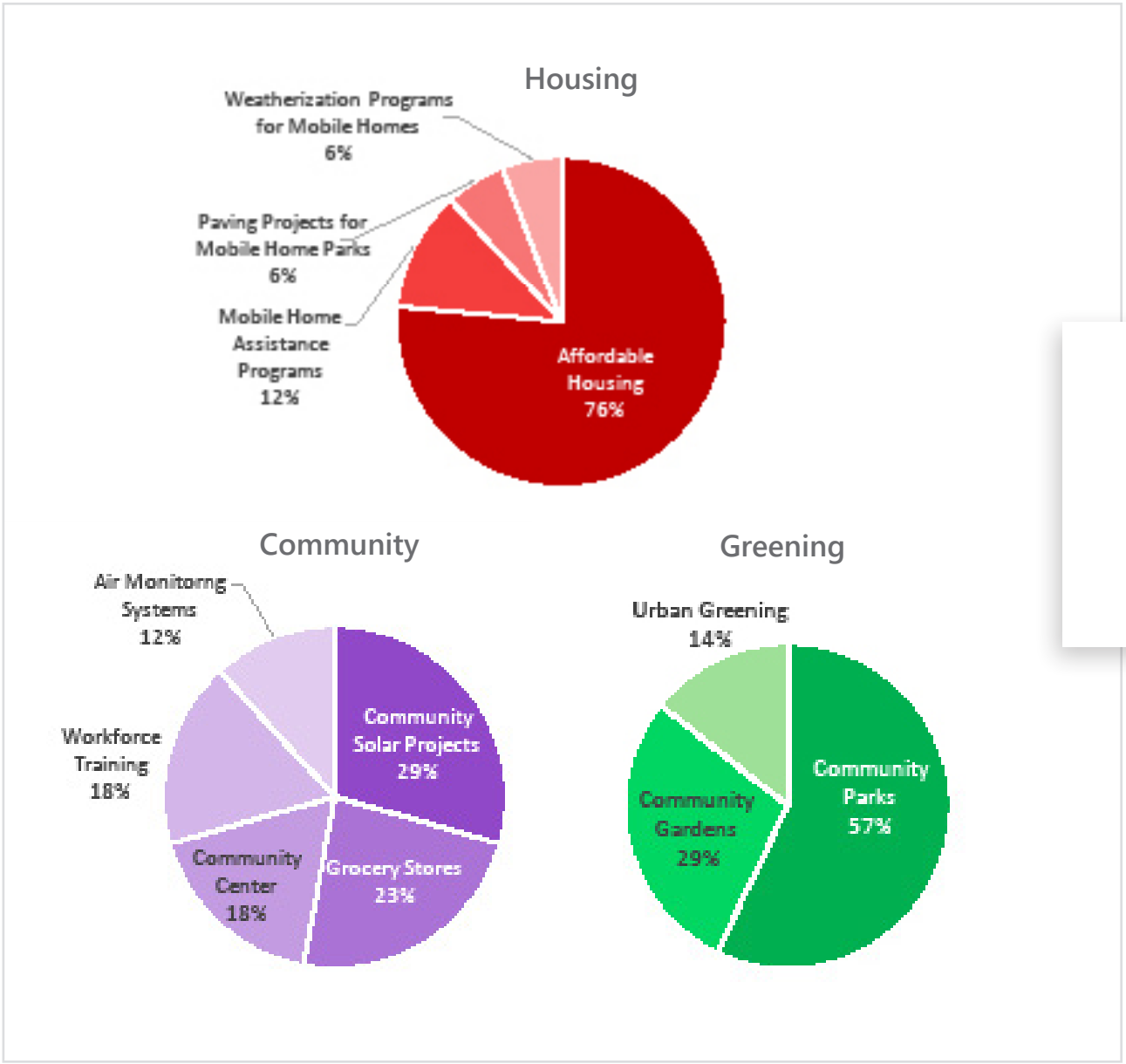
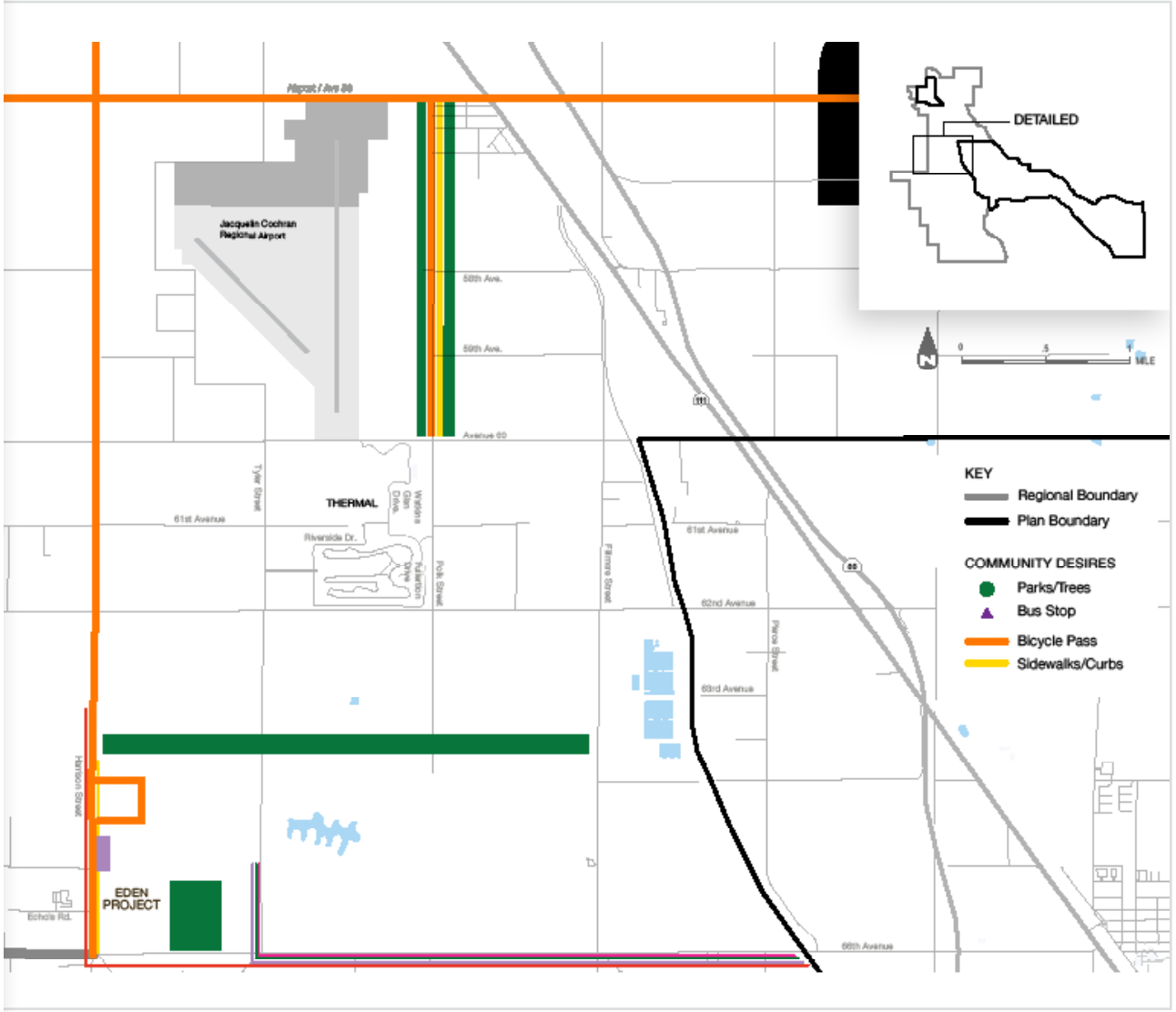


Figure 2-17 displays Thermal community members' concerns in more detail organized by grant opportunity, highlighting residents' most frequent requests for affordable housing, community solar projects and access to community parks.

Location-Based Recommendations

The primary feedback from residents of Thermal centered on improving access to biking, walking and green space near elementary, middle and high schools on Avenue 66. Community members said they felt unsafe at night due to a lack of lighting and increased traffic incidents. Sidewalks are often missing near existing community infrastructure and amenities such as school bus stops, grocery stores and main corridors. Senior residents were interested in having a dedicated transportation transit route that ran from the area of their homes to the local senior center. Community members also felt that traffic calming improvements, urban greening and library programming would enhance community engagement and increase safety. Safety and traffic calming measures were also prioritized along Airport Boulevard and Polk Street and "complete streets" were recommended to slow vehicle traffic and encourage more active transportation such as walking and biking. **Figure 2-18** presents the results of the community mapping.

Figure 2-18. Figure 2-18. Thermal Community Mapping



3

Existing Plan Evaluation and Findings

The purpose of the Eastern Coachella Valley Climate Action Plan for Climate Resilience (Action Plan) is to promote environmental justice by increasing climate resilience, decreasing greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) and promoting equitable access to housing in the eastern Coachella Valley's most vulnerable and disadvantaged communities. Specifically, implementation of this plan will result in improved water and wastewater infrastructure, transportation options, and green spaces that meet the needs of the eastern Coachella Valley. This Action Plan will achieve this purpose by implementing projects that address community priorities described in Chapter 2 (Community Engagement), and linking each project to clear funding sources explored in Chapter 1 (Introduction). As an initial step, it's important to ensure that local plans, policies and ordinances reflect community priorities and provide a mechanism for implementing those priorities. This chapter first outlines the existing local and regional plans and explores each plan for how they respond to key climate –related themes that are relevant to the eastern Coachella Valley and its residents. Secondly, plan policies are highlighted that are especially effective in representing each theme and that serve as a model for the types of policies that would support the goals of the Action Plan and lend support for grant funding.



Local and Regional Plans

As presented in Chapter 1, the eastern Coachella Valley is served by multiple land use and transit agencies, each of which have multiple planning documents that establish the future vision for the region, provide guiding policy and land use regulation and provision local services. The key agencies in the region are the City of Coachella, Riverside County, Sunline Transit Agency and the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG).

The following provides a snapshot of the relevant planning efforts from each of the key agencies:



Riverside County General Plan

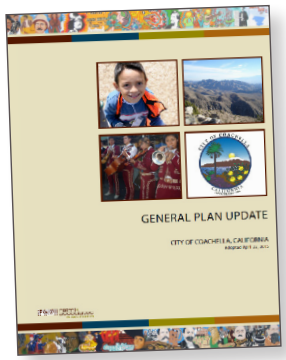
The Riverside County General Plan was updated in 2015 and provides an outline of the regional goals for growth and development. The plan includes a the Housing Element which is updated more frequently and outlines the additional housing units the County must provide and tactics on how to meet these requirements. The plan encourages many countywide best practices such as walkable places, energy conservation and the creation of parks and trails. Due to the large geographic area that Riverside County covers, the Riverside County General Plan is implemented through smaller area plans that are discussed below (Riverside County 2015a).

Riverside County Climate Action Plan (CAP)

The Riverside County Climate Action Plan (CAP) was developed in concert with the Riverside County General Plan to ensure that the growth patterns outlined in the Riverside County General Plan would meet the State of California GHG reduction goals. The CAP includes goals and policies that integrate sustainability into the homes, businesses and lives of Riverside County residents (Riverside County 2015b).

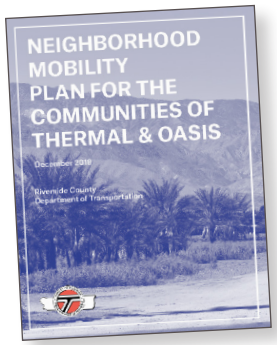
Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan

The Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan was adopted in 2016 as an implementation document to the Riverside County General Plan. Unlike the Riverside County General Plan, the Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan provides detailed policy and standards specific to the region. The Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan outlines specific locations for improvements and development, including the community town centers in North Shore and Mecca (Riverside County 2016).



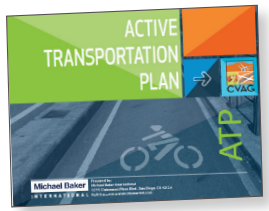
City of Coachella's General Plan and Climate Action Plan

The City of Coachella's General Plan was updated in 2015 and is a blueprint for development in the city. The City of Coachella's General Plan includes many policies that support sustainable and healthy neighborhoods. Notably, the plan includes strategies to create walkable places, bicycle parking, high-density housing and improved access to transit. The plan also includes the housing element which outlines the new housing units the City must provide and policies on how to meet those requirements. The CAP is an implementation tool of the City of Coachella's General Plan. The CAP includes a quantification of the City of Coachella's General Plan strategies so that the GHG reductions in the General Plan can be measured and tracked. The CAP is a tool to help the City lower energy use, decrease automobile use and reduce waste (City of Coachella 2015a, 2015b).



Neighborhood Mobility Plan for the Communities of Thermal and Oasis

The Neighborhood Mobility Plan for the Communities of Thermal and Oasis seeks to improve the active transportation and mobility options in the eastern Coachella Valley. The plan focuses on improving walking and biking infrastructure to be more accessible, equitable and safe. During the development of this plan, community residents led the identification process of potential projects to implement in both communities. The projects are identified with a near-term priority pedestrian connection framework and a long-term phasing approach (County of Riverside 2018). In 2019, the state awarded the County of Riverside $6.8 million for a regional project that connects several mobile home parks in Thermal and Oasis to schools, transit, and other community amenities and resources.



Coachella Valley Association of Governments Active Transportation Plan

The Active Transportation Plan was adopted in 2016 and outlines regional improvements and plans for neighborhood electric vehicles (NEVs), biking and walking. The Active Transportation Plan includes best practices for all of CVAG's member agencies to adopt, such as sidewalk design guidelines. The Active Transportation Plan also outlines regional projects, including transit stops and CV Link, and how local agencies can build on the benefits of these projects.



City of Coachella's Entertainment Commercial District Vision Plan

The City of Coachella Entertainment Commercial District Vision Plan was adopted in 2006 to guide development of the Entertainment Commercial (CE) District (see Figure 3-1). The goal of the vision plan is to create a major regional destination, including commercial and residential development, which benefits the existing residents by creating a variety of jobs and range of housing choices. The vision plan also aims to bring tax revenue to the City, thereby improving City services to the existing community. The plan includes smart growth goals, land use designations, circulation plans, a sustainability framework and a description of needed implementation measures (City of Coachella 2006).

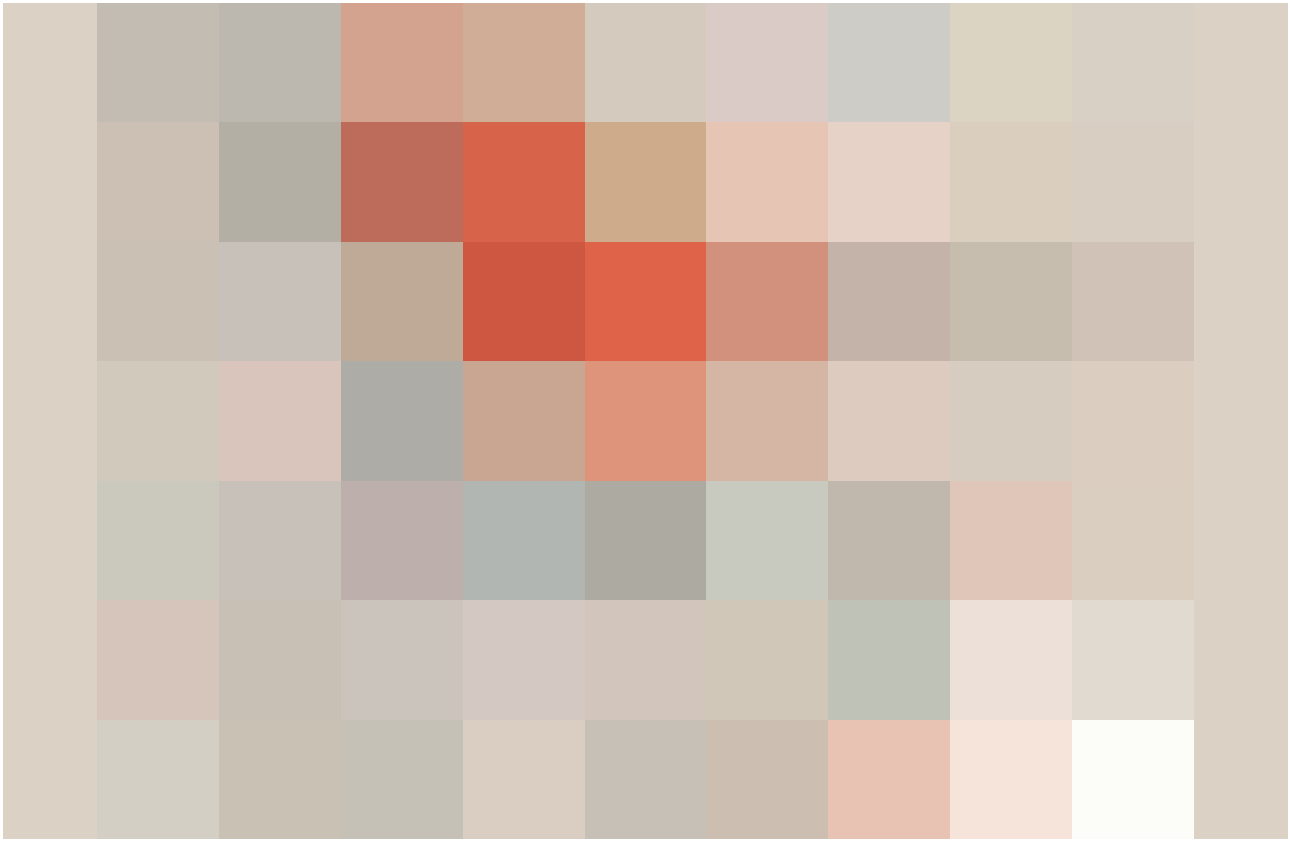
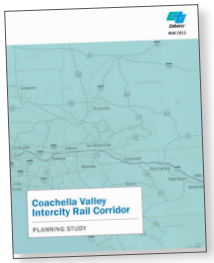


Figure 3-1 City of Coachella Entertainment Commercial District Vision Plan

Coachella Valley – San Gorgonio Pass Rail Corridor Service



The Riverside County Transportation Commission (RCTC) in coordination with the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is studying the feasibility of rail connecting Los Angeles and the Coachella Valley. The proposed rail line would travel from Los Angeles to Indio. The proposed project is currently in the preconstruction. RCTC, FRA and Caltrans have completed feasibility studies and programmatic environmental review is currently underway.



Compass Blueprint Strategic Framework & Priorities: A Recommendations Report for the City of Coachella

The Compass Blueprint Plan was developed by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) and City of Coachella to accommodate growth while providing for livability, mobility, prosperity and sustainability. The Blueprint Plan recommended guiding principles and implementation strategies to be included in the City's General Plan update.



Moving Mecca Forward

Moving Mecca Forward is a community vision plan to address quality of life in Mecca by focusing on health and safety needs of the community and making infrastructure improvements. Moving Mecca Forward was built on community charrettes hosted in 2008 to create a vision for the community of Mecca. The plan outlines the community's primary challenges, guiding principles and implementation strategies (Opticos Design Inc. 2008).



Sunline Transit Agency Strategic Plan

Sunline Transit Agency is in the process of redesigning its transit system. This redesign will include streamlining routes, increasing frequency, and the creation of more flexible demand-response services to meet the needs of the Valley residents. This redesign may result in new locations meeting the transit requirements for grant funding and redesigning projects to accommodate and support flexible transit systems.

Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS)

The RTP/SCS is a long-term vision and investment framework for Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, and Imperial counties. The plan's purpose is to further integrated regional development patterns and improve the transportation networks within the region. An RTP/SCS is also meant to meet GHG reduction targets for passenger and light/medium duty vehicles. A few goals of the RTP include:

- Maximize mobility and accessibility for all people and goods in the region
- Ensure travel safety and reliability for all people and goods in the region
- Preserve and ensure a sustainable regional transportation system
- Protect the environment and health for our residents by improving air quality and encouraging active transportation
- Actively encourage and create incentives for energy efficiency
- Encourage land use and growth patterns that facilitate transit and active transportation

SCAG is expected to complete an update to their RTP/SCS for 2020. The plan is known as ConnectSoCal.



Future Plans

The following plans were in development at the time the Action Plan was adopted. They were not analyzed as part of this Action Plan, but should be used to evaluate future projects as applicable.

Eastern Coachella Valley Water Master Supply Project

The Eastern Coachella Valley Water Master Supply Plan (ECVWMSP) is currently being developed to address the drinking water need in the region. The plan has identified 83 private domestic wells, state small water systems, and community water systems that are vulnerable to groundwater contamination and not a reliable source of drinking water.

Eastern Coachella Valley Sanitation Prioritization Plan

Similar to the ECVWMSP, the Coachella Valley Water District is also in the process of developing a master plan that identifies the sanitation needs of the eastern Coachella Valley. Riverside County, CVWD, and local non profit organizations are collaborating on this process to ensure accurate representation and prioritization to extend sanitation services to the most vulnerable communities.

Neighborhood Mobility Plan for Mecca and North Shore

Body text:A Regional and Neighborhood Mobility Plan for the communities of Mecca and North Shore is expected to be complete in 2020. Once complete, it will be merged with the Neighborhood Mobility Plan for the Communities of Thermal and Oasis to create a regional active transportation and mobility plan for the entire eastern Coachella Valley.



Climate Themes and Model Policies

This section evaluates the current local plans outlined above in their ability to promote climate adaptation, and reduction of greenhouse gasses, and to provide equitable access to housing. Each theme is explored in detail alongside a synthesis of effective local policies that align with each theme. A policy is considered effective if it helps implement a broader community vision, is easily interpreted and is measurable.

CLIMATE ADAPTATION

The eastern Coachella Valley faces three major hazards as a result of climate change: extreme heat, increased air pollution and flooding.

Extreme Heat

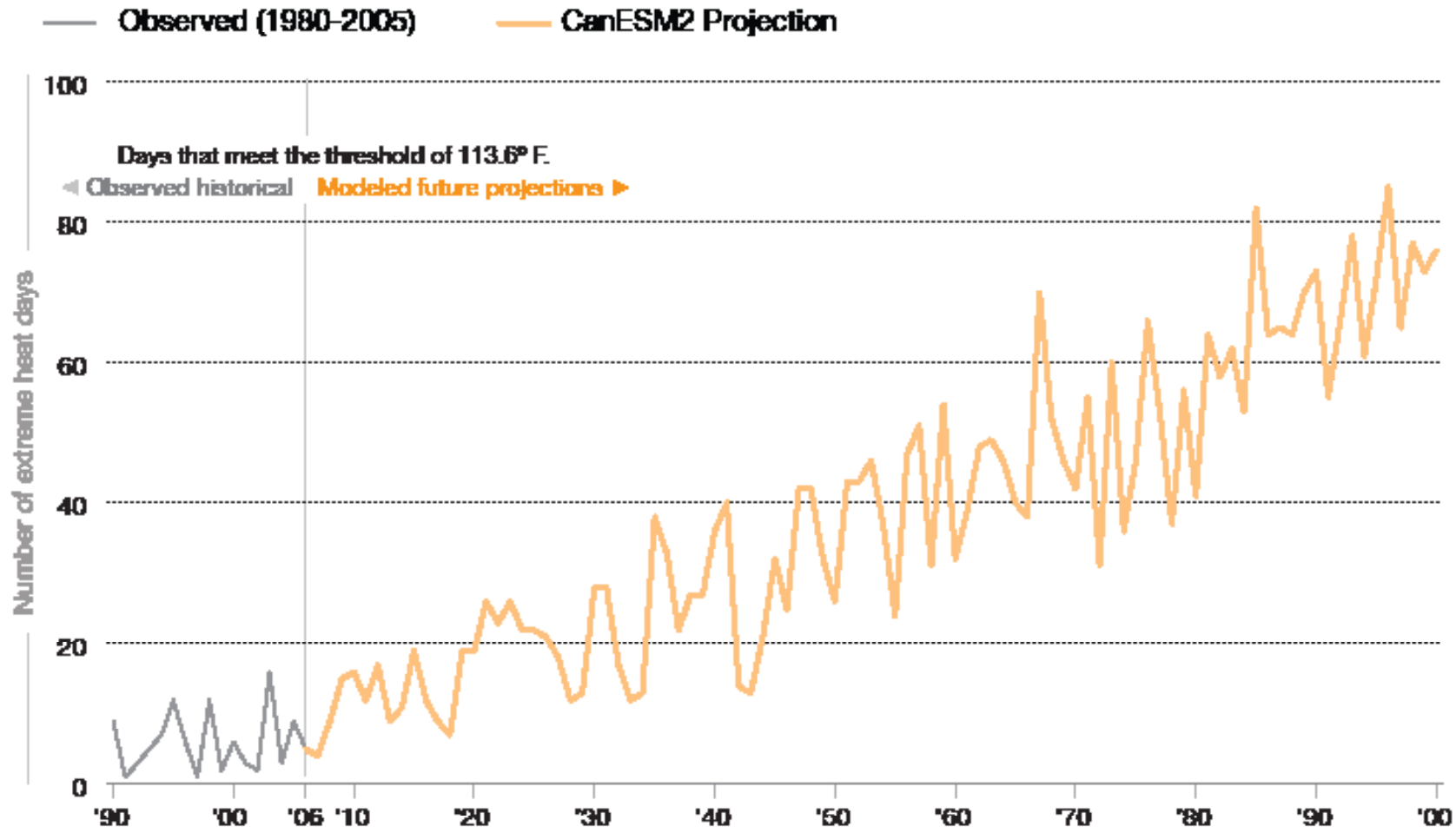
The eastern Coachella Valley is already known for its extreme summer temperatures, which will become more extreme as climate change affects the region. Currently, The eastern Coachella Valley experiences on average six extreme heat days a year. In 2040, the eastern Coachella Valley is expected to have 36 extreme heat days (**see Figure 3-2**). An increase in extreme heat days will most profoundly affect older adults, young children, outdoor workers and people who do not have access to reliable air conditioning. Similarly, the lack of proper weatherization can be problematic for residents during the winter months. Effective extreme heat policies will reduce urban heat by increasing trees and shade, decreasing large asphalt areas that absorb heat, improve weatherization and energy efficiency of homes and other buildings, reduce costs associated with cooling, and improving access to air conditioning on extreme heat days. Many urban heat strategies also result in carbon capture and energy reduction which also reduce GHGs.

Extreme Heat Day

An extreme heat day in the eastern Coachella Valley is a day above **113.6 F°.** (Cal-Adapt 2019)

Average number of extreme heat days in Coachella Valley

Extreme heat days and prolonged heat waves are forecasted to become regular occurrences in the Coachella Valley in the next 20 years. These heat events will disproportionaly effect the elderly and those without access to air conditioning.



Source: Scripps Institution Of Oceanography - University of California, San Diego, University of Colorado, Boulder, cal-adapt.org



Snapshot of Effective Local Policy

City of Coachella General Plan and Climate Action Plan

Policy 1.11: Urban forest. Protect the City's healthy trees and plant new ones to provide shade, increase carbon sequestration and purify the air.

Policy 7.8: Work with the City's emergency response team and community action partnership of Riverside County to expand access to the drop-in cooling centers for people vulnerable to high heat days. This should also include organizing a transportation-assistance program for individuals without access to vehicles, develop a robust heat warning system and provide up-to-date information to residents about cooling center locations and the health risks of extreme heat.

Policy 5.3: Community gardens. Identify and prioritize locations to create a network of community gardens throughout Coachella with the long-term goal of providing sufficient garden spaces for residents to increase access to nutritional foods.

Policy 5.13: Design and build Neighborhoods to provide trees on both sides of at least 60% of new and existing streets within the project and on the project's side of bordering streets, between the vehicle travel way and walkway at intervals averaging no more than 50 feet (excluding driveways and utility vaults).

Riverside County General Plan and Climate Action Plan

Policy 16.6 Assist public buildings and institutions in converting asphalt to greenspace to address the heat island effect.

Increased Air Pollution

Higher temperatures from climate change can also decrease air quality in two key ways. First, longer warm seasons can also lead to longer pollen seasons. Secondly, ground level ozone, a harmful air pollutant, is created when sunlight and tailpipe emissions meet and cause a chemical reaction. As a result, increased heat and sunlight can lead to an increase in ground level ozone. Both pollen and ozone can make it harder to breathe[1] and increase hospital admissions for asthma (CDC 2019). Communities in the eastern Coachella Valley are already burdened by poor air quality from the dust blown off the Salton Sea floor, and many children currently miss school as a result of asthma.

Air quality can be improved locally by using trees as a buffer between polluted air and dust, as well as providing a natural air filter. Air quality can also be improved by reducing car trips; as a result, each policy associated with reduction of vehicle miles traveled will also benefit air quality.

Snapshot of Effective Local Policy

City of Coachella General Plan and Climate Action Plan

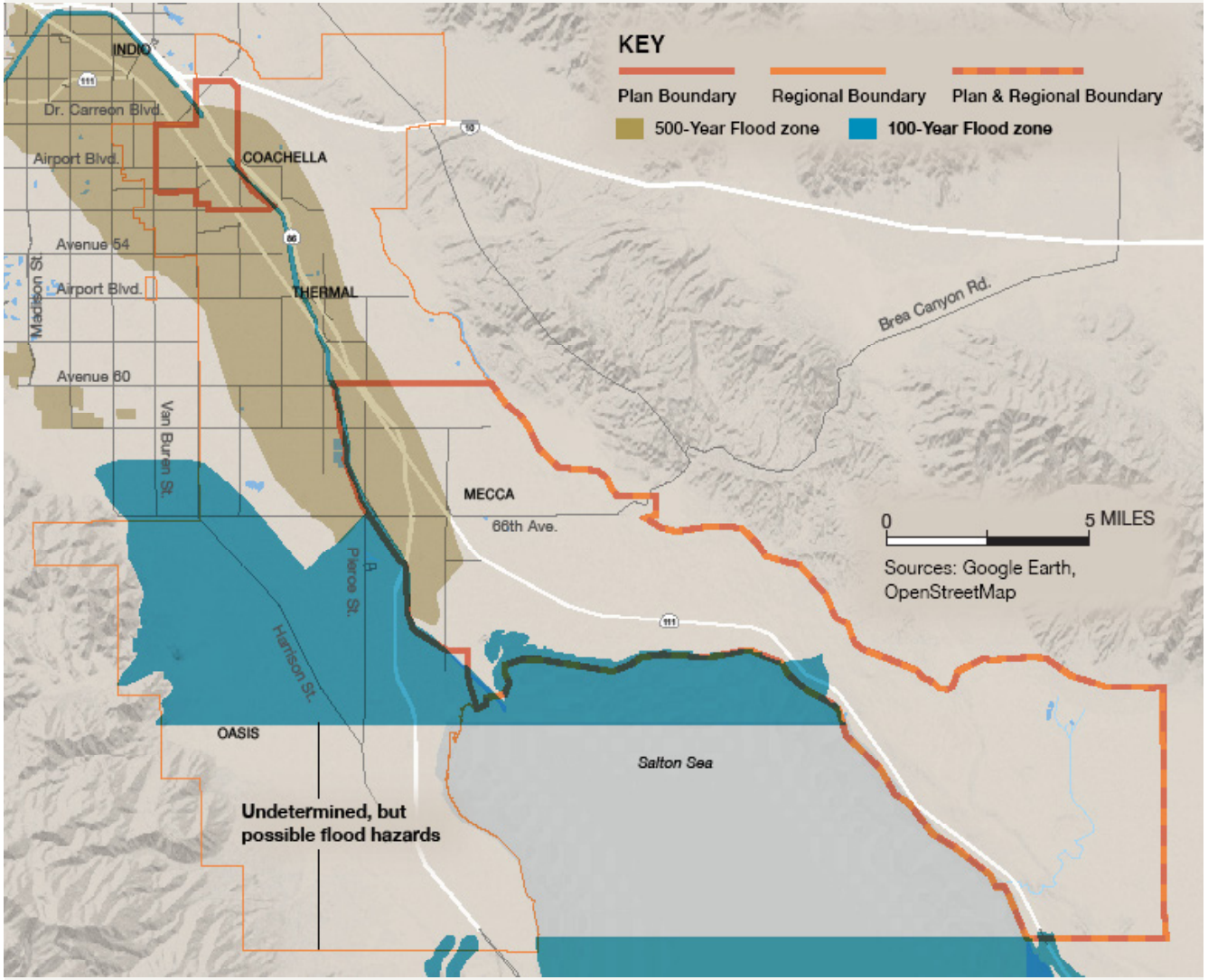
Policy 13.4: Seek new park locations that will serve residential areas that are more than a quarter mile from an existing or planned park or separated from an existing or planned park by a street that consists of four or more travel lanes.

Policy 2.17 Establish parks and open space as allowed uses within all General Plan Designations.



[1] In response to a recent increase extreme heat days as a result of climate change, the South Coast Air Quality Management District is requesting the EPA to designate the Coachella Valley as extreme nonattainment for ozone to allow more time to meet air quality standards

Figure 3-3. Flood Zones



Flooding

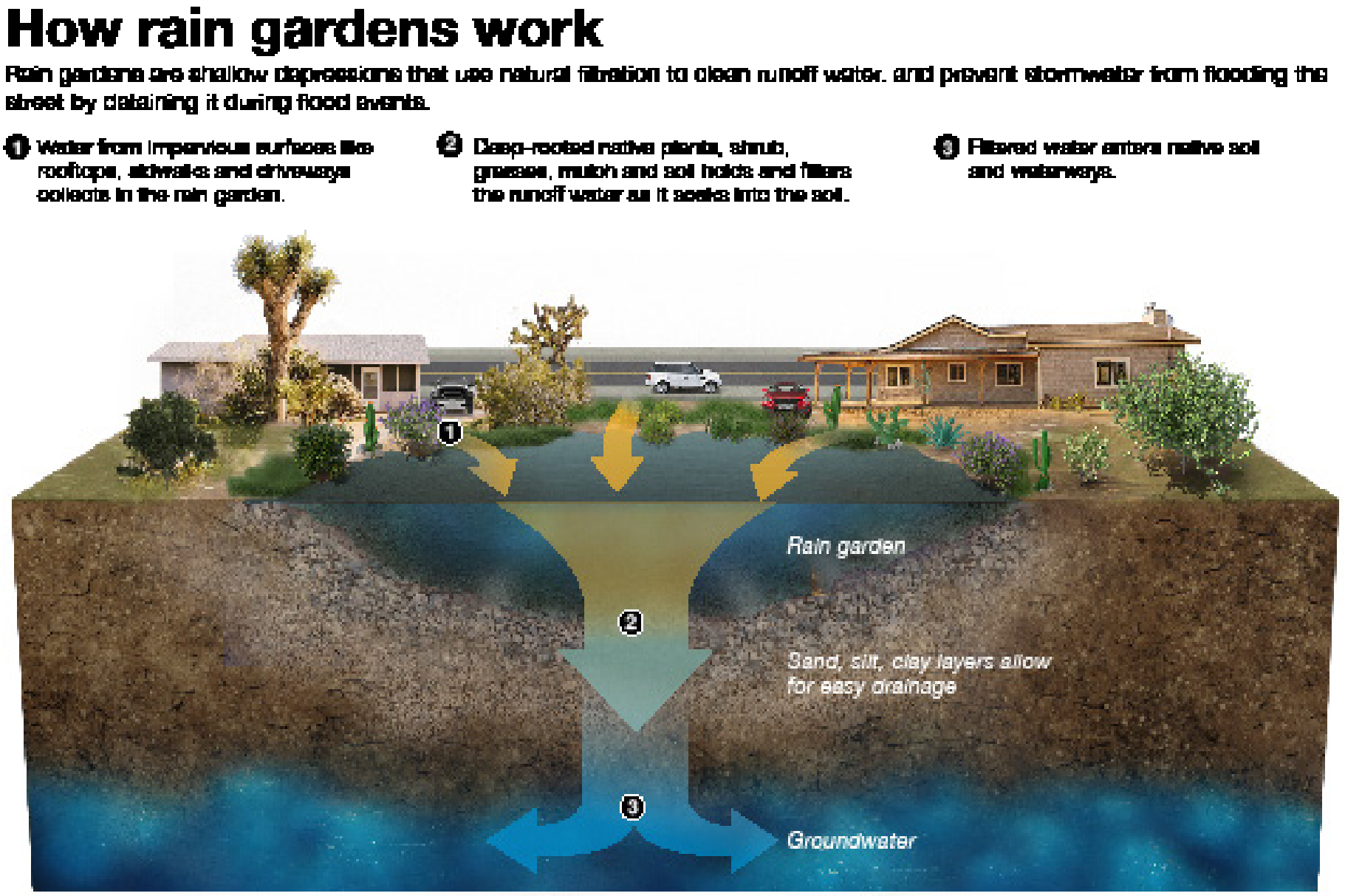
Much of the eastern Coachella Valley is within the 100- and 500-year flood plain (**see Figure 3-3**) and experiences flooding regularly as a result of limited stormwater infrastructure in eastern Coachella Valley communities. In 2018, flooding lead to severe damage of a community park. As rain becomes more intense and less predictable as a result of climate change, flooding events will become more extreme and more frequent. Model policies will include reducing impervious surfaces and replacing them with greenspace or bio-retention areas (**see Figure 3-4**) and ensuring adequate stormwater and flood protection infrastructure.

Snapshot of Effective Local Policy

Riverside County General Plan and Climate Action Plan

Policy 16.6 Assist public buildings and institutions in converting asphalt to greenspace to address the heat island effect.

Figure 3-4. Bioswale





Snapshot of Effective Local Policies

CVAG Action Transportation Plan

Objective D of Goal 1: Provide short- and long-term bicycle parking in employment and commercial areas, in multifamily housing, at schools and at recreation and transit facilities.

Objective F of Goal 1: Develop and implement education and encouragement plans aimed at youth, adult cyclists, pedestrians and motorists. Increase public awareness of the benefits of bicycling and of available resources and facilities.

Riverside County General Plan/Climate Action Plan

Policy C 1.2: Support development of a variety of transportation options for major employment and activity centers including direct access to transit routes, primary arterial highways, bikeways, park-n-ride facilities and pedestrian facilities.

REDUCTION OF GREENHOUSE GASES

California's aggressive GHG reduction goals are often reflected in the types of grants available to communities. Grant projects often require applicants to quantify GHG reduction from project design features such as decreased driving, decreased energy demand and increased greenery. The fundamental policy implications of these reductions are outlined below.

Reduction of Vehicle Miles Traveled

The largest source of GHGs and air pollution in California is transportation. Policies that lead to reduced vehicle miles traveled (VMTs) for passenger vehicles can reduce GHGs, improve local air quality, create healthier communities where people have access to transit and / or bike and walk to daily errands and save community members money by allowing them to buy less gas or give up their cars completely. The most effective ways to reduce VMTs include:

- Creating compact communities with a mix of uses so people can travel to errands and other things via walking or biking.
- Increasing pedestrian and bicycle safety, providing bike parking and bike shares and unbundling parking spaces from apartment rentals.
- Increasing and improving transit options including both flexible and fixed route options.



Energy

High energy use increases demand on non-renewable energy and increases cost for low-income households who often live in older homes and apartments. Older buildings often lack energy efficient appliances, quality insulation and high-efficiency lighting. These inefficiencies can lead to disproportionately higher utility bills compared to households in higher quality housing and could potentially lead to households not using air conditioning during dangerous heat waves or getting their utilities shut off if they are unable to pay these higher utility costs. The most effective energy saving policies include providing solar panels on affordable housing, increasing and improving transit options including both flexible and fixed route options, retrofitting existing houses for energy efficiency, placing trees near buildings for shade and educating local residents on energy reduction at home and work.

Carbon Capture

Carbon dioxide (CO2) is the most common GHG and is removed from the air by vegetation. New trees can also reduce the urban heat island effect by providing shade, reducing thermal bridge, filtering pollutants from cars and cleaning the air, while enhancing how a community looks and feels. There are many ways to calculate the benefits of trees, some of which must be used when applying for grant funding (see Chapter 6 [Technical Guidance] for details on how to calculate the GHG reduction of carbon capture).

Snapshot of Effective Local Policy

Coachella General Plan/Climate Action Plan

Policy 1.6: Seek out and promote alternative building types that are more sensitive to the arid environment found in the Coachella Valley.

Courtyard housing and commercial buildings can be designed to provide microclimates that are usable year round, reducing the need for mechanically cooled spaces and reducing energy consumption.

Policy 2.2: Passive solar design. Require new buildings to incorporate energy efficient building and site design strategies for the desert environment that include appropriate solar orientation, thermal mass, use of natural daylight and ventilation and shading.

Policy 2.9: Energy-efficient street lighting. Implement a program to install the latest energy efficient technologies for street and parking lot lights to meet City and state standards.

Policy 4.5: Heat island reductions. Require heat island reduction strategies in new developments such as light-colored cool roofs, light-colored paving, permeable paving, right-sized parking requirements, water efficient vegetative cover and planting, substantial tree canopy coverage, south and west side water-efficient tree planting and shaded asphalt paving.

Riverside General Plan/Climate Action Plan

AQ 5.4: Encourage the incorporation of energy-efficient design elements, including appropriate site orientation and the use of shade and windbreak trees to reduce fuel consumption for heating and cooling.

AQ 4.3: Require centrally heated facilities to utilize automated time clocks or occupant sensors to control heating where feasible.

Policy 2.1g Through the Home Enhancement Program assist lower income homeowners fix or repair exterior problems to their homes such as minor roofing, broken/missing windows, exterior paint, etc. Funding may be used to eliminate health and safety issues, make the home more energy-efficient, and undertake eligible exterior improvements."

AFFORDABLEHOUSING

Adequate supplies of high-quality affordable housing and climate resiliency are inextricably linked. Any efforts to address housing demand will fall short over time unless they simultaneously address climate impacts and specific housing needs of the community. Adding to the housing stock in ways that are climate-resilient can help reduce energy and reduce transportation-related pollution, thus slowing the effects of climate change and increasing resiliency to climate impacts, including extreme heat, while reducing economic burdens for residents.

Affordable housing grants focus on providing a home and community that is attainable to all residents. This not only includes the cost of rent or a mortgage, but also the cost of transportation and utilities. Infill development can support low-carbon and affordable lifestyles by creating housing near transit and daily needs that does not require residents to own a car. Car-shares, including CalVans programs, and reduced parking standards can also reduce the cost of housing, as more of the site can be used for housing and residents do not need to pay for parking spaces they may not utilize.



Snapshot of Effective Local Policies

Coachella General Plan/Climate Action Plan

Policy 9.7 Unbundled parking. Allow and encourage developers of residential, mixed-use and multi-tenant commercial projects to unbundle parking costs from unit sale and rental costs in denser, mixed-use areas to give tenants and owners the opportunity to save money by using fewer parking spaces.

Eastern Coachella Valley Area Plan

Policy 3.13 Highest Density Residential (HHDR) development should be planned to accommodate a variety of housing types and styles that are accessible to, and meet the needs of a range of lifestyles, physical abilities and income levels.

Displacement Avoidance

Renters and low-income communities can be displaced and priced out of their neighborhoods as a result of improvements such as parks and transportation investments meant to serve them. Communities and projects that adopt policies in advance of considering improvements help ensure local residents can remain in their homes and neighborhoods after projects are complete. Additionally, the Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) program includes six categories of displacement avoidance strategies, described below:

1. **Production of affordable housing: these policies aim to build affordable housing through increased density, inclusionary zoning and funding opportunities.**
2. **Preservation of affordable housing: these policies aim to protect existing affordable housing units from increased rental prices and destruction for market-rate redevelopment.**
3. **Tenant protections and support: these policies aim to empower renters to obtain and remain in housing.**
4. **Neighborhood stabilization and wealth building: these policies aim to create jobs for local residents and support new business created by local residences.**
5. **Protections for small businesses: these policies aim to promote the viability of local small business.**
6. **Business stabilization and wealth buildings: these policies aim to enhance the long-term viability of the local economy (CSGC 2017).**



Snapshot of Effective Local Policies

Coachella General Plan/Climate Action Plan

Policy 2.13 Housing Displacement. Require a Health Impact Assessment for any development that causes residential displacement for both established and informal housing within the City and Sphere of Influence.

Policy 7.3 Displacement Prevention. Investigate the establishment of procedures to prevent the displacement of lower-income residents from assisted housing units that may convert to market-rate housing in the future.

Supporting Community Infrastructure

As a rural and agricultural region, the eastern Coachella Valley has a very limited supply of supporting infrastructure that complements community development. The primary infrastructure deficiency in the region is for drinking water and wastewater. Residents in mobile home parks especially, rely on domestic wells, community water systems and septic systems for these services. These pose high threats to public health and the resiliency and sustainability of communities."

Key Findings

The eastern Coachella Valley has a strong planning foundation that can be built upon to leverage grant funding to support climate resiliency projects. However, since the eastern Coachella Valley is rural and less burdened by high levels of traffic and industrial sites than more metropolitan communities, creating a compelling narrative will be essential in winning funding from the state. The eastern Coachella Valley would also benefit from increased incentives to create denser development, as the abundance of available land in the region does not create the same economic incentives to build up as other competitive urban regions of the state Grant applications should focus on the unique pollution sources such as pesticides, Salton Sea contamination, and mobile sources from the railroad and heavy international truck traffic on Highway 86, and community vulnerabilities, such as extremely limited park space.

It will be important to design projects that are resilient to the most pressing local climate change impacts. An important next step in achieving this goal is to strengthen and augment existing policy to more comprehensively address climate change and establish a clear path for implementation. How to achieve this is presented in detail in Chapter 5 (Plan and Policy Gap Analysis) alongside new policies that will address disruptive and emerging trends (see Chapter 4 [Disruptive and Emerging Trends]) that are important to the issue of climate change.

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4

Disruptive and Emerging Trends

This chapter explores new technology and policy ideas that, through effective regulation, implementation and stewardship can help the region achieve the three major goals of the Eastern Coachella Action Plan for Climate Resilience (Action Plan): **increase climate resilience, reduce greenhouse gases** (GHGs) and **provide equitable access to housing**.

By analyzing and including these trends in the Action Plan, the region will be able to leverage these trends to direct the future of the region.



Climate Adaptation

Communities can promote nature in urbanized environments through a variety of environmental policies. These policies can include adding trees and agriculture to a developed area or protecting existing open lands on a community's borders. Natural elements in an urban environment can help reduce the outdoor air temperature and clean the air, protecting residents from extreme heat and increased air pollution, while improving the quality of life. Preserving natural elements and agriculture land on the edges of development can keep people separated from common farm nuisances (such as dust) and prevent agricultural land that currently serves as flood control from being converted. Additionally, these policies can also help capture carbon dioxide (CO_2) by preserving and promoting plant life. Carbon capture is an essential component for the AHSC, Sustainable Agricultural Lands Conservation Program, Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) Program and Urban Greening Grants.



URBAN GREENING

Urban Forestry

Trees in a city can provide shade, reduce heat, filter polluted air, manage stormwater and sequester CO_2—often all at a lower cost than manmade infrastructure. Communities can require projects to provide a certain number of trees or canopy cover. Communities can also require the preservation of existing trees, encourage the use of native trees or provide trees where they will have more community benefit, such as in a park (APA 2012a). Urban forestry can also be used to improve public health and adapt to climate change by making walking and biking more enjoyable, reduce energy demand by providing shade to buildings and provide food (APA 2016). The TCC Program rewards the use of high-carbon capture trees (refer to Chapter 5 [Plan and Policy Gap Analysis]).

Urban Agriculture

Urban agriculture can provide low-cost, healthy food, increase open space in urban environments, educate the community and support economic development strategies. Urban agriculture is often vegetable gardens on vacant lots, but it can also include tending fruit trees and keeping farm animals such as chickens. Communities can encourage urban agriculture by reducing taxes on land used for urban agriculture, allowing food crops between the sidewalk and road, proving rooftop garden space in multifamily developments, adopting standards for greenhouses, allowing urban livestock and allowing accessory sale and distribution of food (APA 2019).



First and Last Mile

First and last mile problems occur when people do not feel like they can access bus or other transit stops. This can be because they live or work beyond biking or walking distance from the nearest transit stop or if they feel it is unsafe or unpleasant to walk or bike to the stop. First and last mile problems in the eastern Coachella Valley are especially pronounced in the summer, when extreme heat can most affect active commuters.

Reduction of Greenhouse Gasses

Transportation has been revolutionized by smart phones and the anticipated arrival of autonomous vehicles. These technologies have had mixed results in communities, as they can decrease mass transit ridership, increase car trips, but can also solve **"first and last mile"** problems. Communities need to prepare for these changes so that these opportunities expand access for a broad range of community members, improve mobility within the community as a whole and contribute to a more sustainable transportation system.

SunLine TNC

SunLine Transit Agency is currently developing a smartphone app that will operate as a valleywide TNC. The app will service areas surrounding transit stops, to help people reach destinations that do not have a stop within walking or biking distance.

Sacramento

In Sacramento, three public housing projects were given eight-car fleets of electric **Zipcars** under a grant from the California Air Resources Board. Residents can apply for access to the cars, which allows them to use the car for 3-hour windows three times a week. The cars allow residents to get to job interviews and doctors' appointments where transit service may not be reliable (Chabria 2017).

Transportation Network Companies

Transportation network companies (TNCs), also called ride-hailing services, are companies like Uber and Lyft that provide on-demand rides for passengers with mobile apps or websites. TNCs tend to increase demand for curb space but decrease the demand for parking. TNCs can lead to fewer people using mass transit but are generally more expensive than bus service. TNCs are often private companies employing freelance drivers, but transit agencies can create their own TNCs with professional drivers. A transit TNC could make taking the bus more feasible in rural areas, by providing rides between peoples destinationss and nearest bus stop when they are beyond walking distance. TNCs can also reduce GHGs if they use electric or low emitting vehicles.

Autonomous Vehicles

Autonomous vehicles (AVs) are vehicles that are capable of driving with limited or no human involvement. There are six levels of autonomy, which range from warnings to the human driver and momentary interventions to a fully automated machine that requires no human involvement to operate. Many new cars include some level of automation, such as self-parking. But completely self-driving cars (AVs) are not restricted in California under current law. If all cars were to become AVs, they could operate as driverless taxis and decrease the demand for personal car ownership, parking and mass transit. However, if used as zero- or single-occupancy transportation, AVs have the potential to increase traffic, energy use and emissions. Communities can prepare for AVs by adapting transportation demand management principles to AVs, using a mix of incentives and disincentives to encourage shared use of AVs and discourage AVs with no passengers.

Ride Sharing Programs

In rural and urban areas alike cooperative ride sharing programs - increasingly reliant on all electric vehicles - are increasing access to jobs, schools, and services while also creating economic development opportunities. Several programs throughout the staate, including Van y Vienen in Fresno County employ residents as drivers who use all-electric vehicles to transport their neighbors to work as well as to grocery stores, doctors appointments, and county services. Several communities are replicating modified versions of this model and it is especially effective in rural areas. A community based electric vehicle ride-share could be developed as a regional program using Local Transit Operations Program (LCTOP) funds.

Car Sharing Services

Car sharing services are services that allow consumers access to the use of a vehicle without owning a personal car. Car sharing services typically charge a monthly or yearly membership fee and an hourly rate for access to its shared vehicle fleet. Car sharing can also be provided to an apartment development, free of charge to residents, as a transportation amenity. Car sharing can spread out the cost of owning a car across multiple families. Car sharing can help people who choose to take the bus or a carpool to work by providing a low-cost way to use a car for emergencies or to run errands that require a car. Cities can promote car sharing by offering to reduce parking requirements if the development offers a free or reduced-cost car sharing service or by providing a car sharing service sponsored by the local government.

Microtransit

Microtransit is defined as a privately operated transit system, which in many cases mirrors the operations of public transit agencies along select routes. This can include large companies providing shuttles for their employees or large events providing shuttles for attendees. In the eastern Coachella Valley, CalVans administers a microtransit service by providing vans for agricultural workers to carpool to work. Microtransit operators can be highly flexible, tailoring their operations to match short-term or long-term changes in travel behavior. Communities can encourage microtransit through advertisement and creating rules for employers to encourage ridership (such as offering free rides). Another model of microtransit that may be relevant to the region would be a small fixed route bus that stops at common destinations within the eastern Coachella Valley including stores, schools, and connects residents to transit centers in Coachella and Indio.



Bike and Scooter Sharing Services

Bike sharing services are companies that operate like car sharing services, in that consumers can rent from a shared bicycle fleet. Bike sharing services typically do not charge a monthly membership fee and can be either docked (at set stations where one picks up and drops off a bike) or dockless (bikes are picked up wherever the last user dropped them off).

E-scooters and e-bikes are powered by an electric motor to propel riders along streets and up hills. Ebikes can travel up to 20 mph and e-scooters have a top speed of 15 mph. In the United States, ebike and e-scooter sharing services are typically dockless, and have expanded rapidly since the first launch of e-bike service in 2017 and e-scooter service in 2018.

Local governments can promote bike and scooter sharing services by allowing them to operate in their communities, designating areas appropriate for leaving dockless bikes and scooters and advertising them on mass transit and providing bike parking at stops. Shared bikes and scooters have caused blight issues in large cities since their introduction. Users have left bikes and scooters in the public right-of-way blocking sidewalks and ramps. Local governments will need to work with the shared mobility services to fund enforcement or redesign the services to address this growing problem. Additionally, safety concerns around e-bikes and e-scooters can be addressed by providing rider education on how and where to ride, advertising free helmets from the e-bike and e-scooter companies and providing helmet lockers at mass transit stops.

AGRICULTURAL PRESERVATION

Agricultural Protection Zoning

Agricultural protection zoning (APZ) is a zoning designation that can be used to designate land that is used for farming and reduces the amount of non-farm residential development. APZs can also limit the ability for farms to be subdivided (broken up) and require setbacks from non-farming development. APZs can limit conflicts between farm and non-farm land uses and prevent farms from being converted to residential uses (APA 2012b). Agriculture is both an important economic engine and carbon sink in the ECV and is a unique and important opportunity.

Urban Growth Boundaries

Urban growth boundaries (UGBs) are areas intended for future urban expansion. UGBs outline where urban services are expanded to and where land is zoned for development. Land outside of a UGB is generally zoned for green space or agriculture production. A UGB can establish a framework for which land is appropriate for development and which land should be maintained as natural lands for aesthetic preservation, agricultural production, carbon sequestration and other climate benefits (APA 2012b).

In California, each city has a "sphere of influence" that limits the planning boundaries of a city beyond its borders; however, unlike UGBs, spheres of influence are determined by outside commissions and not the communities themselves. UGBs can be established by the communities, both inside and outside city limits, to fine-tune where growth should occur based on a wide variety of community goals. Urban growth boundaries are also influenced by conservation plans, such as the Coachella Valley MSHCP (Multiple, Species Habitat Conservation Plan).



Expanding Access to Agricultural Opportunities

Agricultural protection zoning (APZ) is a zoning designation that can be used to designate land that is used for farming and reduces the amount of non-farm residential development. APZs can also limit the ability for farms to be subdivided (broken up) and require setbacks from non-farming development. APZs can limit conflicts between farm and nonfarm land uses and prevent farms from being converted to residential uses (APA 2012b). Agriculture is both an important economic engine and carbon sink in the ECV and is a unique and important opportunity.



Equitable Access to Housing

Local governments have many policy tools that can help guide the development of more affordable housing. These policy options include having developers pay for it through inclusionary zoning (IZ) ordinances; allowing developers to build more units if they provide affordable housing though density bonuses; allowing smaller, more affordable micro-units; and helping renters stay in their homes through tenant protections. Each of these policies can also bolster an Affordable Housing Sustainable Communities Program (AHSC) grant application and allow for more flexibility in its implementation.

Important terms in affordable housing:

Affordable housing: Housing is considered affordable if a family or individual is paying less than 30% of their income toward housing cost.

Naturally affordable: Naturally affordable housing is housing that is built to cost less in the open market. This could be building smaller homes, apartments or micro-units with shared kitchens, which cost less to rent or buy than large single-family homes or luxury apartments.

Income-restricted or subsidized housing: Subsidized housing refers to when a renter finds a home on the open market and pays the portion of the rent they can afford, while the remainder of rent is paid through a subsidized housing voucher. Generally, only people with lower incomes can qualify for these programs, which is why they are sometimes called income-restricted programs (Layfield 2019).

How to write an inclusionary housing ordinance:

Inclusionary housing ordinances have two major components: program structure and requirements.

Program Structure: Most inclusionary housing ordinances are mandatory and require all large residential projects in a community to provide affordable housing on site. This strategy ensures that affordable units will be built across a community and not isolated in one area. Other ordinances charge developments (residential and/or commercial) a housing impact fee to fund affordable housing elsewhere in the community; although, many cities are moving away from the practice of allowing an in-lieu payment, particularly near major transit stops, as opportunities to build affordable housing in transit rich areas are declining. Communities may require a higher percentage of affordable housing in more expensive neighborhoods or near public transit stops where the need is greatest. By writing an ordinance to ensure that affordable housing is spread throughout a community, communities enable people living in this subsidized housing to receive more equitable access to other services such as schools, parks and jobs.

Requirements: The requirements of a program should outline the set-aside percentage, income target, design standards and preservation of affordability. The set-aside percentage is how many units in a development would be required to be affordable. The most common set-aside percentage is 15%; however, many communities require higher depending on their needs. Income targeting allows communities to design ordinances to fund affordable housing for a range of people, from super-low-income to moderate-income/work-force housing. Design standards ensure that the affordable units built meet certain quality standards. Some ordinances require the same standard of quality in affordable housing as for market-rate housing, while others require functional equivalents. A functional equivalent refers to units that are required to have the same features, but that do not need to be identical. For example, both units may have dishwashers, but the market-rate unit may have a higher-end model. Finally, inclusionary housing ordinance requirements should outline how long the units should stay affordable, which is commonly between 30 and 99 years (Grounded Solutions Network 2019).

Inclusionary Zoning

Communities can increase affordable housing stock by adopting IZ ordinances. IZ ordinances require housing developments to provide affordable housing in the development or pay a fee. IZ ordinances usually only apply to larger development projects. The inclusion of affordable housing within a project can produce affordable units in desirable neighborhoods with amenities available nearby. IZ ordinances can also be used to build workforce, or middle-income, housing. This income bracket is important because middle-income families are not eligible for most affordable housing programs—such as vouchers—but can still find market-rate housing out of reach (Schneider 2018).

Density Bonus

Density bonuses allow developments to build projects larger than would be allowed under the zoning ordinance by providing benefits to the community. Benefits to the community can include affordable housing, childcare, senior housing, or other amenities. California law requires that local governments offer some form of density bonus. Jurisdictions may adopt more generous density bonus standards than those mandated by the state, including additional incentives and desired amenities, such as recreational space, depending on the needs and priorities of the community (Meyers Nave 2017).



Micro-Units

Smaller units without full kitchens and bathrooms can be important forms of affordable housing. Formally referred to as single-room occupancy (SRO) units, these shared living spaces have been popularly rebranded as micro-units and are often marketed toward young adults. Micro-units generally range in size from less than 100 square feet to 300 square feet. All micro-units are naturally more affordable by sharing spaces such as bathrooms, kitchens and common areas; however, some micro-units may have half-baths and kitchenettes within the units.

Micro-units can serve the needs of young single adults who cannot afford standard apartments and benefit from the social experience of sharing spaces. Micro-units can also play an important part in a targeted affordable housing strategy for low-income and very-low-income community members. Many micro-unit operators are also required to provide a portion of their rooms to income-qualified tenants. Income requirements for micro-units often have a low end and a high end (i.e., tenants have to make enough, but not too much), which could result in displacement after a small rise in income. However, well-designed micro-unit policies provide important affordable housing for single people and couples without children (Wyatt 2013).

Micro-Unit Standards

The smallest unit that can be built in California is called an "efficiency unit" in state law. An efficiency unit can be as small as 150 square feet and may have partial kitchen or bathroom facilities ; however, local governments can adopt different standards for their communities needs. No more than two people are permitted to live in an efficiency unit (California Health and Safety Code, Section 17958.1).

Tenant Protections

Tenant protections are a series of local policies that promote stable, safe and affordable rental housing in a community. Tenant protections aim to reduce rental hikes, decrease evictions and prevent dangerous housing conditions. Policies can include:

1 **Minimum lease terms**, which prevent landlords from raising rent too often;

2. **Inspection programs**, which ensure safe and healthy living conditions in rental housing;

3. **Tenant–landlord mediation**, which promotes landlord and renter communication on issues such as rent increases, housing quality and other issues;

4. **Just cause eviction ordinances**, which ensure that tenants are evicted only for specific reasons, such as not paying rent or violating the lease agreement;

5. **Relocation assistance**, which requires landlords to provide relocation assistance to low-income renters after no-fault evictions;

6. **Rent stabilization**, which caps the amount rent can be increased each year – also known as "rent control" (Home for All 2019).

Strengthening Tenant Protections

The City of San Diego has proposed strengthening tenant protections with the following measures:

- Create a local ordinance that requires a 12-month notice to the City, local nonprofits and tenants' groups in the case of a triggering event such as opt out, expiration of affordability, or sale.
- Prohibit discrimination against Section 8 voucher holders, making it unlawful for landlords to refuse to accept voucher holders as tenants solely based on their source of income.
- Explore options for increasing relocation assistance for residents displaced by the conversion of an affordable property to market-rate. (City of San Diego 2017)

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Plan And Policy Gap Analysis

As outlined in Chapter 3 (Existing Plan Evaluation and Findings), the plans that govern the eastern Coachella Valley provide a base of climate adaptation and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission-reduction strategies; however, many of the policies included in the existing regional plans do not include clear and measurable implementation. This chapter builds on Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 (Disruptive and Emerging Trends) and provides a process and set of recommendations to strengthen the existing policies to address changing opportunities, changing technologies and shifting grant requirements.

Policies are organized by the three major themes: climate adaptation, GHG reduction and equitable access to housing. Each policy will also be linked to the grant(s) outlined in Chapter 1 (Introduction) that it best supports. The policy recommendations included in this chapter reflect the need to adapt to both a changing climate and changing legislative opportunities. This chapter is not meant to provide an exhaustive set of policy recommendations for each governing plan in the region; however, it does provide guidance for how to strengthen plans to achieve a more climate resilient region while readying the eastern Coachella Valley for grant funding.



Process For Achieving A More Resilient Planning Foundation

The process to fortify plans to be more climate resilient and competitive for a range of grant opportunities includes (a) reviewing each plan through the lens of climate change, (b) augmenting and/or modifying applicable policies and projects to ensure they are contributing to a more climate resilient region and (c) crafting policies to be clear and measurable, which is a fundamental requirement to qualify for most grant funding. This process is explored in more detail within each theme below.

Policy Recommendations

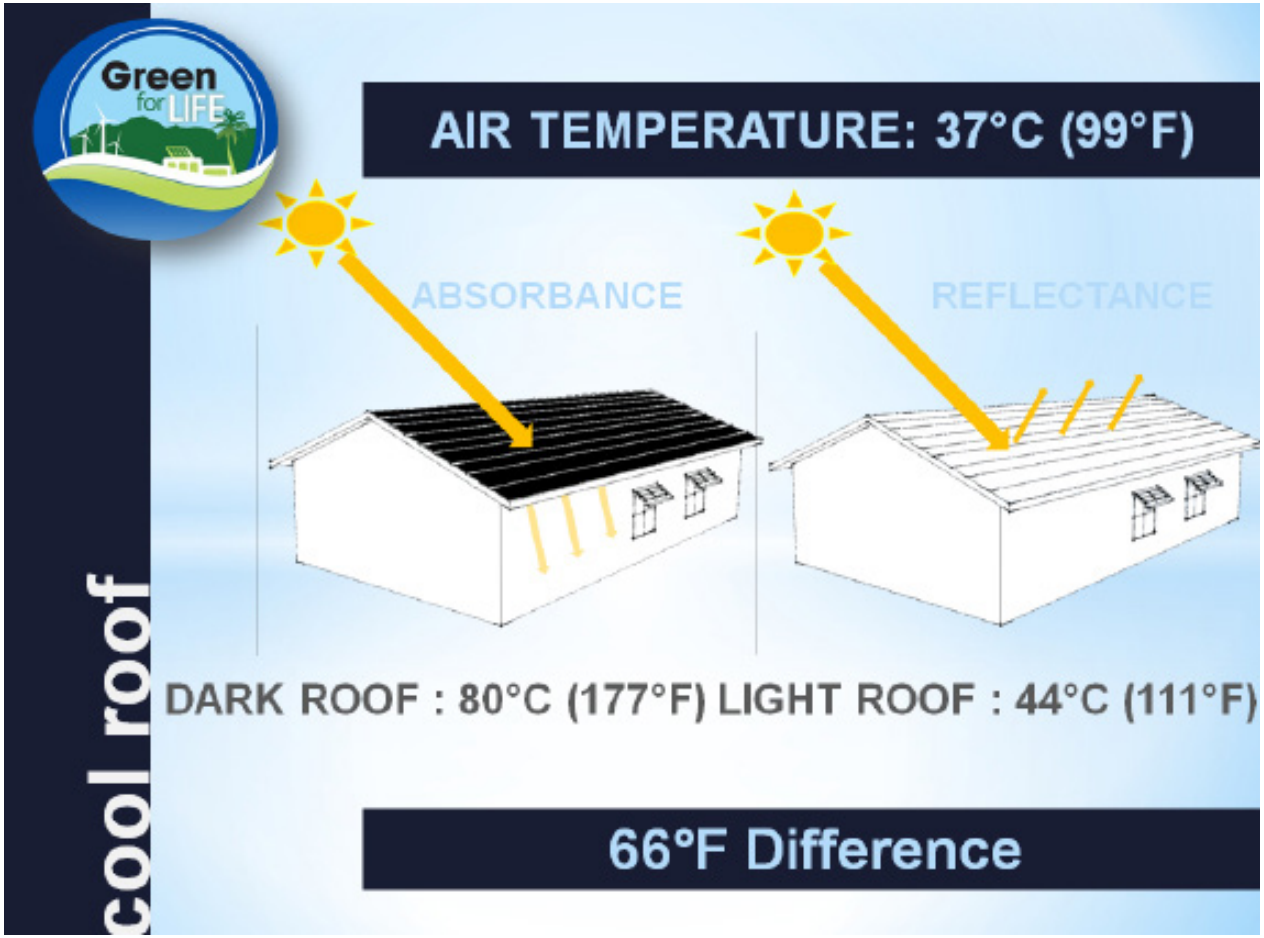
The following policy recommendations strengthen the existing plans to create a more resilient, sustainable, and equitable place.



CLIMATE ADAPTATION

As summarized in Chapter 3, the eastern Coachella Valley must prepare for and adapt to three major climate-related hazards: extreme heat, increased air pollution and increase in the frequency and severity of floods. Existing policies should be strengthened with the addition of more clear and quantifiable measures of success, which would help decision makers understand if a policy is working and provide data for grant writers to include in their application. Additionally, policy recommendations included in this chapter reflect the needs of the most vulnerable community members as identified in the community engagement process. In general, effective climate adaptation policy alters the built environment to buffer against potential environmental harms and achieve other community

Effective extreme heat policies will reduce urban heat by increasing trees and shade, decreasing large asphalt areas that absorb heat creating a more



co-benefits.

Co-benefits occur when a policy achieves multiple community goals. For example, placing trees in a community downtown can help address extreme heat, provide native habitat for local species, encourage more people to walk or bike and increase shopping activity by making it more pleasant to be on the street year round.



pleasant urban environment and increasing utilization of cool asphalt and permeable pavement. Similarly, energy efficiency policies can reduce energy demand and associated GHG emissions, while also reducing the cost of energy bills that residents with poorly weatherized homes are faced with. Effective air quality policies will utilize trees and urban greening to filter the air, reduce air pollution from on- and off-road vehicles and address dust and pesticide use on agriculture land Effective flooding policies will prevent development on lowest-lying areas, provide stormwater infrastructure throughout the communities, including in mobile home parks, and utilize green infrastructure to divert water and provide other co-benefits.

The following recommendations are designed to strengthen existing plan policies to be clear and measurable in reducing heat, improving air quality and preventing flood impacts.

City of Coachella General Plan and Climate Adaptation Plan Policy 1.13: Designing for Warming Temperatures. *When reviewing development proposals, encourage applicants and designers to consider warming temperatures in the design of cooling systems.*

This policy could be expanded in two key ways. First, this policy could address multiple climate-related hazards. Secondly, this policy could include a list of design features and require developers to include one or more of the features in their projects.

Funding Source(s):

Hazard: **Extreme Heat**

Example features for extreme heat could include:

- Use of cool pavement and/or roofing materials with reflective surfaces
- Increased shading near buildings and in outdoor common spaces
- Utilize rooftop gardens and green urban infrastructure to cool buildings
- Increased insulation to reduce need for heating and cooling
- Use of "green" courtyards in multifamily developments
- Requirements to place solar panels on new or rehab construction
- Programs to promote community and rooftop solar to reduce need for non-renewable energy sources

Hazard: **Air Quality**

Example features for air quality could include:

- Use of trees and plants known for their air purifying benefits near roadways and in communities impacted by dust and pollutants
- Increasing the use of low water plants that create habitat for local, regional and migratory species
- Dust suppression measures in rural communities, including cool paving or non-dirt but permeable surfaces in mobile home parks
- Vegetated barriers between high-traffic streets and places where people gather and live
- Co-location of flexible or fixed route transit with multifamily development
- Use of native plants and trees to stabilize soil and create windbreaks in urban areas to mitigate the harmful effects of extreme winds and resulting dust storms

Hazard: **Flooding**

Example features for flooding could include:

- Replacing asphalt with natural or permeable artificial surfaces
- Adding green infrastructure, including bioswales to streets, parking lots and new development
- Expanding local habitat for native, drought-resistant plants with hardy root networks to help decrease soil erosion

City of Coachella General Plan and Climate Adaptation Plan Policy 4.5: Heat Island Reductions. *Require heat island reduction strategies in new developments such as light-colored cool roofs, light-colored paving, permeable paving, right-sized parking requirements, water-efficient vegetative cover and planting, substantial tree canopy coverage, south and west side water-efficient tree planting and shaded asphalt paving.*

The cool roof and cool pavement segment of this policy can be strengthened by adopting an official cool roof and cool pavement policy consistent with **LEED v4**. This would address **extreme heat** by reducing the **urban heat island effect**. This could either be a mandatory policy for all development or a model policy that is utilized for grant-funded projects as an energy saving measure with an associated GHG reduction .

Funding Source(s):

City of Coachella General Plan and Climate Adaptation Plan Policy 4.6: Public Realm Shading. *Strive to improve shading in public spaces such as bus stops, sidewalks and public parks and plazas through the use of trees, shelters, awnings, gazebos, fabric shading and other creative cooling strategies.*

This policy could be strengthened by creating an outline for model transit stops with shading and other amenities, such as bike parking, hydration stations and urban greening. This policy could also address **air quality** and **extreme heat** by using shade trees that also provide air purification benefits. This model transit stop could be used uniformly in grant applications to improve the system as a whole .

Funding Source(s): , *Other Funding Sources: Low Carbon Transportation Options*

LEED v4.

Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) is a sustainable building certification program. LEED certification requires buildings to include sustainability features above and beyond what is required by the California Building Code. LEED v4 is the most recent version of LEED.

Urban Heat Island Effect

The urban heat island effect occurs when dark urban surfaces, such as roofs and roads, absorb heat and slowly release the heat over time. This trapped heat raises the temperature of the urban environment. The urban heat island effect is most noticeable at night, when the sun goes down and asphalt continues to release heat. These warm nights do not allow people to cool down and find relief during heat waves and can increase heat related illnesses such as heat stroke (EPA 2017).

City of Coachella General Plan and Climate Adaptation Plan Policy 4.1: Agricultural Land Preservation. Provide for the protection and preservation of agricultural land as a major industry for the City of Coachella (Coachella) and sufficient to maintain the rural character of Coachella. Explore and allow a variety of methods of preserving land in sizes that are viable economic units for continuing agricultural activities including:

- Density transfers to allow a greater portion of proposed development on other (infill sites) in order to allow productive sites to remain in agricultural production.
- Increased focus on development in or near existing communities including mobile home communities to prevent further encroachment on greenfields.
- Use of the Williamson Act.
- Adopting a farmland protection program.
- Creating Community gardens
- Supporting development and preservation of small agricultural parcels at the urbanized edge to support small scale farming.

Protecting agriculture is an important carbon sink and is eligible for grant funding. This policy could be implemented by identifying key parcels that are currently being utilized for agriculture but are zoned for urban development, as well as parcels in the priority development areas as identified in Chapter 6 (Technical Guidance). This policy should also address **local flooding concerns**. Parcels that are within or near the 500-year floodplain would be important candidates for conservation and would create more climate resilient communities by focusing development away from flooding areas. These parcels can be used as the basis for a density transfer program. This will encourage development near community centers where people can walk and bike, avoid building in flood plains and retain carbon sinks. This policy can also address **air quality concerns**, by combining agricultural land preservation efforts with air quality improvement policies including requirements and incentives to replace combustion engines on farm equipment with zero emission engines, requiring and incentivizing reduced use of pesticides, fertilizers and fumigants that impact air quality and requiring dust mitigation activities. These sustainable agriculture policies should be included into all agricultural land preservation activities .

Funding Source(s):

City of Coachella General Plan and Climate Adaptation Plan Policy 5.3: Community Gardens. Identify and prioritize locations to create a network of community gardens throughout Coachella with the long-term goal of providing sufficient garden spaces for residents to increase access to nutritional foods. Where feasible, locate these spaces in areas that can be easily accessible to serve as a focal point or community meeting place for one or more neighborhoods.

Community gardens can be created by local governments or non-profit organizations on public or private land. To encourage the development of community gardens on private vacant land, this policy can be expanded in Coachella and the County by allowing community gardens on all vacant parcels in Coachella and developing a streamlined approval process to allow for the creation of community gardens. These new green spaces will help reduce the urban heat island effect and mitigate **extreme heat**. This expanded policy would also advance the community goal of providing expanded access to healthy food .

Funding Source(s):



GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION

As explored in Chapter 3, the governing plans in the eastern Coachella Valley have multiple policies that aim to reduce GHGs. Generally, GHG reduction policies fall into two major categories: reducing energy consumption and reducing car trips (commonly known as reducing vehicle miles traveled [VMT]). Policies that reduce VMT also generally improve air quality as they reduce the pollution from cars. Effective GHG reduction policies capitalize on the latest technology, promote co-benefits and are measurable. The following recommendations are designed to strengthen existing plan policies to be clear and measurable in reducing GHGs and achieving other co-benefits and suggest additional policies critical to achieving GHG reduction goals.

City of Coachella General Plan and Climate Adaptation Plan Policy 2.9: Energy-Efficient Street Lighting. *Implement a program to install the latest energy-efficient technologies for street and parking lot lights to meet City and state standards.*

A sustainable lighting policy could go beyond Coachella and state standards by requiring the use of LEDs and adaptive controls that respond to the presence of motion or natural light depending on the specific lighting needs of an area. This policy could also be expanded to outdoor lighting in parks, near schools and churches and other public gathering places. Coachella or Riverside County could also adopt a model policy and estimate the GåHG reductions from such improvements to be used by grant applications that include outdoor lighting .

Funding Source(s):

Riverside General Plan AQ 4.3. *Require centrally heated facilities to utilize automated time clocks or occupant sensors to control heating where feasible.*

This policy could be expanded to require energy management plans for all large facilities. Projects that receive grant funding should include energy management plans that employ both automated systems and active management as an energy saving and fiscally responsible technique. By illustrating unique and quantifiable energy reductions, local projects will be more competitive for grant funding .

Funding Source(s):

Riverside County General Plan OS 2.1. *Implement a water-efficient landscape ordinance and corresponding policies that promote the use of water-efficient plants and irrigation technologies, minimizes the use of turf and reduces water-waste without sacrificing landscape quality.*

Adopting this policy across jurisdictions would assist in the development of water-smart parks that reduce GHGs by reducing water demand. **Reducing water demand in regions that receive water through complex pumping systems also reduces the energy required to move the water.** If a model ordinance or optional standards are adopted, new parks could calculate and take credit for such savings. Additionally, jurisdictions can update their preferred plant lists to reflect the recommendation in the Coachella Valley Water District's Lush and Efficient species landscaping guide .

Funding Source(s):

City of Coachella General Plan and Climate Adaptation Plan Policy 5.16: Access to Parks and Open Spaces. *Design new neighborhoods and, where feasible, retrofit existing neighborhoods, so that 60 percent of dwelling units are within a one-third-mile walking distance of a usable open space such as a tot-lot, neighborhood park, community park or plaza/green.*

This policy could better address existing communities and infill development in a variety of ways. In addition to this policy, parcels within one-third-mile walking distance of an existing or proposed park can be up-zoned to permit more housing near parks where infrastructure is available. This policy could also be updated to prioritize new park sites in existing communities without a park in walking distance from residential centers. This would co-locate concentrated development and greenspace to help address **extreme heat**. This would also have co-benefits by improving park access for new residents and reducing **VMT** for recreation-related trips .

Funding Source(s): *, Other Funding Sources: Proposition 68*

Neighborhood Mobility Plan for the Communities of Thermal and Oasis Goal 3: Promote shared mobility and transit use.

This goal outlines the expansion and improvement of transit routes, stops and shelters, with a particular emphasis on active transportation infrastructure. The plan identifies key corridors and intersections that require improved or additional infrastructure to accommodate pedestrians and cyclists and ultimately provide alternative mobility options that would help reduce VMT and GHGs while promoting healthy lifestyles. It also furthers the active transportation vision shared by the both the region and the state, by making it safer and easier for people to walk or bike to work, school and other public spaces like parks and shopping centers. The mobility plan also describes developing a formalized vanpool program and encouraging innovative ride-on-demand services that provide better connectivity and efficiency within the eastern Coachella Valley and to the rest of the region. This goal could be strengthened by providing specific detail on transit route or shelter improvements and estimated GHG reductions. Additionally, car, bike and scooter sharing services should be incorporated into this goal as first-last mile solutions.

Funding Source(s): *, Other Funding Sources: Senate Bill 1*

Riverside County Climate Action Plan R2 – Transportation Policies. These policies work together to support the adoption of a voluntary trip reduction program for new developments. Such a program would support non-automotive modes of transportation, outreach programs that promote transportation modes that limit VMT and guaranteed ride home programs. The latter are programs that ensure that employees who take advantage of carpooling opportunities are guaranteed a safe ride home if they miss the carpool pick-up time due to work-related activities. This goal supports sustainable transportation because it reduces VMT, which results in decreased GHG production.

This policy should be expanded to ensure adequate options for rural communities, in particular eastern Coachella Valley communities. This policy could also be strengthened by including additional VMT-reduction strategies such as expanding the use of CalVans, employer-provided transit subsidies and shared mobility strategies. This policy should also include GHG reduction calculations to be included in grant applications .

Funding Source(s):

Riverside General Plan C 1.2. *Support development of a variety of transportation options for major employment and activity centers, including direct access to transit routes, primary arterial highways, bikeways, park-n-ride facilities and pedestrian facilities.*

This policy can also be strengthened by prioritizing specific travel modes within the region and by providing a framework to support priority travel modes. Additionally, this policy should ensure inclusion of rural communities and transportation options relevant to eastern Coachella Valley residents including rideshare programs, increased access to active transportation infrastructure and increased frequency of public transportation options. Local governments should also consider identifying priority modes on their roadway system and implementing a layered networks approach, which has been identified by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) as a recommended practice for implementing complete streets. Coachella or the County could accomplish this through the next Circulation Element update to minimize mode conflicts for active transportation network implementation. Additionally, car, bike and scooter sharing services could be specifically addressed or supported in this policy.

Funding Source(s):

Riverside General Plan C 1.8. *An important mobility policy in the Riverside General Plan seeks to ensure that all development applications comply with the California Complete Streets Act of 2008, as set forth in California Government Code Sections 65040.2 and 65302.*

This policy states that development applications should comply with the 2008 California Complete Street Act (Assembly Bill (AB) 1358), which mandates that cities and counties include complete street policies in their general plans. Streets are considered "complete" if they accommodate all users of all ages and abilities. Policies that facilitate the creation of complete streets are centered around active transportation and promote healthy living.

This policy can be strengthened by referencing that development projects should be consistent with the intent of AB 1358—to design streets for users of all ages and abilities. The National Complete Streets Coalition has identified the 10 components of a good complete street policy:

1. Vision and intent: Includes an equitable vision for how and why the community wants to complete its streets. Specifies need to create complete, connected, network and specifies at least four modes, two of which must be biking or walking.

2. Diverse users: Benefits all users equitably, particularly vulnerable users and the most underinvested and underserved communities.

3. Commitment in all projects and phases: Applies to new, retrofit/reconstruction, maintenance and ongoing projects.

4. Clear, accountable expectations: Makes any exceptions specific and sets a clear procedure that requires high-level approval and public notice prior to exceptions being granted.

5. Jurisdiction: Requires interagency coordination between government departments and partner agencies on Complete Streets.

6. Design: Directs the use of the latest and best design criteria and guidelines and sets a time frame for their implementation.

7. Land use and context sensitivity: Considers the surrounding community's current and expected land use and transportation needs.

8. Performance measures: Establishes performance standards that are specific, equitable and available to the public.

9. Project selection criteria: Provides specific criteria to encourage funding prioritization for Complete Streets implementation.

10. Implementation steps: Includes specific next steps for implementation of the policy (Smart Growth America 2019)

All Coachella and County policies should be consistent with these components .

Funding Source(s):

Riverside General Plan C 4.2. *Maximize visibility and access for pedestrians and encourage the removal of barriers (walls, easements and fences) for safe and convenient movement of pedestrians. Special emphasis should be placed on the needs of disabled persons considering Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) regulations.*

This policy could be strengthened for grant applications by creating a list of priority intersections based on the findings of this plan and using Transportation Injury Mapping System (TIMS) database. These intersections should then be paired with potential grant opportunities and capital improvement schedule .

Funding Source(s):

Riverside County General Plan Policies C 12.1 – 12.6. *These policies in concert address areas such as creating transit centers, supporting the creation of transit routes between major activity nodes, building transit-priority infrastructure and utilizing standard guidelines for developing transit oases. The creation of transit centers and transit oases would promote the use of public transportation, which results in a reduction in GHG emissions.*

These policies should include identifying potential transit hubs using extensive public outreach data. These policies could also be strengthened through consideration of alternative parking strategies that encourage biking, ride sharing and low emission vehicles—including designating bike parking, carpool, electric vehicle and hybrid spaces. Additionally, large transit centers could benefit from adding designated curb space for drop off, which could serve private ride-share, vanpools and kiss and ride. Such parking and curb space requirements could be added into the Coachella or County code in addition to, or in place of, some required parking in areas designated as transit oases .

Funding Source(s):

TIMS

TIMS is a free statewide car accident database managed by the University of California, Berkeley. The active transportation database includes mapping of bicycle and pedestrian collisions that result in a complaint of pain, injury or death. Communities can use this data to identify intersections where grant funding would be best used, and to track intersections over time to see if new traffic-calming features are reducing the number of collisions.

"Kiss and Ride"

"Kiss and Ride" is a common term for designated drop-off locations at transit stations, where mass-transit users are dropped off by their significant other. Unlike, park and ride, kiss and ride, does not require parking spaces.



EQUITABLE ACCESS TO HOUSING

As explored in Chapter 3, housing affordability is a holistic goal that includes protecting low-income renters, reducing housing costs through design and reducing utility expenses. For the purposes of the Eastern Coachella Valley Climate Action Plan for Climate Resilience, a policy is effective if it is clearly **linked to a grant requirement or reduces energy and transportation costs** to residents. The following recommendations are designed to strengthen existing plan policies to be clear and measurable in supplying a climate resilient and affordable housing stock.

City of Coachella General Plan and Climate Adaptation Plan Policy 2.13 Housing Displacement. *Require a Health Impact Assessment for any development that causes residential displacement for both established and informal housing within the City and Sphere of Influence.*

Local governments that have anti-displacement policies can get extra points on their affordable housing grants. This policy could be improved by adopting tenant protections such as banning discrimination based on income and, adopting a just cause eviction policy or adopting an inclusionary zoning policy. This policy should be crafted in consultation with the AHSC grant requirements (see Chapter 6). A range of potential anti-displacement policies are presented in Chapter 4.

Funding Source(s): , *Other Funding Sources: Housing Programs (Senate Bill 1, Senate Bill 2)*

City of Coachella General Plan and Climate Adaptation Plan Policy 2.13 Unbundled parking. Allow and encourage developers of residential, mixed-use and multi-tenant commercial projects to unbundle parking costs from unit sale and rental costs in denser, mixed-use areas to give tenants and owners the opportunity to save money by using fewer parking spaces.

Unbundling of parking can reduce the cost of housing by not forcing a resident to also take on the cost of a parking space. This is especially important for developments near transit stops that serve families with limited automobile access. This policy can be strengthened by requiring unbundled parking for multifamily housing that will be well served by transit. Alternatively, this policy could be strengthened by allowing developments to reduce parking if they provide transportation improvements, such as a bike share, sidewalk improvements or other emerging technologies addressed in Chapter 4 .

Funding Source(s):



City of Coachella General Plan and Climate Adaptation Plan Implementation Action Item 4: Energy Efficiency Education. Organize workshops on how to increase energy efficiency of homes and businesses through topics such as home weatherization, building envelope design, smart lighting systems and conducting a self-audit of energy usage.

This policy could be included in affordable housing projects to help empower residents to utilize the energy-saving technologies used as part of affordable housing projects. By increasing energy efficiency, residents are more resilient to rising energy costs due to extreme heat and increased demand for air conditioning .

Funding Source(s): ,*Other Funding Sources: LIWP*

City of Coachella General Plan Housing Element Action 4.8: Single-Room Occupancy Units. *Amend the Zoning Code to define single-room occupancy units (SROs) and identify zones in which SROs are allowed. Facilitate the development of SROs as appropriate housing type for persons with special needs and extremely low incomes.*

This policy could be strengthened by reviewing the zones in which SROs are allowed to ensure that there are adequate sites for SROs to be developed within walking distance to transit and community support services .

Funding Source(s):

City of Coachella General Plan Housing Element Action 6.4: Density Bonus. *Continue to offer a density bonus in keeping with state law (Government Code Section 65915).*

This policy can be strengthened and expanded by creating an overlay zone in a one-quarter-mile radius around transit stops that allows for residential parcels to up-zone and increase the maximum density of residential units allowed if they also provide transit infrastructure, such as a bike or scooter parking area, or incorporate improved mobility for residents walking or biking. This policy could also be expanded by offering a greater bonus than the state by offering unbundled parking or additional bonuses if a developer met certain community benefits, such as flexible transit service .

Funding Source(s):

County of Riverside Housing Element Action 1.1d Project Assistance. *Continue to offer fast track/priority processing, gap financing options, density bonus and fee deferral and subsidies (when funding is available) to developers of County-assisted projects proposing new housing, mixed-use or infill projects affordable to lower-income households, farm workers, seniors and other special needs groups.*

This policy could be expanded to non-County assisted projects which meet those requirements, including mobile home parks. This policy could also be expanded into Coachella .

Funding Source(s):

County of Riverside Housing Element Action 1.1e Housing Site Assistance. *When funding is available, the County shall assist to write down land costs of acquiring sites, offer assistance with land acquisition and other upfront costs as well as assistance in securing federal or state housing financing resources for projects which reserve a proportion of units affordable to lower-income households (incomes below 80 percent of the County median).*

This policy could be expanded to Coachella. This policy could also be bolstered by working in tandem with a grant writing professional to first identify opportunity sites that Coachella or the County will prioritize.

Funding Source(s):

County of Riverside Housing Element Action 1.7b *Mobile and Manufactured Housing Encourage construction of new mobile home parks and manufactured housing to increase the supply of affordable dwelling units by continuing to waive the fees (when funding is available) as an incentive.*

This policy could be expanded to include encouraging the use of green infrastructure such as trees, bioswales and community gardens in new mobile home parks. This policy could also address upgrades to existing mobile home parks, including water and wastewater infrastructure, when expansions are proposed. Additionally, because many existing mobile home parks in the region are sited on tribal land, this policy could be strengthened by working with tribal nations and providing technical guidance on leveraging funding .

Funding Source(s):

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6 Technical Guidance

This chapter outlines how local agencies can design projects that would both be grant competitive and meet the needs of the resident of the eastern Coachella Valley. This Eastern Coachella Valley Climate Action Plan for Climate Resilience (Action Plan) is primarily focused on five cap-and-trade grant opportunities and other relevant grant programs as presented in Chapter 1 (Introduction). But it can also be a resource for when applying for similar funding opportunities. Projects that are located within, and provide meaningful benefits to, disadvantaged communities (DACs) are more likely to receive funding, and many projects must demonstrate reduction in greenhouse gases (GHGs). This chapter provides technical guidance in designing and presenting projects in DACs that maximize GHG reduction, shows how best to present the project-level GHG reduction data to the funding agencies and outlines the key scoring requirements for the five grants explored in this Action Plan.



Disadvantaged Community

A DAC is defined in California state law as a **low-income** area that is **disproportionately affected** by **environmental pollution** and other hazards that can lead to negative health effects, exposure or environmental degradation (CEJA 2018).

Disadvantaged Communities

For some grants, the first step in qualifying for grant funding is to demonstrate that a project is located within a DAC and to clearly identify how the proposed project would respond to community-identified needs. The requirements for being categorized as a DAC by the state are based on coarse state averages, and in response competitive grant projects should describe a wide range of community-level data to illustrate how the project serves the specific needs of the community. This section outlines how to use various methods both to prove that projects are eligible for grant funding and to outline the specific needs of the eastern Coachella Valley. An example of how this is done effectively is provided in Appendix B (Grant Competitiveness Evaluation).

The most common methods to determine if a community is a DAC include using data from the California Communities Environmental Health Screening Tool (CalEnviroScreen), income data from the American Community Survey and the California Healthy Places Index (HPI). Each method uses a different set of community measures that can make the eastern Coachella Valley more or less competitive for grants given the unique needs and circumstances of the region. Each method is described below.



CalEnviroScreen 3.0

CalEnviroScreen is the most common mapping tool used to determine if a community is disadvantaged. CalEnviroScreen measures the cumulative impact of pollution burden (such as air quality and proximity to hazardous waste sites) and social and economic vulnerabilities (such as poverty or lack of English language proficiency). This ranking serves to identify those communities that are affected most by pollution and have the fewest economic and social means to protect themselves from it. The CalEnviroScreen tool ranks each census tract statewide and gives each census tract a score that reflects its relationship to other communities (i.e., if a census tract has a score of 90, it is in the top 10% of DACs statewide).

Generally, if a census tract scores above 75%, it is considered disadvantaged. In the first two rounds of the Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) program, Implementation funding is only available to communities in the top 5% (**see Table 6-1**).

CalEnviroScreen was designed to help CalEPA identify disadvantaged communities as required by SB 535, which focuses on geographic, socioeconomic, public health and environmental hazard criteria. The CalEnviroScreen formula gives greater weight to pollution burdens from sources seen in urbanized areas than it does some of the other factors, such as the population characteristics. As a result, the CalEnviroScreen score does not adequately illustrate the specific disadvantages in the eastern Coachella Valley.

Table 6-1 outlines the CalEnviroScreen score for each census tract within the eastern Coachella Valley. Only four communities meet the CalEnviroScreen threshold to be considered a DAC. Generally, communities in the eastern Coachella Valley score much higher on social vulnerabilities than on pollution burden. The lack of urban pollution and unreliable health data (described below) reduce the pollution burden in many communities, which disqualifies them from being considered DACs.

Table 6-1. Eastern Coachella Valley Quick Look – CalEnviroScreen 3.0

Census Tract	CalEnviroScreen 3.0 Percentile	Pollution Burden Score	Social Vulnerability Score
▪ 9404	**85%–90%**	**81**	**78**
▪ 456.04	**80%–85%**	**69**	**85**
▪ 456.05	70%–75%	61	69
▪ 456.06	15%–20%	13	28
▪ 456.09	70%–75%	69	62
▪ 457.03	65%–70%	43	78
▪ 457.04	55%–60%	20	85
▪ 457.05	50%–55%	16	83
▪ 457.06	**80%–85%**	**65**	**84**
▪ 457.07	**75%–80%**	**56**	**82**
▪ 452.26	25%–30%	6	56
Average	**60%–65%**	**45.36**	**71.82**

Notes: *Bold text indicates census tracts that meet the CalEnviroScreen threshold for DACs.*
Source: *OEHHA 2018.*



Income Data

DACs can also be defined by their income compared to the statewide median household income. Any census tract with a median household income below 80% of the statewide median is considered disadvantaged in Assembly Bill 1550. Both the local and statewide data are re-tabulated annually with the latest American Community Survey 5-year data. The 2019 state income limit for a family of four is $82,200, and the 80% threshold is $65,600 (HCD 2019). Table 6-2 presents income data for the eastern Coachella Valley in 2017, the most recent year for which data is available. In 2017 the statewide median income was $71,850, and the 80% threshold was 54,444 (DOF 2018). All census tracts in the eastern Coachella Valley, except 452.26 in the northwest corner of the City of Coachella (Coachella), were below the 80% threshold in 2017.

AB 1550 is a better reflection of the region's demographics and challenges. Eastern Coachella Valley communities have some of the highest levels of unemployment and households living in poverty in California. This leads to high levels of households without access to health insurance, healthy food and medical care. Competitive grant applications will highlight these specific data and needs when both proving eligibility for grant funds and crafting a compelling needs statement.

Table 6-2. Eastern Coachella Valley Quick Look – Low Income Areas (2017)

Census Tract	Median Household Income	Poverty[a]	Unemployed Adults
▪ 9404	$ 45,684	57.0%	30.9%
▪ 456.04	$ 27,136	75.1%	40.8%
▪ 456.05	$ 30,347	76.9%	42.4%
▪ 456.06	$ 54,688	31.7%	40.6%
▪ 456.09	$ 26,941	64.3%	40.3%
▪ 457.03	$ 32,404	65.8%	34.6%
▪ 457.04	$ 30,735	64.2%	40.7%
▪ 457.05	$ 30,621	80.5%	37.6%
▪ 457.06	$ 30,775	71.7%	37.4%
▪ 457.07	$ 40,953	59.6%	25.2%
▪ 452.26	$ 58,900	32.9%	23.0%
Average	**$ 37,199**	**61.8%**	**35.8%**

Notes: [a] *This is measured as the percentage of people that have income below 200% of the federal poverty level; 200% is used because of the high cost of living in California.*
Source: *U.S. Census Bureau 2017; PHASC 2018*



California Healthy Places Index

The California Healthy Places Index (HPI) was developed to measure the cumulative health advantage in communities across California. The cumulative health advantage reflects a range of social and environmental indicators that are known as the social determinants of health. Each social determinant is weighted by its effect on life expectancy so that the cumulative health advantage score can quickly communicate the determinants' collective impact on community lifespan. Each census tract is then provided a percentile score that reflects that tract's HPI score as compared to those of the rest of California (ODPHP 2018).

The HPI measures a large range of social determinants that can help outline specific community vulnerabilities not included in CalEnviroScreen and bolster grant applications. **Table 6-3** outlines each social determinant and which grant applications it should be included in to better describe the specific community need.

Social Determinants of Health

Social determinants of health are conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.

Examples of social determinants of health include the following:

- Access to healthy food
- Access to safe drinking water
- Access to safe housing
- Quality of education and job training
- Language and literacy

Table 6-3. California Healthy Places Index Community Vulnerabilities

Category	Measure	Affordable Housing Sustainable Communities	Transformative Climate Communities	Sustainable Agriculture Land Conservation	Urban Greening	Active Transportation Program	Water-Energy
Economic	Poverty	■	■				■
	Employed	■	■				■
	Median Household Income	■	■				■
Education	Bachelor's Degree or Higher		■				■
	High School Enrollment		■				■
	Preschool Enrollment		■				
Transportation	Automobile Access	■	■	■		■	
	Active Commuting	■	■	■		■	

Notes: *Green-shaded areas denote community indicators that should be used to illustrate community need when pursuing the grants presented in the columns.*
Source: *PHASC 2018.*

Table 6-3. (continued) California Healthy Places Index Community Vulnerabilities

Category	Measure	Affordable Housing Sustainable Communities	Transformative Climate Communities	Sustainable Agriculture Land Conservation	Urban Greening	Active Transportation Program	Water-Energy
Social	Two Parent Households						
	Voting						
Neighborhood	Alcohol Availability						
	Park Access						
	Retail Density						
	Supermarket Access						
	Tree Canopy						
Clean Environment	Clean Air – Diesel PM						
	Safe Drinking Water – Contaminants						
	Clear Air – Ozone						

Notes: *PM = particulate matter; PM2.5 = fine particulate matter (less than or equal to 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter). Green-shaded areas denote community indicators that should be used to illustrate community need when pursuing the grants presented in the columns.*
Source: *PHASC 2018.*

Table 6-3. (continued) California Healthy Places Index Community Vulnerabilities

Category	Measure	Affordable Housing Sustainable Communities	Transformative Climate Communities	Sustainable Agriculture Land Conservation	Urban Greening	Active Transportation Program	Water-Energy
Neighborhood	Homeownership	■	■				
	Housing Habitability	■	■				■
	Low-Income Homeowner Severe Housing Cost Burden	■	■				
	Low-Income Renter Severe Housing Cost Burden	■	■				
	Uncrowded Housing	■	■				
Social	Insured Adults		■				

Notes: *Green-shaded areas denote community indicators that should be used to illustrate community need when pursuing the grants presented in the columns.*
Source: *PHASC 2018.*



Greenhouse Gas Reduction

Quantitative GHG reduction data is often required in cap and trade grant applications. Projects can quantify these reductions using various tools approved by the California Air Resources Board, including the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) and iTree Species. These key tools are described below.

Estimating Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Affordable Housing Sustainable Communities (AHSC) Program includes a calculator tool which is used in the application review process to determine greenhouse gas emission reductions by project. The AHSC program focuses on vehicle miles traveled (VMT) reduction to calculate GHG savings for projects. The three major VMT reduction strategies considered by the AHSC program are: increasing density, traffic calming and transit subsidies, each of which are explained below (CARB 2018). Grant applications should focus on providing improvements that are quantifiable, such as the calculations shown in Increase Density (LUT-1).

California Emissions Estimator Model

While no longer used by AHSC, CalEEMod can be used to demonstrate the reduction of GHG emissions from various project design features such as the impact of density or transit passes. The California Air Pollution Control Officers Association publishes a User's Guide for each version of CalEEMod that can be used to walk through the basic steps of running CalEEMod (CAPCOA 2017). CalEEMod should be performed by an air quality specialist tool whenever possible to generate the most accurate results.



Increase Density (LUT-1)

Increasing density reduces the amount people drive by shortening distances between uses. This can encourage the use of transit, biking, walking and shorter car trips. This measure can reduce VMT between 8% and 30%. This measure is only applicable in urban and suburban contexts. The key data inputs for this measure are the number of housing units per acre and number of jobs per acre. CalEEMod assumes a default density of 7.6 housing units per acre and 20 jobs per acre, and only densities higher than this amount will result in VMT reductions.

CalEEMod calculates increased density in the following calculations:

Housing: (number of housing units per acre = 7.6) / 7.6

Jobs: (number of jobs per acre = 20) / 20

If a project has 25 housing units per acre, the calculation would be as follows: **(25 – 7.6) / 7.6 = 2.29% reduction.**

VMT Reductions

CalEEMod calculates the reduction in VMT from project elements, such as free transit passes to residents, by applying reductions similar to those found in case studies and academic research. Each strategy also has a pre-determined maximum effectiveness. Detailed calculations are available in Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Measures (CAPCOA 2010).

Land Use Setting

The efficacy of each VMT reduction measure is affected by how rural or urban the project location is. Generally, VMT reductions are more effective in urban environments, as they have more existing walking, biking and public transportation options. CalEEMod includes four land use settings:

Low Density Suburban: An area where homes and businesses are separated and people need cars to do daily errands.

Suburban Center: An area that serves a low-density suburban area with office and retail. These areas are similar to town centers.

Urban: An area in the city with multifamily housing, office, retail and transit stops.

Urban Center: An area that is located within or contiguous with the central city. Examples may include redevelopment areas, abandoned sites or underutilized older buildings/ sites (CAPCOA 2017).

Provide Traffic Calming Measures (SDT-2)

Traffic calming makes it safer to walk or bike, and therefore encourages fewer driving trips. This can encourage the use of transit, biking and walking. This measure can reduce VMT between 0.25% and 1%. This measure is applicable in urban, suburban and rural contexts. The key data inputs for this measure are the percentage of streets and intersections with traffic calming improvements.

Table 6-4. Traffic Calming Reduction Calculation

Percentage of Intersections with Improvements	Percentage of Streets with Improvements			
	25%	50%	75%	100%
	Percentage of VMT Reduction			
25%	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50
50%	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.75
75%	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75
100%	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00

Notes: *Traffic calming features may include marked crosswalks, speed tables, street trees, countdown crosswalks and raised crosswalks.*

Source: *CAPCOA 2010.*

Implement Transit Subsidies (TRT-4)

In places where frequent public transit exists, providing free or reduced transit passes encourages people to take transit to work. This measure is only applicable to employment uses, as it measures the percentage of employees who receive a subsidy and the amount of the subsidy. This measure can reduce VMT between 0.3% and 20%. This measure is only applicable in urban and suburban contexts. The key data inputs for this measure are the land use setting (urban, suburban center or low density suburb) and the daily transit subsidy as shown in **Table 6-5**.

Table 6-5. Transit Subsidies Reduction Calculation

Worksite Setting	Daily Transit Subsidy			
	$0.75	$1.49	$2.98	$5.96
	Percentage of VMT Reduction			
Low Density Suburb	1.5%	3.3%	7.9%	20.0%
Suburban Center	3.4%	7.3%	16.4%	20.0%
Urban Location	6.2%	12.9%	20.0%	20.0%

Source: *CAPCOA 2010.*



iTree Species Tool

In addition to reducing GHGs, trees can have many benefits, including providing habitat, shade, reducing building energy use, cleaning the air and storing carbon. Projects pursued as a result of this Action Plan will want to select trees based on multiple benefits and on the location and purpose of the trees; however, all projects should maximize carbon dioxide (CO_2) storage to improve their overall GHG reduction score. Projects can rank trees based on their specific needs using the iTree Species tool. **Table 6-6** presents trees on the County and Coachella's preferred plant lists that were identified by iTree as ranking the highest for removing carbon, reducing air pollution and reducing air temperature.

Table 6-6. iTree Species Top 10% Trees for the Coachella Valley

Common Name	*Species Scientific Name*
Coast redwood	*Sequoia sempervirens*
Tulip tree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
American elm	*Ulmus Americana*
American basswood	*Tilia Americana*
California sycamore	*Platanus racemose*
Southern magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*
Arizona sycamore	*Platanus wrightii*
Oriental planetree	*Platanus orientalis*
Red maple	*Acer rubrum*
Cork oak	*Quercus suber*
White alder	*Alnus rhombifolia*
American sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Northern hackberry	*Celtis occidentalis*
Bunya bunya	*Araucaria bidwillii*
Slash pine	*Pinus elliottii*
Roble	*Nothofagus obliqua*
Bigleaf maple	*Acer macrophyllum*
Norfolk Island pine	*Araucaria excels*
Black walnut	*Juglans nigra*
White ash	*Fraxinus Americana*
Water tupelo	*Nyssa aquatic*
Ribbon gum eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus viminalis*
Black cherry	*Prunus serotine*

Note: *Tree species were ranked on reducing carbon, pollution and air temperature.*

Table 6-6. iTree Species Top 10% Trees for the Coachella Valley

Common Name	*Species Scientific Name*
Water hickory	*Carya aquatic*
Sugarberry	*Celtis laevigata*
Raulí	*Nothofagus alpine*
Silver maple	*Acer saccharinum*
Brown's hickory	*Carya ×brownii*
Southern shagbark hickory	*Carya carolinae-septentrionalis*
Collin hickory	*Carya ×collina*
Demaree hickory	*Carya ×demareei*
Dunbar's hickory	*Carya ×dunbarii*
Laney's hickory	*Carya ×laneyi*
Leconte's hickory	*Carya ×lecontei*
Hickory	*Carya ×ludoviciana*
Nutmeg hickory	*Carya myristicformis*
Nussbaumer's hickory	*Carya ×nussbaumeri*
Red hickory	*Carya ovalis*
Carya hickory	*Carya pumilia*
Schneck's hickory	*Carya ×schneckii*
Black hickory	*Carya texana*
Mockernut hickory	*Carya alba*
Sand hickory	*Carya pallida*
Pecan	*Carya illinoensis*
Bitternut hickory	*Carya cordiformis*
Coigüe	*Nothofagus dombeyi*

Note: *Tree species were ranked on reducing carbon, pollution and air temperature.*





AHSC, SALC, and TCC are programs of the California Strategic Growth Council operated in partnership with the California Department of Housing and Community Development, and are a part of California Climate Investments - cap-and-trade dollars at work.

Grant Overview

The final step in qualifying for grant funding is designing projects that score competitively within the specific grant requirements. Each grant explored in this section has unique requirements that must be leveraged on to win grant funding. This section outlines project outcomes, key requirements and local opportunities and challenges of each grant. These requirements inform the choice of local projects outlined in the following chapter to highlight the most competitive projects.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

Program Overview

n Program Description

The AHSC is a competitive grant program that funds affordable housing near jobs, stores, transit and other daily needs. The goal of the AHSC grant program is to reduce the reliance on personal vehicle use by making it easier to walk, bike or take public transit. AHSC provides funding for affordable housing, transit capital and operations, and active transportation infrastructure such as bike lanes, sidewalks, shade trees or bus shelters (SGC 2018a).

n Project Outcomes

A successful AHSC project will do the following:

- Reduce air pollution.
- Improve housing conditions in DACs.
- Improve public health.
- Improve access to jobs, housing and services.
- Increase opportunities to walk, bike and take transit.
- Build compact infill development (SGC 2018b).

Table 6-7. AHSC Grant Requirements

Project Area Requirements			
Criteria	*Grant Requirements*	*Project Area*	*Does the Project Meet the Criteria?*[a]
Disadvantaged community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0)	Scores above 75%		
Low-income community	At or below 80% of state AMI		
Low-income household	At or below 80% of state AMI		
Proximity to transit stop	Transit stop within a 1/4 mile of the project		
Qualifying transit	At least two departures per peak hour		
Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure			
Infrastructure Type[b]	*Metric*	*How Does the Project Meet the Criteria?*	
Context sensitive bikeway	Miles and classification		
Sidewalk	Feet of new or repairs		
Bike share	Number of bikes and pricing		
Street crossing enhancements	Describe improvements		
Shade trees	Number and species		
Bus shelter improvements	Describe improvements		
Bike racks	Number and type		

Notes: *AHSC = Affordable Housing Sustainable Communities; AMI = area median income;* [a] *Only one of the DAC indicators must meet the grant requirements. AHSC projects do not have to be located in a disadvantaged or low-income community to be awarded, nor is preference given in scoring;* [b] *Italic font indicates that this type of infrastructure was considered desirable by participants in community outreach.* ***Source:*** *SGC 2018a.*

n Program Requirements

Table 6-7 outlines the major requirements of the AHSC grant. Each grant application is given points based on how well it meets the goals of the program. Grant applicants can make their applications more competitive by demonstrating that their projects are cost effective and address the needs of the public. Competitive applications use low cost strategies to reduce GHGs and show that every dollar the state gives them will reduce more GHGs than the other projects submitted. Competitive applications will also describe how the projects will fulfill the needs and wants of local residents as discussed at public outreach events.

Table 6-7. (continued) AHSC Grant Requirements

Active Transportation Improvements			
Improvement	*Scoring Criteria*	*Project Points*	*Description of Improvement*
Context sensitive bikeway	>2 miles = 3 points; 0.5–2 miles = 2 points; <0.5 miles = 1 point		
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by bikeway	1 point		
Increase bicycle safety on existing route	1 point		
Safe and accessible walkways	>3,000 feet = 3 points; 3,000–2,000 feet = 2 points; <2,000 feet = 1 point		
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by walkway	1 point		
Increase pedestrian safety on existing route	1 point		
Green Buildings and Renewable Energy			
Improvement	*Scoring Criteria*	*Project Points*	*Description of Improvement*
Green Building Standards[c]	3 points		
CALGreen – Tier 2			
LEED – Gold			
Energy Star – Certified			
Green Point Rated – New construction gold, rehabilitation whole building			
Energy producer	33% of building energy is produced on site through renewable sources = 2 points		
Zero net energy	The project produces as much energy as it consumes over the course of a year = 3 points		

Notes: *CALGreen = California Green Building Standards; LEED = Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design; [c] Choose one rating system per project. Italics indicate the rating system can apply to mobile homes.*
Source: *SGC 2018a.*

Table 6-7. (continued) AHSC Grant Requirements

Housing and Transportation Collaboration			
Funding	*Scoring Criteria*	*Project Points*	*Description of Improvement*
Percentage of Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure finance request[d]	10% = 2 points; 15% = 4 points; 25% = 6 points		
Transportation Related Amenities and Transit Station or Stop	5% of funds spent on Transportation Related Amenities at a Transit Station or Stop = 2 points; 5% of funds on Transportation Related Amenities apart from a Transit Station or Stop		
Other Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund programs	1 point		
EPA Walkability Score	Most Walkable = 3 points; Above Average Walkable = 2 points; Below Average Walkable = 1 point		
Map of key destinations within project area[e]	Grocery store = 0.5 points		
	Medical clinic that accepts Medi-Cal payments = 0.5 points		
	Public elementary, middle or high school = 0.5 points		
	Licensed childcare facility = 0.5 points		
	Pharmacy = 0.5 points		
	Park accessible to general public = 0.5 points		
	Public library = 0.5 points		
Housing Affordability			
Funding	*Scoring Criteria*	*Project Points*	*Description of Improvement*
Percentage of total units restricted to extremely low income households	>20% = 5 points		
	16%–20% = 4 points		
	11%–15% = 3 points		
	5%–10% = 2 points		

Notes: *EPA = Environmental Protection Agency.* [d] *This only applies to projects requesting at least $1 million.* [e] *Each location type may only be counted once.*
Source: *SGC 2018a.*

Local Implementation

Opportunities

n Walkable Downtowns

The AHSC grant gives additional points to projects within areas with high U.S. Environmental Protection Agency walk scores. These walk scores are based on the National Walkability Index, which ranks all the block groups nationwide. While most of the eastern Coachella Valley is rural and not considered walkable, community centers in Coachella and the unincorporated community of Mecca are considered as *most walkable* or *above average walkable*. These areas also include infill opportunities for AHSC sites, and were considered when recommending sites for the AHSC grant in Chapter 7 (Community Project Recommendations).

Challenges

n Density and FAR

Projects funded by AHSC must meet certain density requirements. Dense housing allows people and services to be placed close together, creating walkable and bike-able environments. Dense housing is also better served by transit, as it allows many people to live within walking distance of a station. As of 2018, projects in the Coachella Valley must have either a density of more than 20 units per acre or, for a mixed use project, have a floor area ratio (FAR) of 1.5 or greater.

n Infrastructure

Limited infrastructure, including lighting, sidewalks, municipal drinking water, municipal wastewater and flood control, was consistently identified in community outreach activities. Housing developments, especially at the density competitive for AHSC grants, require basic infrastructure that is not available in some areas in the eastern Coachella Valley. Similarly, existing neighborhoods may not be able to achieve their housing or resilience goals without basic infrastructure and services and flood protection.

Density

Density is the amount of housing units per acre. Simply put, this is how many homes or apartments you can fit on a football field. According to the City of Coachella General Plan, row-homes, courtyard apartments and standard apartments would all be appropriate for the densities required by the AHSC grant.

Floor Area Ratio

FAR refers to how much of the building covers a lot. A building with a FAR of 0.5 would cover half the lot, while a building with a FAR of 2 would cover the whole site as a two-story building, or half the site with a four-story building. Examples of sites with the minimum FAR required by the AHSC grant are illustrated in **Figure 6-1.**

TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES IMPLEMENTATIONGRANT

Program Overview

n Program Description

The TCC Implementation Grant program funds community-led projects in the most disadvantaged communities. Projects must significantly reduce GHG emissions, increase local resilience to climate change and be based on community engagement.

n Project Outcomes

A successful TCC project will do the following:

- Significantly reduce GHG emissions.
- Avoid the displacement of existing households and small businesses.
- Ensure community engagement.
- Leverage funding.
- Increase local resilience to climate change.
- Provide workforce and economic development.

n Program Requirements

Table 6-8 outlines the major requirements of the TCC grant. Each grant application is given points based on how well it meets the goals of the program

Table 6-8. TCC Grant Requirements

Project Area Requirements				
Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score				
Project Description				
Potential Regional Partner Agencies				
Consistency with Local Plans				
Transformative Requirements				
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	*Policy*	*Performance Indicator*	*GHG Reduction*	*Climate Adaptation*
Displacement Avoidance Policies				
Community Support				
Workforce Housing				
Other Funding Opportunities				

Source: *SGC 2018b.*

Local Implementation

Opportunities

n Partnerships

The eastern Coachella Valley is home to multiple agencies that have had previous grant success and could help each other leverage funding and build projects that meet the wide range of TCC requirements. A number of these partners were already engaged as part of this Action Plan's development, which has included:

- **Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability**, which led the public outreach for this Action Plan and has been instrumental in implementing TCC projects in the community of Fresno;
- **Sunline Transit Agency,** which is the Valley's public transit provider. SunLine has a track-record of securing cap-and-trade funding, a long history of innovation and can help link their new projects, such as Sunline TNC, or improved routes to potential TCC projects to demonstrate a reduction in VMT and related GHGs.
- **Lift to Rise**, which is a collective action partnership that is address the underlying causes and consequences of poverty in the Coachella Valley. Lift to Rise is actively working to address rent burden and the availability of affordable housing, including in the region covered by this Action Plan.
- **The Desert Recreation District**, which has also had previous success in receiving urban greening funds. They could assist in improving climate resiliency through the use of vegetation, recommending plants that have high GHG reduction scores and have reasonable ongoing maintenance requirements and helping calculate the GHG savings from trees and other natural features.

n Extensive Outreach

As a result of extensive outreach efforts both for this Action Plan, for the Neighborhood Mobility Plan for Thermal and Oasis and for the AHSC project proposed in downtown Coachella, community residents have been able to present their clear needs, priorities and potential project ideas. This feedback is enshrined in multiple plans and can be used to identify community support. The outreach results in both plans were considered when recommending TCC projects in Chapter 7.

Challenges

n CalEnviroScreen 3.0

The first two rounds of TCC Implementation Grants required that funded communities score in the top 5% of CalEnviroScreen 3.0. No communities in the eastern Coachella Valley meet this threshold; however, changes to CalEnviroScreen or the grant requirements could make communities in the eastern Coachella Valley eligible.

CalEnviroScreen is not the only method for defining a DAC; however, it is the most common tool and is often a requirement that disqualifies communities in the eastern Coachella Valley from receiving grants. CalEnviroScreen data points do not accurately represent the health effects in the eastern Coachella Valley, because the score is weighted on urbanized pollution sources over other factors, such as climate change.



n Population Density and Transit

The eastern Coachella Valley is largely rural and low density. Very few structures in the eastern Coachella Valley are larger than one story, and bus service is limited. Basic infrastructure, such as water, sewer and sidewalks, is lacking in the eastern Coachella Valley. Additionally, large developments in the area are infeasible and out of scale with the community. The lack of funds for rural communities further isolates these communities and prevents money from being used to help the eastern Coachella Valley develop sustainability. Programs such as TCC could provide a unique opportunity to address housing and infrastructure needs in relatively rural areas like this, should the funding guidelines be revised to allow for these applications in the future. This would allow for the residents to have a say on how its community is developed rather than piece meal development based on individual projects.



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL LAND CONSERVATION

Program Overview

n Program Description

The Sustainable Agriculture Lands Conservation (SALC) Program funds the acquisition of agricultural conservation easements as well as planning grants for local governments to plan for the protection of agricultural lands at risk of conversion to other uses. No specific project proposals or project sites were identified in community outreach for this Action Plan; however, community needs that align with SALC goals were highlighted at many outreach events, including preventing urban development in flood-prone areas, reducing air pollution and increasing access to affordable and healthy food. This Action Plan will focus on potential planning projects that could be eligible for SALC funding and meet the goals of community members.

n Project Outcomes

A successful SALC project should do the following:

- Reduce GHG emissions through changes in development patterns (required).
- Increase carbon sequestration.
- Improve watershed health and groundwater recharge.
- Increase access to recreational and educational programs for DACs.
- Strengthen the agricultural economy (ILG 2019).

n Program Requirements

Table 6-9 outlines the major requirements of the SALC grant. Each grant application is given points based on how well it meets the goals of the program.

Table 6-9. SALC Grant Requirements

Selection Criteria	Points
Threat of Conversion/Greenhouse Gases Avoided	
The project avoids a greater number of GHG emissions per acre relative to projects that propose to conserve comparable land uses within the pool of applicants evaluated this round.	15
The property is located within 2 miles of a city sphere of influence for a city with a population greater than 5,000, or within 2 miles of a census designated place with a population greater than 5,000.	10
The conserved property would act as or add to a community separator between two communities or a greenbelt along the edge of a single community.	10
The property is identified for conservation in an adopted conservation plan, regional conservation program, mitigation plan or sustainable communities strategy.	10
The property is subject to conversion risks in addition to the identified Risk Options.	5
Agricultural Use	
The property is in active agricultural production, including cultivated and non-cultivated agriculture (e.g., rangeland and pasture).	5
The property is surrounded by other parcels with sizes and land uses likely to support long-term commercial agricultural production.	5
The property has no known agricultural constraints due to soil or water contamination.	5
The property has adequate water availability and water quality for agricultural purposes.	5
The property incorporates or is in the process of incorporating on-farm conservation management practices that build soil health for soil carbon sequestration or decreases GHG emissions.	5
The property incorporates or is in the process of incorporating on-farm land management practices that improve water use efficiency, conservation and reduction; increase use of recycled water; support groundwater recharge; or reduce reliance on groundwater.	5

Table 6-9. (continued) SALC Grant Requirements

Environmental Co-Benefits	
The property provides environmental conservation values or co-benefits in addition to those specified below (e.g., protection of open space, viewshed, wildlife habitat, biodiversity, riparian corridor or habitat along an elevational gradient).	10
The property is in strategic proximity to other permanently protected lands (e.g., other agricultural conservation easements, habitat conservation easements or other fee-title protection).	5
Economic Co-Benefits	
The property provides economic co-benefits (e.g., retention of local jobs and agricultural revenue; food production for local, national and/or international markets; or retention of entrepreneurial opportunities).	10
Public Health Co-Benefits	
The property provides public health co-benefits (e.g., reduction or elimination of pesticide use; access to affordable, nutritious foods; or reductions in food waste).	10
Priority Populations[a]	
The property is located within a priority population area as identified using CalEnviroScreen 3.0.	5
The property provides documented benefits to a priority population and qualifies for priority population status.	5
Applicant Support	
The applicant has the technical and fiscal capacity to secure and steward the easement, as evidenced by accreditation by the Land Trust Alliance.	5
The project is related to a SALC Planning Grant (this round) or Strategies and Outcome Grant (prior rounds).	5

Notes: *[a] To qualify as a priority population the project area must be one of the following: 1. A disadvantaged community census tract, as designated by CalEPA; 2. A low-income community census tract, as defined in HSC 39713; or 3. Within a half-mile of a disadvantaged community and within a low-income community census tract.*
Source: *SGC 2018c.*



Local Implementation

Opportunities

n Agriculture Economy

The eastern Coachella Valley is an important farming region, providing food for the state and jobs for local residents. Local SALC projects will retain a local employment base and be enhanced through project features that increase local access to food. These improvements could include spaces for community gardens, education, job training or a farmers market, all of which were identified as potential projects during the outreach process.

Threats

n Community Support

During outreach events, community members identified housing opportunities on many existing agricultural sites. While some of the sites are close to the city center and would be more effective as urban development than providing a greenbelt, many parcels identified were potentially better candidates for conservation. The push to build housing in agricultural land is bolstered by the relatively low land values in the eastern Coachella Valley that make it less expensive to build out and not up. Additionally, in many cases it is easier to provide new infrastructure for a raw site than to upgrade substandard infrastructure internal to the communities to accommodate infill growth. Before a SALC project is identified, the communities may choose to pursue a planning document that identifies key infill sites and key preservation sites to create a density transfer program.

n Population

SALC grants give additional points to areas within two miles of a city's sphere of influence or census designated place with a population of 5,000 or more. Neither Thermal nor North Shore met this threshold in the 2010 Census. While most of Thermal is within two miles of Coachella's sphere of influence or Oasis's census designated place boundary, North Shore is not within these boundaries. Furthermore, a depressed Census count in 2020 could reduce either Mecca or Oasis below the 5,000-person threshold.



URBAN GREENING

Program Overview

n Program Description

The Urban Greening Grant funds projects that use natural solutions to improve air quality and water quality, reduce indoor cooling demand and create more walkable and bike-able environments. Urban greening projects can include new parks, open space, trails and green streets (ILG 2018). Agencies in the eastern Coachella Valley have previously been successful at winning Urban Greening Grants.

All projects are required to show a reduction in GHG emissions and provide multiple other benefits, including, but not limited to, a decrease in air and water pollution or a reduction in the consumption of natural resources and energy. In order to quantify GHG emission reductions, projects must include at least one of the following activities:

- Sequestering and storing carbon by planting trees
- Reducing building energy use by strategically planting trees to shade buildings
- Reducing commute VMT by constructing bike paths, bicycle lanes or pedestrian facilities that provide safe routes for travel between residences, workplaces, commercial centers and schools

Eligible projects will result in the conversion of an existing built environment into green space that uses natural and green infrastructure approaches to create sustainable, vibrant communities. Projects located within and benefiting a DAC (CalEnviroScreen 3.0) will be the most competitive.

n Project Outcomes

A successful Urban Greening project will do the following:

- Reduce GHG emissions through carbon sequestration.
- Incorporate green infrastructure solutions that improve the sustainability and function of existing urban hardscapes and landscapes.
- Acquire, create, enhance or expand community parks and green spaces, and/or use natural systems or systems that mimic natural systems to achieve multiple benefits.
- Provide park or recreational benefits to a critically underserved community or DAC.
- Develop partnerships with local community organizations and businesses to strengthen outreach to DACs, provide access to quality jobs for residents of DACs or provide access to workforce education and training.
- Use interagency cooperation and integration.

Use existing public lands and facilitate the use of public resources and investments, including schools.

n Program Requirements

Table 6-10 outlines the major requirements of the Urban Greening Grant. Each grant application is given points based on how well it meets the goals of the program.

Table 6-10. Urban Greening Grant Requirements

Criteria	How Does the Project Meet These Requirements?
Does the project meet at least one of the three GHG reduction project activities below?	
Sequester and store carbon by planting trees.	
Reduce building energy use by strategically planting trees to shade buildings.	
Reduce commute vehicle miles traveled by constructing bicycle paths, bicycle lanes or pedestrian facilities that provide safe routes for travel between residences, workplaces, commercial centers and schools.	
Does the project meet at least one of the statutory requirements listed below?	
Acquire, create, enhance or expand community parks and green spaces.	
Use natural systems or systems that mimic natural systems to achieve multiple benefits.	
Is 50% or more of the project located within a publicly accessible area in a disadvantaged or low-income community? (Select all that apply.)	
a. Disadvantaged community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0 score above 75%)	
b. Low-income community (at or below 80% of statewide median income)	
c. Low-income community within a half mile of a disadvantaged community	

Source: *CNRA 2019.*

Table 6-10. (continued) Urban Greening Grant Requirements

Does the project serve a disadvantaged or low-income community? (Select all that apply.)	
a. Disadvantaged community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0 score above 75%)	
b. Low-income community (at or below 80% of statewide median income)	
c. Low-income community within a half mile of a disadvantaged community	
Does the project meet at least one of the following criteria? Mark all that apply.	
Will a majority of the trees planted be accessible by walking within a half mile of the disadvantaged or low-income community?	
Does the project reduce the flood risk to one or more adjacent disadvantaged or low-income communities?	
Does the project expand or improve the usability of existing active transportation routes?	
Does the project improve open spaces, parks, greenbelts and passive recreational areas publicly accessible by walking within a half mile of a disadvantaged or low-income community?	
Does the project reduce energy demand for households?	

Source: *CNRA 2019.*



Local Implementation

Opportunities

n Partnerships

The Coachella Valley has successfully secured Urban Greening projects, including funding that will benefit the area covered by this Action Plan, and could serve as a blueprint for future applications. The Desert Recreation District provides recreational services throughout the Coachella Valley and has had previous success at leveraging Urban Greening funds for new parks in the eastern Coachella Valley. The Desert Recreation District has many park projects in the planning process throughout Coachella Valley that are located within or near a severely disadvantaged community. Each of these parks is identified in Chapter 7.

Threats

n Native Species

The Coachella Valley's native plants and trees, including various species of acacia, ironwood, paloverde and palm trees, do not naturally provide significant shade, nor do they remove enough carbon from the environment to present the most competitive grant proposal, however provide other environmental and cultural benefits. Summer daytime temperatures in the Coachella Valley regularly rise above 100°F, but the effects of the heat can be partially mitigated by the introduction of urban forests. In doing so, maintaining the natural environment of desert species and preserving the native state of the Coachella Valley is important to the health of the region as a whole, but the efficacy of using these plants and trees in climate adaptation efforts is less than ideal. There is an inherent disadvantage to using native desert species to provide shade, reduce urban heat island zones and sequester carbon, whereas non-native species may do so more efficiently. However, the disruption to the natural Coachella Valley habitat caused by introducing foreign species would be a considerable reason for hesitation. In such an arid environment and harsh conditions, creating urban forests presents a dilemma between using native desert plants and using more effective species that must leave the natural habitat of the Coachella Valley intact while still providing shade and a sufficient carbon sink to aid in climate adaptation efforts throughout the local communities. **Table 6-11** presents native trees to the eastern Coachella Valley and their ability to sequester carbon, remove air pollutants and intercept rainwater. The Ironwood tree, consistently ranks the highest in removing CO2 and air pollutants from the environment, however, the California Sycamore removes a greater amount of fine particulate matter (PM2.5).

Table 6-11. Environmental Benefits of Native Trees

Tree Species	CO2 Sequestered	O3 Removed	NO2 Removed	SO2 Removed	PM2.5 Removed	Rainfall Interception
	Pounds					*gallons*
Velvet Mesquite	56.80	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	2,307.60
Screwbean Mesquite	2,640.60	12.9	1.6	0.2	**0.9**	7,983.80
Ironwood	**31,477.20**	**45.8**	**6.5**	**0.7**	0.2	**23,430.80**
Blue Paloverde	1,014.30	11.3	1.4	0.2	0.7	6,262.80
Desert Willow	128.00	10.6	1.4	0.2	0.1	3,856.30
California Sycamore	2,725.50	22.2	2.7	0.3	1.0	10,155.80
Cottonwood	1,509.20	11.3	1.4	0.2	0.8	5,525.00
Velvet Ash	849.60	11.6	1.5	0.2	0.7	6,466.50
Willow	4,544.20	17.3	2.1	0.3	0.7	9,071.30

Notes: *The data are results of an iTree planting report that assumes the trunk diameter at breast height (4.5 feet above the ground) is 1 inch. The data also assumes the trees are in excellent health and receive full exposure to the sun. The iTree project length is set to 40 years and the assumed tree mortality rate is 10%. This data is presented for comparison purposes. Specific applications should perform unique iTree model runs.*



ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION GRANTS

Program Overview

n Program Description

The Active Transportation Program (ATP) funds projects that increase the use of active transportation. The goals of the ATP include increasing the proportion of walking and biking trips, increasing safety for non-motorized users, reducing GHG emissions, enhancing public health, benefiting DACs and providing a broad spectrum of uses (CTC 2019). CV Link, which will serve as the backbone multimodal route for the entire Coachella Valley, was one of the largest ATP projects funded under this program.

n Project Outcomes

A successful ATP project will do the following:

- Increase the proportion of biking and walking trips.
- Increase safety and mobility of non-motorized users.
- Reduce GHG emissions.
- Enhance public health.
- Benefit DACs.
- Provide a broad spectrum of projects to benefit many types of active transportation users.
- Articulate how the community-based participation process resulted in the identification and prioritization of the proposed project.
- Leverage non-ATP funds.

n *Program Requirements*

Table 6-12 outlines the major requirements of the ATP grant. Each grant application is given points based on how well it meets the goals of the program.

Table 6-12. Active Transportation Program Requirements

Selection Criteria	Possible Points
QUESTION 1: *Disadvantaged Communities*	***Total: 10***
Explain how the project closes a gap, provides connections to, and/or addresses a deficiency in an active transportation network and how the improvements meet an important need of the disadvantaged community (DAC). The evaluator shall consider: • Does the project provide reasonable improvements to close missing gaps; increase needed routes or connections (such as access to and/or community safety for DAC residents to parks, greenways, open space, health care centers, transit stops and other community assets) or address the poor conditions of an existing route? • If developing a new route/connection, will the project result in a convenient and logical route that residents will want to use because it offers improved access to destinations the community commonly utilizes? • Will the project address the lack of or need for active transportation planning? And/or does the project address the community concerns about the lack of pedestrian or bicycle safety education in their community? • Will the project address an identified need that was identified by the local community and is it supported by backup documentation/attachments?	4
Is your project located within a DAC?	2
Severity of DAC. The evaluator shall consider: • Applicant's ability to demonstrate the project is located within a DAC • Median household income • CalEnviroScreen criteria • Free or reduced lunches • Other DAC criteria	4

Source: *CACT 2019.*

Table 6-12. (continued) Active Transportation Program Requirements

QUESTION 2: *Potential for increased walking and bicycling, especially among students, including the identification of walking and bicycling routes to and from schools, transit facilities, community centers, employment centers and other destinations; and including increasing and improving connectivity and mobility of non-motorized users.*	***Total: 53***
Statement of Project need. Describe the issue(s) that this project will address. How will the proposed project benefit the non-motorized users? What is the project's desired outcome and how will the project best deliver that outcome?	26
Describe how the proposed project will address the active transportation need: **1.** Proposed project addresses: • Close a gap? • Creation of new routes? • Removal of barrier to mobility? • Other improveme ts to existing routes? **2.** Must provide a map of each gap closure identifying the gap and connections, and/or of the new route location, and/or the barrier location and improvement. **3.** Referencing this map, describe the existing route(s) that currently connect the affected transportation related and community identified destinations and why the route(s) are not adequate. **4.** Referencing this map, describe how the project links or connects, or encourages use of existing routes to transportation-related and community identified destinations where an increase in active transportation modes can be realized, including but not limited to: schools, school facilities, transit facilities, community, social service or medical centers, employment centers, high density or affordable housing, regional, State or national trail system, recreational and visitor destinations or other community identified destinations. Specific destination must be identified. • For combined I/NI projects: discuss how the encouragement, education, and/or enforcement program will help address the needs.	27

Source: *CACT 2019.*

Table 6-12. (continued) Active Transportation Program Requirements

QUESTION 3: *Potential for reducing the number and/or rate or the risk of pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities and injuries, including the identification of safety hazards for pedestrians and bicyclists.*	***Total: 25a***
Describe the project location's history of pedestrian and bicycle collisions resulting in fatalities and injuries to non-motorized users, which this project will mitigate	12
Based on applicant's ability to make a compelling case that they have analyzed their past Crash Dara (or Safety Data for projects without documented crash data) and can demonstrate that the proposed safety improvements correspond to the types and locations of the past collisions	4
Safety Countermeasures: describe how the project improvements will remedy (one or more) potential safety hazards that contribute to pedestrian and/or bicyclist injuries or fatalities. Referencing the information you provided above, demonstrate how the proposed countermeasures directly address the underlying factors that are contributing to the occurrence of pedestrian and/or bicyclist collisions.	13
QUESTION 4: *Public Participation and Planning*	***Total: 10***
Describe the community based public participation process that has and will continue to define the proposed project. Include discussion of: What was the process to prepare for existing and future needs of users of this project? Who was engaged in the public participation and planning process? How will stakeholders continue to be engaged in the implementation of the project?	10
QUESTION 5: *Scope and Plan Consistency*	***Total: 2***
The application, scope and plans are consistent with one another including improvement location(s) and improvement element(s).	2

Notes: *This section is capped at 25, although the potential points could add to 29.*
Source: *CACT 2019.*

Local Implementation

Opportunities

n Low Car Ownership and Active Commuting

ATP projects should be designed to provide safe access to non-motorized transportation to go about their daily lives. Despite low levels of car ownership, the eastern Coachella Valley has a low proportion of active commuters. During public outreach events for the Neighborhood Mobility Plan for the Communities of Thermal and Oasis, community residents indicated that they would bike and take transit more often if they had access to reliable transit and bicycle facilities. This mismatch of low car ownership and low active commuting show a need for active transportation infrastructure to increase social mobility by providing better and more reliable transportation to work, transit stops and other key destinations.

Threats

n Extreme Heat

Active transportation inherently requires time outdoors, either passively (e.g., waiting at a transit stop) or actively (e.g., biking to work). The Coachella Valley is known for its extreme summer temperatures, which can reach up to 120°F. Extreme heat acts as a threat to active transportation users, presenting a risk of health problems associated with heat exhaustion and stroke. Additionally, extreme heat events and heat waves are projected to occur more frequently as a result of climate change.



7

Community Project Recommendations

Community members identified multiple projects that could be funded by Cap and Trade funds during public outreach events. Of those projects, the most grant competitive network of projects are included below. An entire list of community identified projects is included in Appendix D, and provides alternative project locations, additional funding opportunities, and regional transportation projects that could be bolstered by on-site transportation improvements, including electric vehicle charging stations. Appendix E, Additional Considerations, includes regional context that should be included in grant applications and guide the details in project development.



Coachella

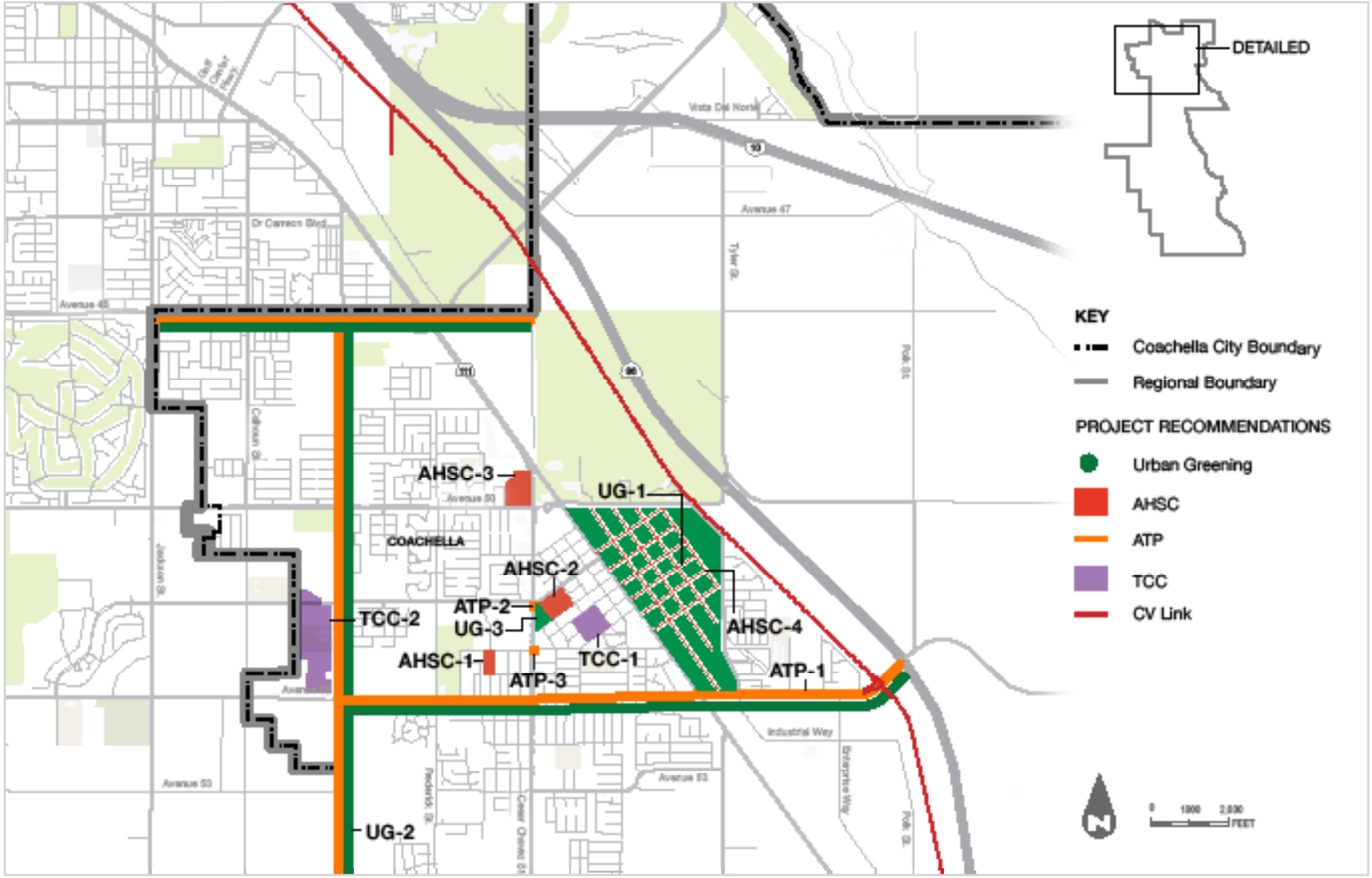
The City of Coachella (Coachella) is a small incorporated community with three census tracts that qualified as disadvantaged in the southeastern portion of the city. Coachella is generally denser, more walkable and served by more transit than the rest of the eastern Coachella Valley. Many community members work within Coachella and 62% travel fewer than 10 miles to work (LEHD 2015). As shown in Table 7-1, only 1.3% of workers commute to work by walking, biking or taking transit, and 6.7% of residents do not have access to a car. Coachella also has severely low tree cover, which makes the community less resilient to extreme heat events and less likely to enjoy walking or biking outside. Unlike other communities in the eastern Coachella Valley, almost all (99.1%) of housing is habitable. Almost 40% of low-income renters spend more than half of their income on housing, while only 17% of homeowners face the same burden. In the community survey, Coachella residents indicated that affordable housing, water/sewer and transit projects are their top three priorities.

Table 7-1 Coachella Community

Community Indicator	Community Score	Relative Score[5]
Percentage of Active Commuters	1.3%	Very Low (lower than 89.2% of the state)
Percentage of Residents Without Access to a Car	6.7%	Low (less than 45.7% of the state)
Percentage Tree Canopy	2.0%	Very Low (lower than 95.2% of the state)
Supermarket Access[1]	51.5%	High (more than 51.4% of the state)
Park Access[2]	68.3%	Low (less than 64.4% of the state)
Housing Uninhabitability[3]	0.9%	High (higher than 55.6% of the state)
Low-Income Homeowner with Severe Housing Cost Burden[4]	16.4%	High (higher than 67.5% of the state)
Low-Income Renter with Severe Cost Burden[4]	32.7%	Very High (higher than 79.7% of the state)

Notes: *This data reflects all of Census Tracts 9404.00, 457.06, 457.07, which represents the tracts that qualify as disadvantaged.*
[1]*This is measured as the percentage of people in urban areas who reside less than 0.5 miles from a grocery store/supermarket, or less than 10 miles in a rural area.*
[2]*This is measured as the percentage of people who live within 0.5 miles of a park, beach or open space greater than 1 acre*
[3]*This is measured as the percentage of people who reside in households without basic kitchen facilities and plumbing.*
[4]*This is measured as the percentage of people who pay more than 50% of their income in housing costs.*
[5]*These scores are representative of which quartile this county falls into when compared to the rest of California (Very High - upper 25%, High - upper 50%, Low - lower 50%, Very Low - lowest 25%)*
Source: *PHASC 2018*

Figure 7-1 Coachella Community Projects



Potential projects are highlighted in Figure 7-1, Coachella Community Projects, and are described below. A preliminary evaluation of each project is included in Appendix B.

Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program

Multiple housing opportunities were identified west of Highway 111 (COA-AHSC-1, COA-AHSC-2, COA-AHSC-3). These sites were selected due to their proximity to transit and parks. Each location is within 0.25 miles of a transit stop; however, not every location has a co-located park. Projects without park access nearby, especially those along Cesar Chavez Street, would benefit from green space development to provide play and exercise areas, while also buffering homes from air pollution and noise. An additional housing and urban greening site was identified east of Highway 111, which would be connected to CV Link (COA-AHSC-4)

Each Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) application should include complete street improvements to the nearest bus stop. Each bus stop identified as part of an AHSC application should also be improved consistent with the model transit stop outlined in Chapter 5 (Plan and Policy Gap Analysis). AHSC communities should also include bike shares and electric car shares. AHSC projects should strive to achieve net-zero status, which entails producing as much energy on site as the project is anticipated to use in a year by using energy efficient technologies and on-site renewable generation, usually through rooftop solar energy systems. Residents who use less than their energy allowance would receive a bill credit, while residents who go over would pay a small utility bill. Such programs should be coupled with education on energy efficiency and tools such as load calculators, shower timers and surge protectors.

As of June, 2019, AHSC funding has been secured for the project site located on Cesar Chavez Street and 4th Street. This project will move forward while grant funding for other projects will continue to be pursued (COA-AHSC-2).

Transformative Climate Communities

Community residents identified workforce training as an important community development priority. The Coachella Valley Adult School could potentially be expanded to provide satellite college courses and workforce training (COA-TCC-1). The necessary GHG reductions required for a Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) grant could be achieved through urban greening and pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure from the adult school to the nearest transit station. Additional GHG reductions could be achieved through the use of solar panels or energy efficiency retrofits in the existing buildings on campus.

Other community benefits, including community kitchens and community centers could be provided on the southwest end of Coachella as identified during community outreach (COA-TCC-2). These projects could include large community solar projects that provide energy to homes for nearby residents, reduce GHG emissions and provide electrician job training focusing on solar installation and energy efficiency retrofits. The sites identified by the public are currently zoned as residential. To avoid displacement, such a project would need to include a housing component which could be linked to the community solar project. These projects would be connected to regional active transportation infrastructure on Van Buren Street and Avenue 52, which would connect the sites to transit and CV Link.

Sustainable Agriculture Land Conservation

No Sustainable Agriculture Land Conservation (SALC) projects were identified inside Coachella limits.

Urban Greening

Community residents identified the need for a large community park between Highway 111 and the 86 Expressway (COA-UG-1). This would provide a significant greenspace adjacent to downtown and accessible to many Coachella residents. This site is also zoned residential, and should be co-developed as an AHSC site where it is not designated as prime farm land. The site should be developed with a substantial plant and tree buffer along the edges to shield the park from air pollutants from the highways and decrease noise pollution while also providing habitat for wildlife. This park could also include a community garden to provide residents access to affordable healthy food and natural science education for local children. This development would also connect to CV link as a trailhead and would be a key opportunity site for a bike share or similar transportation improvements. Urban greening opportunities were also identified as new proposed bike and pedestrian ways along Van Buren Street and Avenue 52, as well as in conjunction with the improvements identified for the proposed and funded AHSC sites (COA-UG-2; COA-UG-3). Urban greening will make these bike and pedestrian improvements more enjoyable to use by cooling the air and calming traffic. In areas that flood frequently, the greening projects should include rain gardens or bioswales to enhance stormwater systems to allow the water to recharge Coachella's groundwater basin.

Active Transportation Program

Coachella has a history of successful safe routes to school projects which should be included in future grant applications. One key corridor which could be developed as part of this effort is along Van Buren Street connecting the east side of Coachella to the Coachella Valley High School. The second and intersecting key corridor is along Avenue 52, connecting the south end of downtown to the proposed park and CV link. Thirdly, Avenue 48 has been identified as a connector to CV Link and should be pursued as a regional priority (COA-ATP-1).

The community also listed transit projects as their top transportation priority. To respond to this need, key transit stops improved in tandem with a related project should be connected by bike and pedestrian improvements to encourage increased use (COA-ATP-2; COA-APT-3.

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Mecca

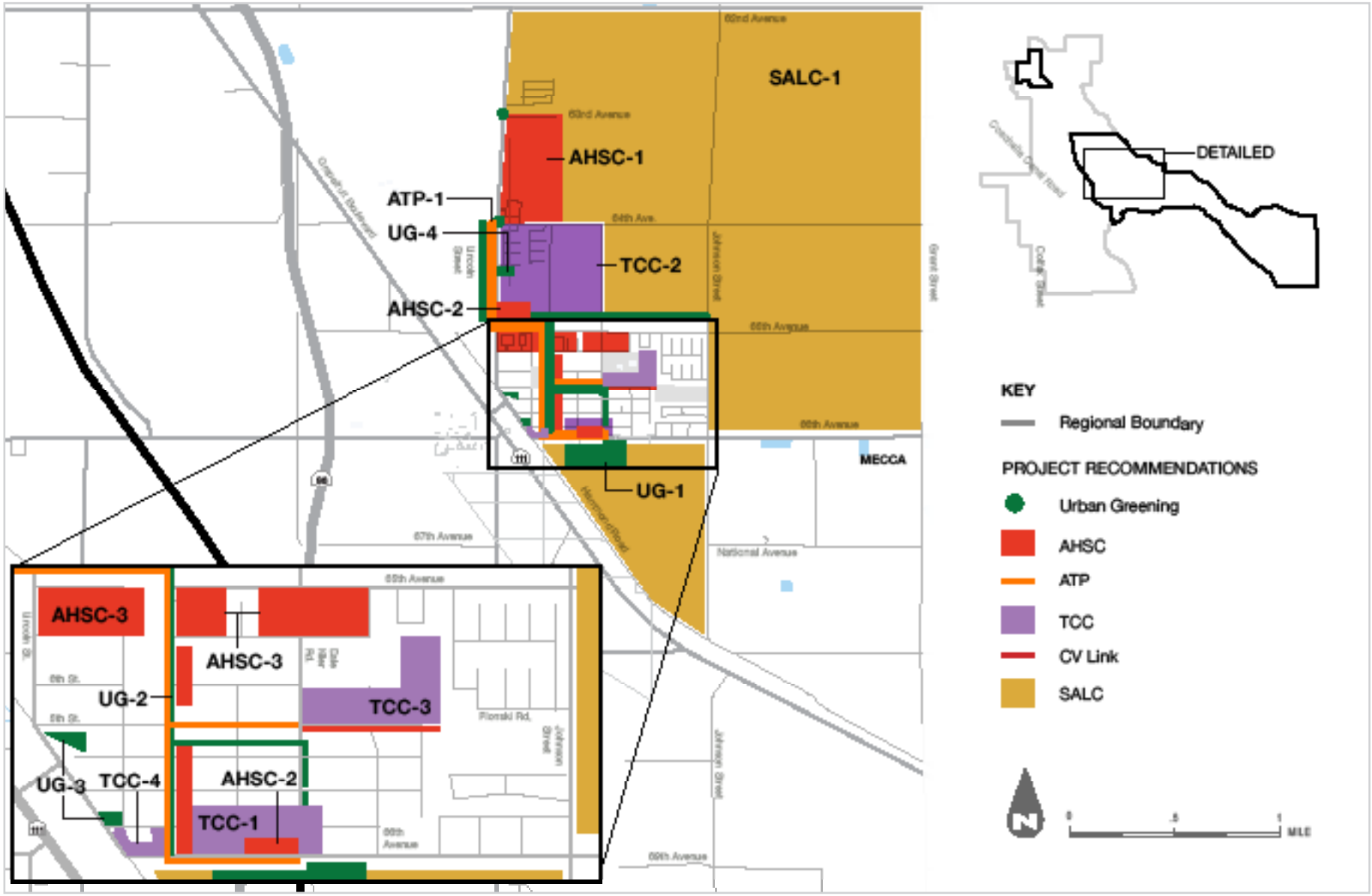
The community of Mecca is a small unincorporated community southeast of Coachella. Mecca has a compact downtown which includes a library and a community center. Mecca is connected to the region by Highway 111 and the 91 Line bus route. Many community members work within the community and 33% travel fewer than 10 miles to work (LEHD 2015). As shown in Table 7-2, only 3.2% of workers commute to work by walking, biking or taking transit, and 6.3% of residents do not have access to a car. Mecca also has severely low tree cover, which makes the community less resilient to extreme heat events and less likely to enjoy walking or biking outside. Mecca also has a very high rate of uninhabitable housing, defined as a lack of access to basic kitchen or plumbing, compared to the state, and 32.7% of low-income renters spend more than half of their income on housing. In the community survey, Mecca residents indicated that affordable housing, community parks and sidewalks are their top three priorities.

Table 7-2 Mecca Community Indicator

Community Indicator	Community Score	Relative Score[5]
Percentage of Active Commuters	3.2%	Low (less than 70.9% of the state)
Percentage of Residents Without Access to a Car	6.3%	Low (less than 56.7% of the state)
Percentage Tree Canopy	1.6%	Very Low (less than 97.2% of the state)
Supermarket Access[1]	25.3%	Low (less than 67.4% of the state)
Park Access[2]	54.3%	Low (less than 75.0% of the state)[6]
Housing Uninhabitability[3]	3.5%	Very High (more than 90.1% of the state)
Low-Income Homeowner with Severe Housing Cost Burden[4]	21.4%	High (higher than 72.0% of the state)
Low-Income Renter with Severe Cost Burden[4]	32.7%	Very High (higher than 88.2% of state)

Notes: *This data reflects all of Census Tract 456.04, which also includes the community of North Shore*
[1]*This is measured as the percentage of people in urban areas who reside less than 0.5 miles from a grocery store/supermarket, or less than 10 miles in a rural area.*
[2]*This is measured as the percentage of people who live within 0.5 miles of a park, beach or open space greater than 1 acre*
[3]*This is measured as the percentage of people who reside in households without basic kitchen facilities and plumbing.*
[4]*This is measured as the percentage of people who pay more than 50% of their income in housing costs.*
[5]*These scores are representative of which quartile this county falls into when compared to the rest of California (Very High - upper 25%, High - upper 50%, Low - lower 50%, Very Low - lowest 25%)*
6This data codes the Salton Sea as open space
Source: *PHASC 2018*

Figure 7-2 Mecca Community Projects



Potential projects are highlighted in Figure 7-2, Mecca Community Projects, and are described below. A preliminary evaluation of each project is included in Appendix B.

Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program

The community identified an opportunity area for new housing development east of Lincoln Street and north of Avenue 64 (MEC-AHSC-1). Parcels in this area are zoned for single-family homes, mobile homes and residential incentive. While single family and mobile home construction may not meet the density requirements of the AHSC grant, residential incentive zoning allows for denser affordable housing developments. Opportunity sites south of Avenue 64 are currently zoned for high-density residential and are closer to the walkable downtown Mecca and local services. Mixed use housing would be considered for each of these sites, which was also identified by the community as desirable (MEC-AHSC-2). Additionally, while not specifically identified during community outreach activities, other infill housing sites in downtown Mecca represent potential project locations (MEC-AHSC-3). These sites have a high walk score and are within walking distance to grocery stores, public transit, public schools and childcare. These sites would likely be the most competitive for grant funding, as the locations are already walkable, and any urban greening and active transportation improvements would benefit the most new and existing residents.

Each transit stop associated with an AHSC development should be upgraded consistent with the model transit stop outlined in Chapter 5. Additional flexible transit, electric car shares and bike shares should also be included to assist transit-dependent residents commute to work, doctors appointments and job interviews when their destinations are not accessible by transit.

All potential housing projects should be paired with greening and active transportation improvements, each of which are discussed below, but could be pursued in a holistic grant application.

Transformative Climate Communities

Community projects were suggested along both 2nd Street and Avenue 66 (MEC-AHSC-1). These locations are in close proximity to other community assets, including the library, Boys and Girls Club and local grocery stores. Community members highlighted grocery stores as their top priority in the survey, and therefore each TCC project that is beyond 1 mile from a grocery store in the core of Mecca should evaluate the incorporation of either a grocery store, community kitchen or community garden within the project as appropriate to increase access to food in the community. Community members also indicated an interest in a community center, workforce training and community kitchen.

A potential TCC project could include a community center that also provides access to workforce training in sustainability fields such as solar installation, arborist training and a community kitchen and/or garden. This facility could act as a cool zone during extreme heat days, allowing people to congregate on extreme heat days, increasing climate resiliency and saving energy from individual homes. Connecting this facility to other important places such as the library, elementary school and residences with safe and comfortable walking and biking infrastructure would bolster such a project.

Community solar could be developed in North Mecca near the proposed AHSC site to serve adjacent housing in downtown Mecca (MEC-TCC-2). The west end of the project site could be developed with a tree or vegetation buffer along the site to buffer active commuters and people waiting at the bus stops along Lincoln Street from any remaining farming uses.

The trees would also serve to provide shade for people waiting at the transit stop, and other shelter improvements could be implemented to provide comfort and safety.

A plaza, including an urban forest and open space, could be placed in the vacant lots surrounding Our Lady of Guadalupe Church (MEC-TCC-3). Additionally, this area would have the potential to be activated with street-vending or a community garden. The transit stop at the west end of the project site could be improved as part of the project by providing shade and urban greening to make waiting for the bus more pleasant.

Another potential TCC project could be placed on the lot at 2nd Street and Coahuilla Street and act as a mixed-use public space and connector to the downtown area (MEC-TCC-4). Greening can act as a buffer to dust along the western end of the site. Tree shade, cool pavement, and a solar shade structure could cool the sites of car parking and bike racks. The main corridors of Hammond Road, Lincoln Street, Coahuilla Street, and 2nd Street could use this as a connector or resting stop.

An electric car-sharing or ride-share program could be implemented into each of these projects to increase access to main locations within the community and within the rest of the eastern Coachella Valley, including to grocery stores, clinics, post office, and others. Each TCC could host between one and five electric cars which community members could access to run errands and get to appointments inaccessible by transit.



Sustainable Agriculture Land Conservation

Community residents did not identify any specific parcels for agricultural conservation but did highlight community gardens and farmers markets in the community survey and community meetings. Existing agricultural land outside the community was identified as housing opportunities; however, these areas may be better preserved for agriculture and improved to provide community access to healthy and affordable food.14 Since much of the western end of the community is within the 500-year flood plain, it would be beneficial to prioritize those properties for permanent preservation using SALC funding. The use of SALC grants should also prohibit the use of pesticides near residents to improve local health, air quality and groundwater (MEC-SALC-1).



Urban Greening

The Desert Recreation District (Desert Rec) has proposed a sports park in Mecca on Avenue 66 (MEC-UG-1). The County currently owns the land and a conceptual design has been completed; however, no funding sources have been identified. As shown in Chapter 2 (Community Engagement), community parks were the community's top priority within urban greening. This park would also expand access to parks for residents on the south end of Mecca. Community residents also expressed support for a large civic or sports park during community meetings.

Urban greening should be pursued in tandem with active transportation program projects discussed below. The viability of these projects to also receive urban greening funds are evaluated in Appendix B (MEC-UG-2). These complete street projects should focus on providing native vegetation to provide habitat for local species, but also increase the sense of place in the community. By providing lush desert landscaping, the eastern Coachella Valley can celebrate its natural and cultural heritage. This landscaping could improve the standard of living by creating a welcoming environment which is attractive to the residents and encourages the use of public space.

Additionally, pocket parks within existing housing were identified in community meetings by residents that are walking distance from other major community assets and transit stops (MEC-UG-3). These pocket parks could increase the usability of transit stops, by providing shade and a beautiful natural area. Where appropriate, these

parks should include bike racks, community gardens and rain gardens as the sites allow. Additional pocket park locations were identified during outreach and are identified in Appendix D.

A medium sized park with urban greening space, a plaza and a garden was identified by the community as a desire just east of the Lincoln and Gardenia transit stop (MEC-UG-4). This would be an area for the public in the surrounding housing to enjoy and could allow for a cool and shaded rest area for transit users. It would also act as a buffer to the community from agriculture and dust.

Active Transportation Program

An active transportation corridor on Lincoln Street was proposed during public outreach. This would connect transit stops, major employment sites, local grocery stores and downtown Mecca. Based on community outreach, this connection should focus primarily on connecting safe sidewalks to each other and to transit and constructing safe curb and gutter elements to sidewalks due to the unfinished nature of pedestrian and bicycle transit infrastructure on many streets. Urban greening improvements should be included to enhance the comfort of walking around the community and waiting at bus stops by buffering the sidewalks from air pollution and traffic and providing shade and traffic calming (MEC-ATP-1).

Active transportation opportunities exist on Avenue 64, connecting projects to the transit stop, and along Lincoln Street, Date Palm Road and Dale Kiler Road into downtown Mecca.18 Improvements to Dale Kiler Road were identified in the 2008 Moving Mecca Forward Plan and are illustrated in Figure 7-3, Improvements to Dale Kiler Road. Due to the proximity of Avenue 64 to housing opportunity sites and downtown Mecca, it would be an ideal corridor for a pilot bike share and an essential location for improved curbs and gutters to bolster safety along this major roadway, as suggested during public outreach (MEC-ATP-2).

Figure 7-3 Improvements to Dale Kiler Road



Above: *View of existing Dale Kiler Road looking south near Our Lady of Guadalupe Church.*



Above: *View of proposal Dale Kiler Road illustrating street improvements, infill housing development, and a future church expansion.* **Source:** *Opticos Design Inc. 2008*



North Shore

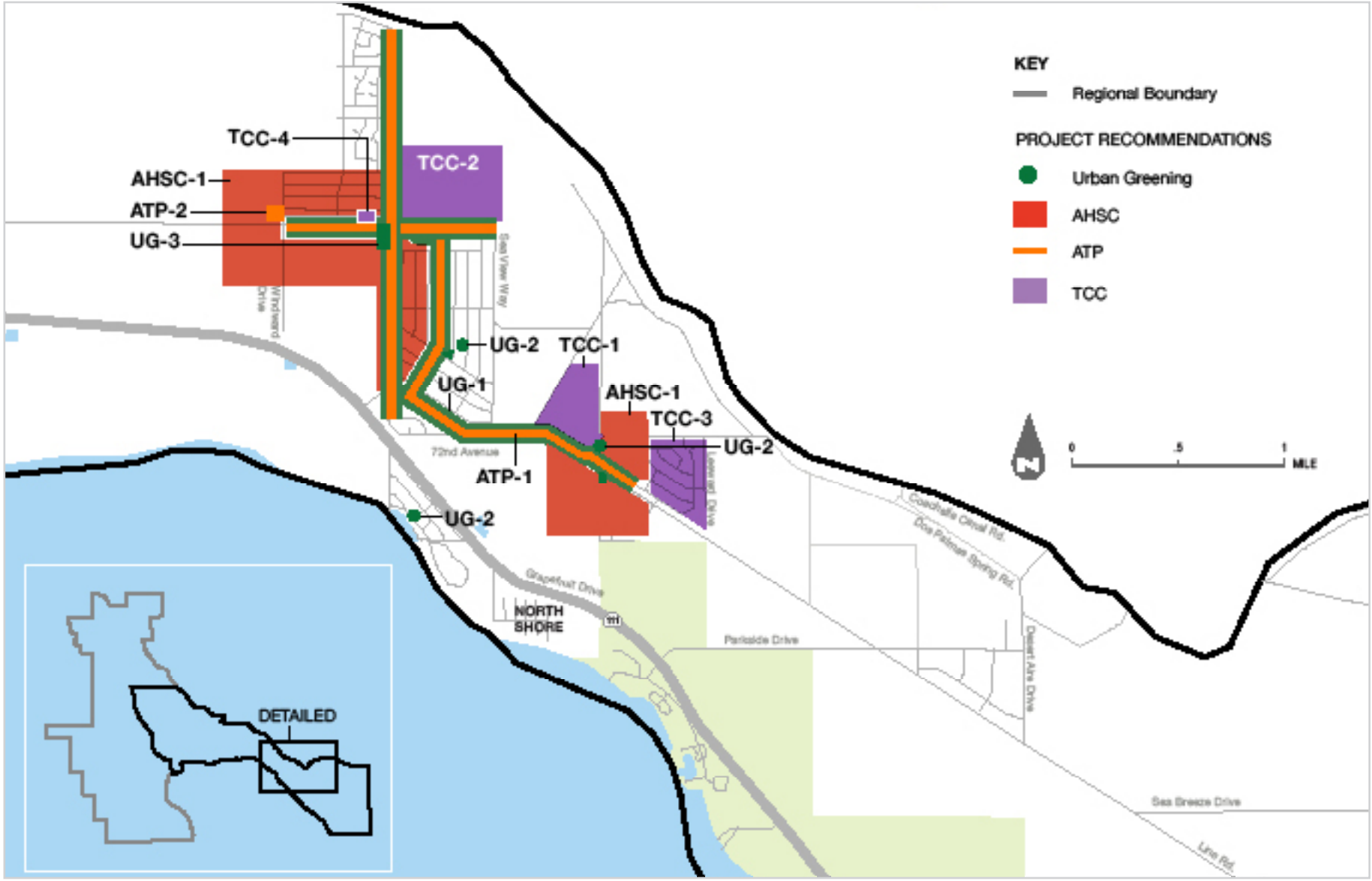
The community of North Shore is a small unincorporated community southeast of Coachella, situated on the northeastern shore of the Salton Sea. North Shore is highly residential and lacks a designated downtown area. North Shore is connected to the region by Highway 111 and the 95 Line bus route. Many community members work within the community and 28.5% travel fewer than 10 miles to work (LEHD 2015). As shown in Table 7-3, only 3.2% of workers commute to work by walking, biking or taking transit, and 6.3% of residents do not have access to a car. North Shore also has severely low tree cover, which makes the community less resilient to extreme heat events and less likely to enjoy walking or biking outside. North Shore also has a very high rate of uninhabitable housing, defined as a lack of access to basic kitchen or plumbing, compared to the state, and 32.7% of low-income renters spend more than half of their income on housing. In the community survey, North Shore residents indicated that grocery stores, transit projects and air monitoring systems are their top three priorities.

Table 7-3 North Shore Community

Community Indicator	Community Score	Relative Score[5]
Percentage of Active Commuters	3.2%	Low (less than 70.9% of the state)
Percentage of Residents Without Access to a Car	6.3%	Low (less than 56.7% of the state)
Percentage Tree Canopy	1.6%	Very Low (less than 97.2% of the state)
Supermarket Access[1]	25.3%	Low (less than 67.4% of the state)
Park Access[2]	54.3%	Low (less than 75.0% of the state)[6]
Housing Uninhabitability[3]	3.5%	Very High (more than 90.1% of the state)
Low-Income Homeowner with Severe Housing Cost Burden[4]	21.4%	High (higher than 72.0% of the state)
Low-Income Renter with Severe Cost Burden[4]	32.7%	Very High (higher than 88.2% of state)

Notes: *This data reflects all of Census Tract 456.04, which also includes the community of North Shore*
[1]*This is measured as the percentage of people in urban areas who reside less than 0.5 miles from a grocery store/supermarket, or less than 10 miles in a rural area.*
[2]*This is measured as the percentage of people who live within 0.5 miles of a park, beach or open space greater than 1 acre*
[3]*This is measured as the percentage of people who reside in households without basic kitchen facilities and plumbing.*
[4]*This is measured as the percentage of people who pay more than 50% of their income in housing costs.*
[5]*These scores are representative of which quartile this county falls into when compared to the rest of California (Very High - upper 25%, High - upper 50%, Low - lower 50%, Very Low - lowest 25%)*
6This data codes the Salton Sea as open space
Source: *PHASC 2018*

Figure 7-4 North Shore Community Projects



Potential projects are highlighted in Figure 7-4, North Shore Community Projects, and are described below. A preliminary evaluation of each project is included in Appendix B.

Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program

North Shore is served by the 95 Line bus route and has five stops throughout the community; however, due to low population, transit service is not frequent enough to qualify for AHSC grant requirements. Potential housing sites could become eligible by either increasing transit frequency or extending flexible transit service to North Shore (NOR-AHSC-1). AHSC programs should also include electric car shares and/or vanpools to address the lack of public transit. More sites may be eligible for AHSC funding if North Shore, or specific sites within North Shore were reclassified as rural for the purposes of this grant.

Transformative Climate Communities

Community residents of North Shore highlighted a need for access to healthy food and identified sites for new amenities such as a grocery store or community kitchen. North Shore is the most geographically isolated community in the eastern Coachella Valley, and would benefit from increase local services to decrease VMTs from residents traveling to nearby communities. In conjunction with active transportation projects which would create a more walkable and bikeable community, new amenities would help promote a sense of independence and community. A need for affordable healthy food was also expressed as the most important issue during community outreach, which would also help provide for a growing population in North Shore.

TCC Implementation funds could be used for a community kitchen, grocery store or other food collective to provide access to access healthy food to a greater share of North Shore community members (NOR-TCC-1). Such a food collective should include local food vendors and encourage entrepreneurship. Professional development could include financial and technical assistance with County permits. Additionally, community residents face systemic health issues from the Salton Sea and would benefit from a local community clinic to serve the community without forcing communities to travel to the urban areas of the eastern Coachella Valley. This clinic could be included as a component in a larger community center, or as a standalone project (NOR-TCC-2).

Mobile home improvements were also highlighted as an important priority in North Shore. TCC implementation funds could potentially be used for mobile home retrofits including paving, stormwater infrastructure improvements, weatherization, air filtration systems, energy efficient retrofits and urban greening.24 Such improvements could both make local Polanco parks and individual residences more resilient to climate change and reduce GHG emissions through utility improvements. Urban greening around the parks should consist of trees and other vegetation that blocks the dust, particulates and noise from the nearby roads. Native landscaping could also provide habitat for local species and create an inviting and lush environment that improve the quality of life. Additionally, vegetation internal to the park should be provided to shade homes and reduce energy demand. Where residents are interested, community gardens could also be included as one of the improvements to address the issues of food insecurity (NOR-TCC-3).

Another project identified by the community was a multi-purpose community center including a cultural museum, community garden, and business center, which could be located along Surfside Avenue

and 70th Avenue.25 The small business center could offer workforce programs. This location could also serve as the hub for a van share project in collaboration with Sunline Transit Agency. Solar would be able to provide energy to the development and potentially the surrounding community (NOR-TCC-4).

Additionally, community members expressed a desire for air quality monitoring systems due to air pollution from the Salton Sea. An air monitoring station could be located at the North Shore Community Park, Polanco parks or at another grant project identified in this Action Plan, in coordination with the South Coast Air Quality Management District. A monitoring station would provide residents with localized air quality data to help them make decisions on when children with pre-existing health conditions should remain indoors. This data could also supplement the environmental data presented in CalEnviroScreen and help bolster future grant applications. This would need to be coupled with another grant application, as monitoring in itself does not reduce GHG emissions and therefore is not eligible for TCC funds as a stand-alone item. The air monitoring component could best be funded through other sources, most fitting would be AB 617.

An electric van/ car share program could serve as critical flexible transportation method when included in any of these TCC projects to increase access to important locations for residents. A few electric cars hosted by each project would allow community members to reach destinations in their community and in the rest of the eastern Coachella Valley. A TCC project could also host a ride-share similar to Van y Vienen which would provide ride-shares for community members who cannot drive and would encourage sharing rides to central locations, such as shopping, in Indio and the City of Coachella.



Sustainable Agriculture Land Conservation

No SALC projects were identified for this community. The population of North Shore is too low to be eligible for SALC programs.



Urban Greening

Urban greening was also identified as part of active transportation infrastructure along major corridors in North Shore. Similar to other areas of the eastern Coachella Valley, urban greening should be used to reduce the air temperature and make walking and biking more comfortable (NOR-UG-1). Urban greening opportunities should also increase the use of native plants in accordance with the Coachella Valley Water District Lush and Efficient Landscape Guide. This landscaping can help improve the sense of place in the community and improve the quality of life for residents by beautify communities. These corridors are discussed in detail under the Active Transportation Program below. Additionally, urban greening should be provided around transit stops to shade people waiting for the bus.

Pocket parks and community gardens were identified near existing public infrastructure and transit stops. These pocket parks can make transit stops more pleasant to wait at and also increase transit access to new opportunities for local food. Community garden opportunity locations were also identified near the North Shore Yacht Club and the North Shore Community Park (NOR-UG-2).

The site of a possible larger park connecting the northwestern and southeastern portions of North Shore was also identified as a priority by the community (NOR-UG-3). This area could act as a center for gatherings, and would ideally be planned alongside future

community center and housing projects to the north. The vegetation could be a community buffer for dust. The park is accessible by transit and would work to shade the bordering transit stop. In the future the potential complete street project could allow safer active transport access to the park as well.

Active Transportation Program

Transportation projects were identified as a top priority for residents of North Shore, including improvements to the network of sidewalks and bike lanes. A new elementary school is proposed to be developed in North Shore and community members expressed a need for sidewalks and lighting along major streets, including near the new school. Currently there is a lack of pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure in North Shore, creating unsafe conditions along major roadways. Active transportation projects such as the development of sidewalks and safe transportation infrastructure such as improved curbs and gutters, bike lanes and street lighting coupled with the development of the new elementary school would benefit the community by creating safer conditions for future students and residents while meeting community desires.

Additionally, there are multiple Sunline bus stops in North Shore and community members identified a need for increased safety infrastructure along the bus route for pedestrians and bicyclists, including along Avenue 70, which is the only connecting route between the residential uses to the north and south of this roadway. Avenue 70 also connects the community to the North Shore Community Park. Transportation improvements for pedestrians and bicyclists would help create safer connectivity to amenities such as these in the community (NOR-ATP-1). These improvements could include additional sidewalks, new or improved curbs and gutters, and solar power lighting, but



should ultimately be informed by the community recommendations provided in the Mecca and North Shore Mobility Plan which is currently being drafted.

Residents also identified an issue with a key corridor connecting North Shore to Mecca located on Ave 70. North Shore is only accessible through two community entrances. When access is limited to one, traffic collisions and commutes increase. A bridge on 70th street causes a major choke point and should be widened and curb and gutter improvements implemented to better accommodate increased volume of people walking, biking and using transit to reach the new elementary school (NOR-ATP-2).

An electric car ride sharing program included in these active transportation projects could work alongside Sunline bus stops to safely transport residents through the community and to other communities in the eastern Coachella Valley. The addition of one to five electric cars accessible to community members would improve community health and create better access to central assets of the community such as grocery stores, clinics, post office, parks, and schools when transit is not available or accessible.



Oasis

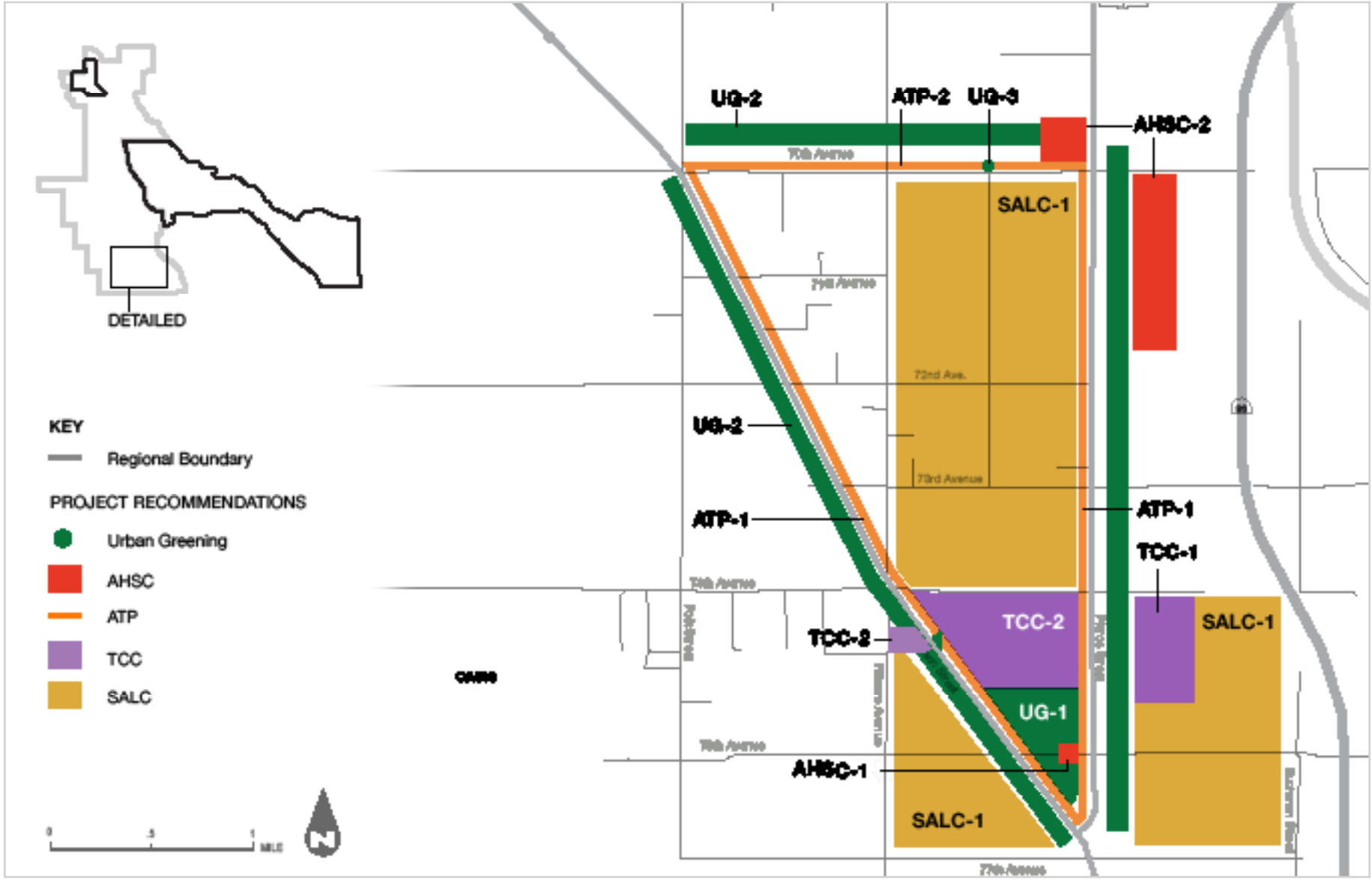
The community of Oasis is a small unincorporated community south of Coachella. Oasis has a compact downtown which includes an elementary school and grocery store. Oasis is connected to the region by Highway 86 to Highway 111 and the 91 Line bus route. Many community members work within the community and 27.1% travel fewer than 10 miles to work (LEHD 2015). As shown in Table 7-4, only 1.6% of workers commute to work by walking, biking or taking transit, and 5.4% of residents do not have access to a car. Oasis also has severely low tree cover, which makes the community less resilient to extreme heat events and residents less likely to enjoy walking or biking outside. Oasis also has a very high rate of uninhabitable housing, defined as a lack of access to basic kitchen or plumbing, compared to the state, and 21.1% of low-income homeowners spend more than half of their income on housing. In the community survey, Oasis residents indicated that transit projects, water and sewer infrastructure and affordable housing are their top three priorities.

Table 7-4 Oasis Community

Community Indicator	Community Score	Relative Score[5]
Percentage of Active Commuters	1.6%	Very Low (less than 86.4% of the state)
Percentage of Residents Without Access to a Car	5.4%	High (more than 50.5% of the state)
Percentage Tree Canopy	2.5%	Very Low (less than 91.6% of the state)
Supermarket Access[1]	0.0%	Very Low (less than 97.6% of the state)
Park Access[2]	1.9%	Very Low (less than 94.6% of the state)
Housing Uninhabitability[3]	10.1%	Very High (more than 99.2% of the state)
Low-Income Homeowner with Severe Housing Cost Burden[4]	21.1%	Very High (more than 87.7% of the state)
Low-Income Renter with Severe Cost Burden[4]	22.8%	Low (less than 61.7% of the state)

Notes: *This data reflects all of Census Tract 456.04, which also includes the community of North Shore*
[1]*This is measured as the percentage of people in urban areas who reside less than 0.5 miles from a grocery store/supermarket, or less than 10 miles in a rural area.*
[2]*This is measured as the percentage of people who live within 0.5 miles of a park, beach or open space greater than 1 acre*
[3]*This is measured as the percentage of people who reside in households without basic kitchen facilities and plumbing.*
[4]*This is measured as the percentage of people who pay more than 50% of their income in housing costs.*
[5]*These scores are representative of which quartile this county falls into when compared to the rest of California (Very High - upper 25%, High - upper 50%, Low - lower 50%, Very Low - lowest 25%)*
Source: *PHASC 2018*

Figure 7-5 Oasis Community Projects



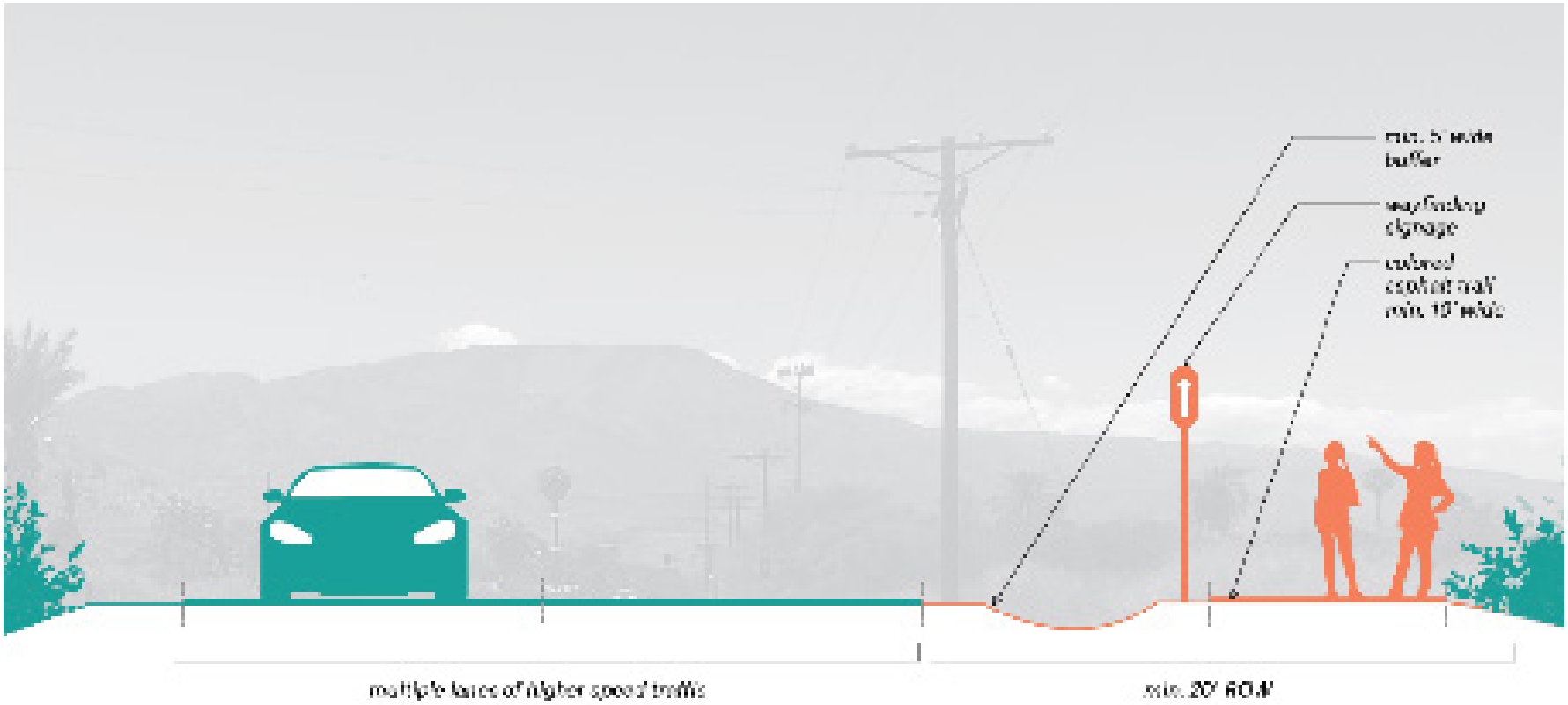
Potential projects are highlighted in Figure 7-5, Oasis Community Projects, and are described below. A preliminary evaluation of each project is included in Appendix B.

Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program

Oasis does not have transit stops south of Avenue 70. As a result, community members identified transit projects as one of the largest priorities; however, very few sites in Oasis are competitive for AHSC grants as sites must be within 0.25 miles of a transit stop with two departures during peak hours. The AHSC grant requirements do outline a path to funding for such sites, if they are served by flexible transit service. As explored in Chapter 4 (Disruptive and Emerging Trends), Sunline Transit Agency is currently developing a ride-share service that could meet the requirements of flexible transit service. CalVans could also serve as flexible transit service for agricultural workers and community college students. The exact service routes have not yet been identified and may change the precise locations suggested for housing below. For this reason, housing site suggestions in Oasis are more general than those presented for other communities. Additional housing sites may be eligible for AHSC funding, if they could be designated as rural, however, the most pronounced barrier to increased affordable housing through AHSC, is the limited sites that are not designated as prime farm land.

Two major locations in Oasis were identified as areas of opportunity. The first area of opportunity was identified along Harrison, Pierce and Avenue 76, which would connect and take advantage of the existing elementary school, the local clinic, housing and markets (OAS-AHSC-1) This location is designated for mixed use and would be appropriate for housing. As identified in the Neighborhood Mobility Plan for the Communities of Thermal and Oasis, this area is a local hotspot for collisions and was identified as a priority site for mobility needs. All streets surrounding this site were identified as community priority intersections, and two locations surrounding this site were identified as community priorities for a new SunLine bus stop or flexible transit stop. Additionally, a class one multimodal path was suggested for Harrison Street as shown in Figure 7-6, Conceptual Separated Multimodal Paths, which would connect the site to the elementary school (County of Riverside Department of Transportation 2018). Additionally areas around this site are similarly suited for housing; however, they are designated as prime farm land, and therefore, were not suggested in this Action Plan.

Figure 7-6 Conceptual Separated Multimodal Paths



Notes: *County of Riverside County Department of Transportation 2018*

Two sites along Avenue 70 and Pierce Street was identified as an opportunity for increased transit access, bike lanes, urban greening and increased housing (OAS-AHSC-2) This area is zoned Controlled Development and Light Agriculture, which does not permit housing dense enough to comply with the AHSC grant. Furthermore, these locations and the majority of Oasis are under the jurisdiction of the Torres-Martinez Reservation and any opportunities would need to be pursued by the Torres Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians. This site is in close proximity to major Oasis job centers and should be evaluated by the tribe. Similar to the Avenue 76 opportunity site, this intersection is also a hot spot for reported collisions and was identified as a priority corridor and part of the proposed Class 1 multimodal path. This site could also be developed in coordination with such improvements identified by the County of Riverside Department of Transportation in 2018.



Transformative Climate Communities

The three largest community-based projects heard through the outreach process for Oasis were mobile home improvements, grocery stores and air quality monitoring systems. Potential TCC projects in Oasis could include mobile home park retrofits including paving, stormwater management, urban greening and air quality monitoring (OAS-TCC-1). Such improvements could both make local Polanco parks more resilient to climate change and reduce GHG emissions through weatherization, air filter installation, and energy efficiency retrofits. Urban greening around the parks should consist of trees and other vegetation that block the dust, particulates and noise from the nearby roads. Additionally, vegetation internal to the park could shade homes and reduce energy demand. In Polanco parks where the residents are interested, community gardens could also be included as one of the improvements to address the issues of food insecurity. Lastly, as part of the improvements, parks could install their own air quality monitoring station in coordination with the South Coast Air Quality Management District and could be funded by AB 617. A monitoring station would provide residents with localized air quality data to help them make decisions on when children with pre-existing health conditions should remain indoors. This data could also supplement the environmental data presented in CalEnviroScreen and help bolster future grant applications.

A community solar farm was identified adjacent to the Oasis Elementary School, to develop both local food and local energy to serve the community members in the southern portion of Oasis (OAS-TCC-2). This solar farm could be developed to incorporate both a community solar project on a portion of the site, and community gardens on the school side to promote natural science education opportunities. The energy generated could be used by local business or homes in tandem with an energy efficiency retrofit program, and the farm could host community events and workshops.

Another possible project was identified by the community to act as a multi-purpose community center and garden, south of the Harrison Street and 66th Avenue intersection (OAS-TCC-3) . This site is in close proximity to transit and other community assets, making it an accessible central location. Amenities such as a laundry room, kitchen, community garden, or workforce training classes could be offered here. Additionally urban greening could be added to the site which would provide shade for community members.

Another possible project was identified by the community to act as a multi-purpose community center and garden, south of the Harrison Street and 66th Avenue intersection (OAS-TCC-3) . This site is in close proximity to transit and other community assets, making it an accessible central location. Amenities such as a laundry room, kitchen, community garden, or workforce training classes could be offered here. Additionally urban greening could be added to the site which would provide shade for community members.



Sustainable Agriculture Land Conservation

Productive agricultural land near residents should be evaluated for SALC grants. Most of Oasis is within the 500-year flood plain, and any development is at risk of flooding and could exacerbate the existing hazard by creating more paved surface and increasing runoff into adjacent properties. SALC applications in Oasis should focus primarily on improving air quality, preventing flooding and providing local food. Air quality concerns could be addressed through planting buffer vegetation around the farms so that dust does not readily escape the boundaries of the farms, adjusting tilling practices and reducing or eliminating the use of pesticides. Flooding could be addressed by either prioritizing sites for protection that have an existing known flood hazard or installing retention basins and bioswales at key areas around the farms. Lastly, such projects

could provide local food by hosting a reduced-price farm stand or farmers market, providing fresh food to local schools or workers and providing community garden space and education on site. The specifics of such a program would need to be decided on a case-by-case basis with the farm owner (OAS-SALC-1). Alternatively, the tribe or the County could pursue a planning grant to create a program for model SALC projects and specifically identify sites for preservation.



Urban Greening

Desert Recreation District has identified a park project at Avenue 76 and Pierce Street (OAS-UG-1). This park is close to community amenities including the medical center and residences. The land has already been acquired and partial funding sources have been identified. The park is currently shovel ready; however, it has a four-million-dollar funding gap. Community parks were the most popular urban greening strategy in the outreach survey, and this park could help meet that need. Additionally, this park could be improved with the addition of bike and pedestrian infrastructure on Pierce Street.

Urban greening was also identified as part of active transportation infrastructure. Similar to other areas of the eastern Coachella Valley, urban greening should be used to reduce the air temperature and make walking and biking more comfortable. Similar to other urban greening projects discussed in this Action Plan, these improvements should utilize native plants and create a lush and local landscape. These corridors are discussed in detail under the Active Transportation Program below (OAS-UG-2).

Additionally, pocket parks were identified near the existing commercial areas and transit stop on Avenue 70 and just south of Oasis Elementary School. The Avenue 70 pocket park and transit stop could include transit improvements such as bike parking, water fountains and shaded benches. This pocket park could also include a community garden. This model could also be replicated at other transit stops or gathering areas with limited urban greening. The pocket park south of Oasis Elementary School could offer shade and better access to surrounding assets as transit is built out, and if the potential community center across from Oasis Elementary School is developed (OAS-UG-3).



Active Transportation Program

As identified during the outreach process for both this Action Plan and the Neighborhood Mobility Plan for the Communities of Thermal and Oasis, community members identified active transportation improvements connecting residents and services in the southern portions of Oasis to the transit and job hubs in northern Oasis. Improvements were identified along Harrison Street and Pierce Street. Harrison Street was identified for improved lighting and sidewalks, including improved curb and gutter installations along roadways (OAS-ATP-1). Harrison is also a key route to Oasis Elementary school, while Pierce Street has a history of collisions, and would benefit from either separated routes or traffic calming. Both routes would be over 1 mile long and therefore should cater to bicycling as a primary mode of travel. Key destinations, including grocery stores, transit stops and job centers should also be outfitted with bike racks, bike lockers and even bike shares where feasible. A short connection from housing on eastern 70th Avenue to Pierce Street was identified as desired by the community. This could include adding sidewalks, bike lanes, curb and gutter, lighting, and road improvements to promote safe active transportation (OAS-ATP-2). 70th Avenue has a relatively high volume of pedestrians and a large population here which may grow with a potential affordable housing community on Pierce Street and 70th Avenue.



Thermal

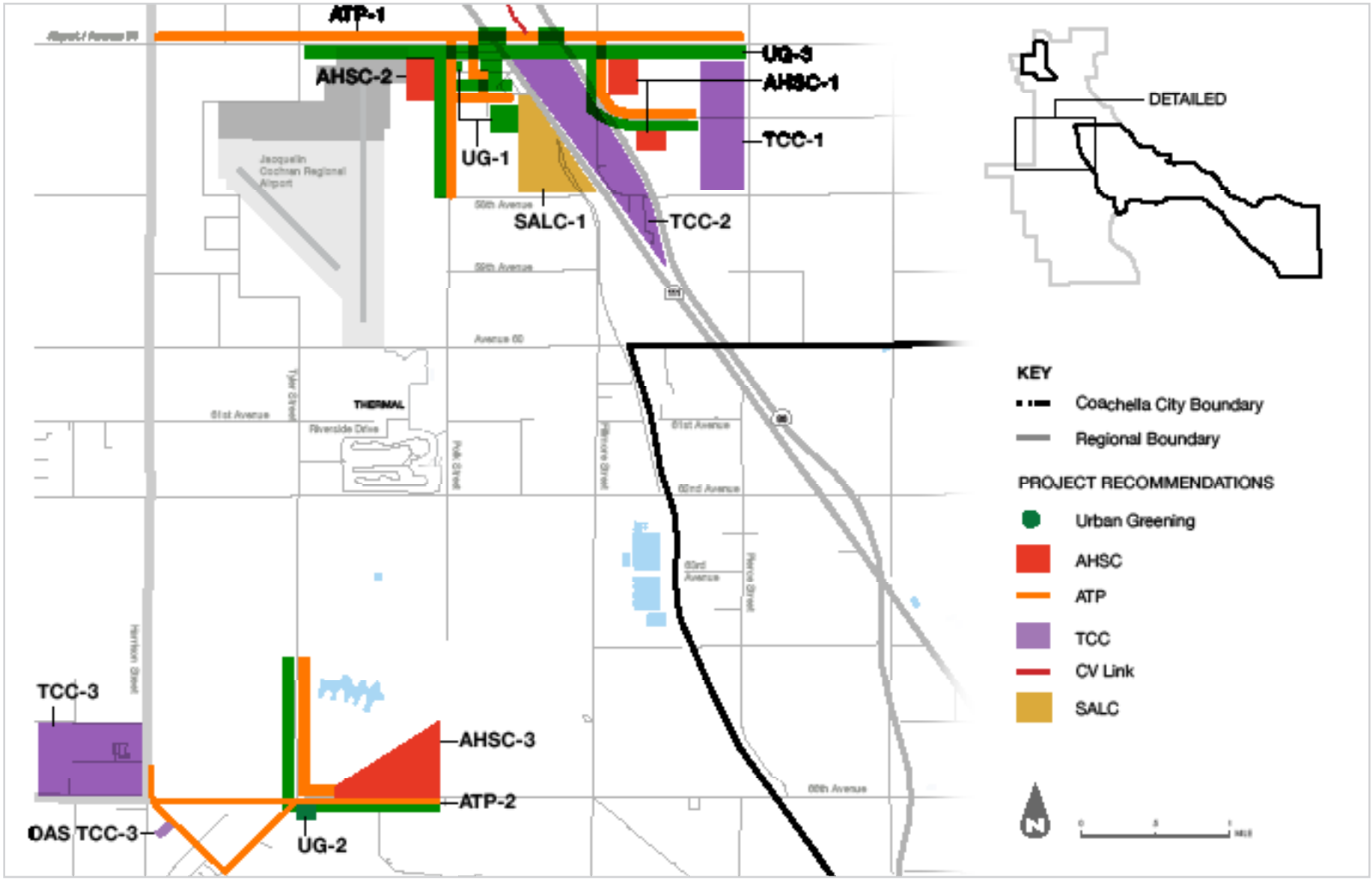
The community of Thermal is a small unincorporated community south and east of the Jacqueline Cochran Regional Airport and north of Oasis. Thermal has a small downtown which includes a post office, convenience stores and elementary school Thermal is connected to the region by Highway 111 and Harrison Street and the 91 Line bus route. Many community members work in the nearby cities of Coachella and Indio. The majority of Thermal Residents work less than 10 miles away from home, however very few stay in Thermal for work (LEHD 2015). As shown in Table 7-5, only 5.1% of workers commute to work by walking, biking or taking transit; and 9.7% of residents do not have access to a car. Similar to most communities in the eastern Coachella Valley, Thermal also has severely low tree cover, which makes the community less resilient to extreme heat events and less likely to enjoy walking or biking outside. Almost 10% of housing in Thermal is considered uninhabitable and 36.5% of low-income renters spend more than half their income on housing. In the community survey, Thermal residents indicated that affordable housing, community parks and water and wastewater infrastructure as their top three priorities.

Table 7-5 Thermal Community

Census Tract	Community Score	Relative Score[5]
Percentage of Active Commuters	5.1%	Low (less than 54.7% of the state)
Percentage of Residents Without Access to a Car	9.7%	Low (less than 73.6% of the state)
Percentage Tree Canopy	2.4%	Very Low (less than 92.8% of the state)
Supermarket Access[1]	0.0%	Very Low (less than 96.7% of the state)
Park Access[2]	17.1%	Very Low (less than 89.3% of the state)
Housing Uninabitability[3]	9.0%	Very High (higher than 98.9% of the state)
Low-Income Homeowner with Severe Housing Cost Burden[4]	10.6%	Low (lower than 57.8% of the state)
Low-Income Renter with Severe Cost Burden[4]	36.5%	High (higher than 81.7% of the state)

Notes: *This data reflects all of Census Tract 456.09, which also includes the area around downtown Thermal*
[1]*This is measured as the percentage of people in urban areas who reside less than 0.5 miles from a grocery store/supermarket, or less than 10 miles in a rural area.*
[2]*This is measured as the percentage of people who live within 0.5 miles of a park, beach or open space greater than 1 acre*
[3]*This is measured as the percentage of people who reside in households without basic kitchen facilities and plumbing.*
[4]*This is measured as the percentage of people who pay more than 50% of their income in housing costs.*
[5]*These scores are representative of which quartile this county falls into when compared to the rest of California (Very High - upper 25%, High - upper 50%, Low - lower 50%, Very Low - lowest 25%)*
Source: *PHASC 2018*

Figure 7-7 Thermal Community Projects



Potential projects are outlined in Figure 7-7, Thermal Community Projects, and described below. A preliminary evaluation of each project is included in Appendix B.

Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program

Opportunity parcels in Thermal were identified on the east side of the 86 Expressway just south of Airport Boulevard (THE-ASHC-1). These sites were identified because they are zoned residential, but not currently being used for housing. These sites are also within 0.25 miles of a park or transit station. These sites are separated from downtown Thermal and the community amenities such as the post office, school and grocery store by Highway 111 and the 86 Expressway. To combat this separation, active transportation improvements on Airport Boulevard would be essential to making such housing projects successful. The parcels identified are designated for housing, however, they are zoned for residential-agriculture and would need to be up-zoned to meet the density requirements of the AHSC grant. While the sites are in close proximity to transit, connections to work and shopping could also be improved though flexible transit, including an electric car and or bike share, and the use of Cal-Vans to support agricultural workers whose job sites are not located on a transit line.

Given the agricultural nature of the community, the proposed sites could be developed into courtyard apartments or townhomes with shared green space and community gardens, would provide the feel of single-family homes preferred by the community, but with the density and amenities required to qualify for grant funding.

A possible site on the west side of Highway 111 was identified during outreach events (THE-AHSC-2). This site is close to various schools, and other community assets. However, it should be noted that these are in close proximity to the airport. They are also around noise and pollution that comes with nearby industrial zoning, although the specific sites have compatible zoning. Projects pursed in these locations should include air filters, which could be funded under AB 617. The site is within a quarter-mile of the Airport at Palm transit station.

Another potential site was provided through outreach just north of 66th Avenue and Martinez Road (THE-AHSC-3). This site is bordering a transit stop and three schools. This project would be bolstered by other community amenities which would be pursued if this was chosen, including active transportation improvements along 66th Avenue and a nearby park.

Transformative Climate Communities

Community residents in Thermal highlighted the need for energy collectives and access to healthy food during community outreach. These goals can be achieved in tandem with Polanco park improvements by creating an energy and/or food collective.

An energy collective could be established in tandem with an existing residential community by building a small solar farm adjacent to the community and connecting the residents to the solar energy (THE-TCC-1). If excess energy is produced, the collective can sell it back to the grid at wholesale prices for additional savings. The solar system should be designed to be net-zero. Net-zero systems generate the same amount of energy that the associated residential project is anticipated to use in a year. This results in reduced energy bills if a household is using energy equal to or less than anticipated. The system can be set up to give each household an energy allowance, which encourages residents to manage their own energy. Such a system should be coupled with energy efficiency retrofits and educational materials to both size the system correctly and provide residents with the tools they need to manage their own energy.

Solar systems are allowed with a conditional use permit on parcels ten acres or greater in commercial, manufacturing and agriculture zoning.

Secondly, a food collective, through a farm stand, farmers market, grocery store or community kitchen could be established using TCC funds. Ideal sites for such a project would be close to both farms and consumers. This could be achieved on the south end of downtown or near farms on the east side of the 86 Expressway, in tandem with housing and or SALC projects (THE-TCC-2). A successful food collective would not only provide residents with access to affordable healthy food but would also provide job training opportunities to community residents on operating such a business.

Lastly, community residents identified a need for a park and community amenities accessible to the Sunbird Mobile home park. This could be developed as a community center with workforce development resources and afterschool programs for the students at the Avenue 66 school complex. This community center could also over-produce solar to provide energy to the adjacent mobile homes, host community gardens and serve as a cool zone on extreme heat days (THE-TCC-3).

An electric car/ van share program would could be included in any of these TCC projects to support both the aging and younger populations of Thermal in having a flexible transit option to increase access to key community amenities. Each TCC project site could host a small number of electric vehicles accessible to community members, creating a community-wide network to allow flexible transit when public transport or walking/biking is not an option. Similar programs are listed in the communities of Mecca, North Shore, and Oasis.



Sustainable Agriculture Land Conservation

The Whitewater River runs through the middle of Thermal between Highway 111 and the 86 Expressway. As a result, much of the developed areas of Thermal near the major roads are within the 100- or 500-year flood zone. SALC grants could be pursed in the existing agricultural land that is adjacent to downtown and the river, as it is at risk for conversion to urban development, but could better serve as a flood barrier (THE-SALC-1). These parcels are also not ideal for development due to the poor air quality around major roadways. If the community felt that such protections limited the ability for the community to provide enough housing or jobs, the County could set up a density transfer program and allow more infill development and protect agricultural land. Additionally, this project should be designed in tandem with the food collective described above. Such a project should be developed with a food collective as described above.

Urban Greening

Desert Recreation District has identified a park project at the southeast or northeast corner of Church and Olive Street (THE-UG-1). This park is close to community amenities including schools, homes and retail. The land has already been acquired and partial funding sources have been identified. The park is currently in an outreach and design stage to ensure that the park serves community needs. Community parks were the most popular urban greening strategy in the outreach survey, and this park could help meet that need. Additionally, this park could be improved with the addition of bike and pedestrian infrastructure between the park and Airport Boulevard. Other possible sites for future parks in this area include the the southeast intersection of of Polk and Center Streets.

A community park could also be added south of Tyler Street and 66th Avenue (THE-UG-2). This would be accessible students and faculty at the schools across the street and is in close proximity to a potential affordable housing site. It would also be accessible by transit as it borders a transit stop and could provide trees and shade along the northern side for those waiting at the transit stop. The development could include a plaza, public greening and park space with the potential to be activated with street-vending.

Active transportation improvements on Airport Boulevard were identified in public outreach as described below and would be essential to connect services in Thermal to the housing projects suggested for the AHSC grant. They would also connect the community to the CV Link project. Complete street greening would buffer the community from air and sound pollution from the major roadways, slow traffic and cool the air (THE-UG-3). Additionally, freeway cap parks over the 86 Expressway and Highway 111 could be added to make the corridor more appealing and reduce the boundary effect of the freeways.



Active Transportation Program

Active transportation improvements including sidewalks, bike lanes and urban greening were identified as key opportunities in Thermal during mapping activities. In north Thermal, active transportation improvements were suggested along Airport Boulevard and Polk Street. An existing bus line runs down Airport Boulevard and sidewalks lead into downtown Thermal from there. Additionally, key improvements here would connect the community to transit stops along Airport Boulevard and would also connect the community to CV Link. These improvements should be coupled with urban greening (described above) to make complete corridors (THE-ATP-1).

In south Thermal, community residents identified similar needs on Avenue 66 and Tyler Street to connect the co-located elementary, middle school and high school. Both Airport Boulevard and Avenue 66 are also collision hot spots in the community. Additionally, community members identified these intersections as community priority intersections during outreach events for the Neighborhood Mobility Plan for the Communities of Thermal and Oasis (Neighborhood Mobility Plan) (County of Riverside 2018). Additionally, in southwestern Thermal along 66th Avenue, Harrison Street, and Middleton Street outreach identified another section of potential active transportation and transit improvements.53 This could include sidewalks, bike lanes, urban greening, curb and gutter, lighting, and road improvements. Should this project be selected, it would benefit the bordering mobile homes, schools, markets, gas stations, and transit stops (THE-ATP-2).

In outreach events for the Neighborhood Mobility Plan, residents indicated that they would prefer to bike and take the bus; however, there is very limited bike infrastructure and sparse public transit service. An electric car ride-sharing service implemented into any of these active transportation projects would help to offset the lack of infrastructure and improve access to community resources such as grocery stores, a community center, parks and schools. An ATP site could include between one and five electric vehicles for community member use, designated on-site pickup or drop off locations, and electric car charging stations to expand the range and efficiency of the potential network of ride sharing cars. During the community needs assessment, community members expressed a need for better public transportation opportunities into the nearby job centers. Due to the lack of infrastructure, the Neighborhood Mobility Plan suggested a network of Class One, separated multi-use paths that would accommodate people biking and walking without cars (refer to Figure 7-6). Lastly, community members expressed a need for more lighting and general safety on community streets. The lack of formal infrastructure, traffic calming, standard curbs and gutters, and lighting create a feeling of unsafety for walking and biking, especially at night, and will be an important component of active transportation projects. These design considerations should be considered in all active transportation projects.

se design considerations should be considered in all active transportation projects.

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APPENDIX A

Community Outreach Materials

APPENDIX A

Community Outreach Materials

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Goal and Objectives, page 1

Grant Work Plan: Task 3: Community Engagement and Input, page 2 Outreach Timeline, page 2

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Educational and Informational Material

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Community Meeting Flyers

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Regional Convening Maps

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Social Media

ATTACHMENT A-5

Surveys

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TCC Gallery Walk

EASTERN COACHELLA VALLEY'S CLIMATE RESILIENCE ACTION PLAN
COMMUNITY OUTREACH PLAN

OVERVIEW

The Eastern Coachella Valley ("ECV") is comprised of the unincorporated communities of Thermal, Oasis, Mecca, North Shore, and the City of Coachella. The Eastern Coachella Valley's Climate Resilience Action Plan ("Action Plan") will combine various regional plans to assess climate adaptation strategies and mitigation best practices for the residents of the ECV. A critical aspect of the development of the Action Plan is community engagement and input. The community engagement efforts led by Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability rely on various outreach efforts to ensure participation and meaningful engagement of community residents in the planning process.

The Community Outreach Plan is focused on public engagement strategies that prioritize neighborhood community meetings, door-to-door outreach but will also include efforts on social media, schools, faith-based organizations to broaden the audience and receive greater input. The goals and objectives in the creation of the Action Plan are to meaningfully engage community residents from the ECV to share the concerns and issues they face and transform concerns into climate change adaptation strategies and community resilience projects. The key objective of the outreach plan is for the Action Plan to truly incorporate the community-led implementation projects and programs.

GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The main goal and key objectives of this outreach initiative is to connect with community members from the Eastern Coachella Valley through diverse outreach tools to gather ideas, collect feedback, and input to be incorporated into the Action Plan.

Key objectives for a successful outreach include:

- **GATHER** input from community residents
- **ENGAGE** community residents of the ECV in the development of the Action Plan
- **LISTEN** to the needs of community residents and it be reflected in the Action Plan
- **DIRECT INPUT** from community residents be considered, along with actions steps
- **RESPECT** community knowledge and include in the Action Plan
- **INCREASE** community input for goals, strategies, and projects directly from community
- **ENHANCE** outreach efforts to cater to different audiences and communities
- **CREATE** community meetings to ensure community residents can share their input
- **CO-EMPOWERMENT** among all relevant parties for holistic community input

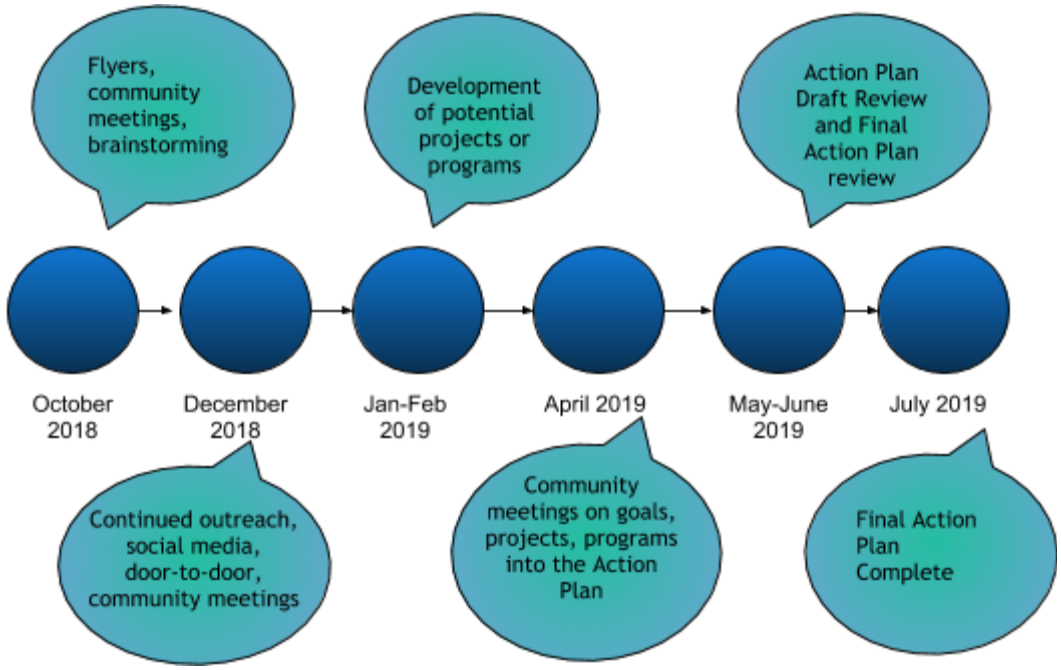
GRANT WORK PLAN: TASK 3: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND INPUT

Subtask A: Develop Community Outreach Plan
Subtask B: Produce/Distribute outreach materials
Subtask C: Host series of meetings and community outreach, including at least 4 community meetings

Deliverables: Outreach plan, copies of fliers, attendance record from meetings, community meeting materials.

OUTREACH TIMELINE

The outreach timeline dedicated to the development of ECV's Climate Resilience Action Plan is from October 2018 to June 2019. Outreach efforts are set to begin and continue through October 2018 to June 2019. On schedule, by July 2019 the ECV's Climate Resilience Action Plan will be complete.



The community outreach effort will consist of diverse outreach tools to ensure engagement but will primarily be focused on door-to-door engagement and community meetings within the five communities of the Eastern Coachella Valley.

- ★ **October 2018 to January 2019** will focus on the distribution of educational materials and information on Transformative Climate Communities, review and analysis of existing regional plans, climate change adaptation strategies, brainstorming opportunities, identifying community project/program priorities and presentations on existing projects that could guide the creative and innovative thought processes of the community. Throughout those months, Leadership Counsel will connect regularly with Dudek

Planning staff to share the feedback, input, and concerns directly from community residents to be implemented and reflected in the Action Plan.

★ **February 2019 to April 2019** will be shifting to work with the communities to create tangible and actionable implementation projects and programs developed from the issues, concerns, and needs from the community. However, the development of concrete projects and programs may also be done sooner because depends on the community.

★ **May 2019,** the Action Plan draft will be completed and there will be planned community meetings to present the draft of the Action Plan in each of the communities by the Dudek Planners and Leadership Counsel.

★ **June 2019 to July 2019,** will be the review and approval of the Final Action Plan and if modifications were included to the draft then it should be shared with the community prior to final approval. After approval, the communities will have the opportunity to access public copies of the plan and will receive a "*What's next*?" community meeting to thank them for their engagement and input and outline next steps for the Transformative Climate Communities Program.

TARGET AUDIENCES

The communities the outreach efforts will be focused on are the residents from the Eastern Coachella Valley, comprised of City of Coachella, and communities of Thermal, Oasis, Mecca, and North Shore. The outreach efforts will include connecting with various members of all these communities which includes but not limited to youth, adults, families, and seniors.

The objective includes hosting consistent monthly community meetings and door-to-door engagement to connect with community residents. The goal is to be strategic with outreach to ensure community engagement and input comes from the different types of people in the community with different life experiences to lead the development of the Action Plan.

OUTREACH TOOLS & STRATEGIES

The outreach tools and strategies in this effort will focus on connecting with community residents in the Eastern Coachella Valley through diverse methods to ensure engagement and input from the community. Receiving holistic and comprehensive input from the community is critical to lead the development of the Action Plan.

Educational and Informational Material

- The material used will consist of but not be limited to flyers, fact sheets, infographics, brochures, maps, summaries of regional plans and other relevant print material to engage with community residents. The educational and informational material will be available in English, Spanish, and Purepecha to cater to a diverse audience.

Outreach Strategies

- The main form of direct outreach that will be conducted is through door to door engagement in the community to invite residents to community meetings, update on

planning process of TCC, and have direct personal contact with the community to gather input and identify priorities when community residents cannot attend the community meetings.

- Another form of outreach that will be conducted is the use of calling community residents to invite and remind them of community meetings, update on the planning process for TCC, and/or have a conversation about what topics they are most interested in for community meetings to take into consideration for discussion.
- A less focused form of outreach but still relevant is the social media outreach to inform and update the community of the planning process with TCC, invite community residents, and provide visibility to TCC efforts in the ECV.
- Conducting outreach through connections with established community organizations, public schools, and faith-based organization in the ECV will be another form of ensuring engagement.

Community Meetings

- The main form of outreach and community engagement is through consistent community meetings in each of the respective communities. At community meetings, community residents are encouraged to provide feedback and input on priority projects/programs.
- The use of various engagement strategies during community meetings includes printed maps where community residents can outline the needs and/or issues of their community through a visual format.
- Another form of engagement includes brainstorming ideas and discussion on potential projects/programs based on review of existing regional plans, existing projects/programs from Fresno TCC, and other educational/informational material.
- Surveys as an outreach strategies will be used occasionally to potentially offset a few monthly community meetings and/or to receive hard copy feedback from community residents on specific topics. Surveys will be created and approved in collaboration with the partner organizations responsible for the development of the Action Plan.

Regional Convenings

- The planning and hosting of regional convenings to bring together the various EVC communities and stakeholders will lead the effort to collectively identify community priorities.
- Potential date of ECV regional convening is in December 2018 or January 2019 to begin gearing the shift of the community to concrete project/program priorities for the Action Plan. The ECV regional convening on TCC would take the place of the monthly community meetings for the month the regional convening is hosted.

COMMUNITY MEETINGS SCHEDULE PLAN

October 2018	● Begin outreach for TCC in Thermal, Mecca, Oasis, and North Shore ● Information distribution, ● Invite community residents to the monthly meetings in November

November 2018	● Community meetings will be happening in each of the communities ● Outreach through various strategies will be used to gain attendance ● Initial topics will be general on TCC, the goal, what projects were done in Fresno, and introducing topics such as housing, transportation, greening, energy etc. ● Breaking down information on regional plans ● Identifying the priorities of each of the communities to expand on in the following months
December 2018	● Monthly community meetings ● Continued education and identifying priorities as mentioned above ● Potential regional convening (Dec or Jan)
January 2019	● Monthly community meetings ● Identifying the existing gaps in the regional plans and priorities for the respective communities ● Potential regional convening (Dec or Jan) ● Introduction to the development of potential projects
February 2019	● Monthly community meetings ● Development of concrete, tangible projects and programs in each of the communities ● Meet more regularly with Dudek to communicate community needs to the Action Plan draft and vice-versa
March 2019	● Monthly community meetings ● Continued development of projects and programs
April 2019	● Monthly community meetings ● Update community residents on all the material that has been developed over the past few months

May 2019	● Monthly community meetings ● Draft is presented to the respective communities for comments and suggestions ● Discuss with community residents what the next steps are
June 2019	● Monthly community meetings ● Most updated Final Action Plan presented to the communities for community approval ● Discuss with community residents what the next steps are

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DUDEK AND LEADERSHIP COUNSEL

There will be constant communication between Dudek planners and Leadership Counsel to ensure there is a clear understanding of community input integrated into the Action Plan. This partnership will be an important aspect to the outreach initiative. Communication with Dudek planners will be extensively focused on the communication of community issues, concerns, ideas, and overall input to ensure the development of the Action Plan includes community goals, strategies, and projects to transform their community.

It is also expected when feasible that Dudek staff be present or attend community meetings so comunity residents may be able hear from the staff that is tasked with constructing the Action Plan.

EASTERN COACHELLA VALLEY COMMUNITIES

City of Coachella

This community is the largest area and in partnership with City staff, the outreach efforts in Coachella will be implemented and led by the City with support from Leadership Counsel. Potential outreach tools include direct mail, social media, community meetings in the neighborhoods, apartments, community centers, door-to-door engagement, visits to existing organizations such as faith-based organizations or non-profits, and public school outreach.

Community of Thermal

The community of Thermal within the jurisdiction of Riverside County will include outreach efforts conducted is in the downtown airport areas of Thermal, Ave 66 and Torres Martinez mobile home parks, Sunbird Mobile Home Park, and more outreach along Grapefruit Ave. Potential community meetings are expected to take place in the senior center in Thermal and the Sunbird Community Center.

Community of Oasis

In the community of Oasis within the jurisdiction of Riverside County will consist of community outreach primarily in the mobile home parks on Ave 70, Pierce Street, 76th Ave, Oasis Gardens,

and Mountain View Estates. Potential community meeting locations are in the San Jose Community Center, Oasis Elementary, and Oasis community park.

Community of Mecca
In the community of Mecca within the jurisdiction of Riverside County, the potential outreach opportunities will be conducted in the close-knit neighborhoods from 65 Ave to 66 Ave, faith-based organizations, local elementary schools,community centers, and Mecca Library.

Community of North Shore
In the community of North Shore within the jurisdiction of Riverside County, the potential outreach efforts will be conducted through door-to-door engagement as well as community meetings in the area and connecting with the various surrounding neighborhood communities that make-up North Shore along 70th Ave, 72nd Ave, and Grapefruit Blvd.

DESIRED OUTCOMES

Outcome #1: Community residents participated in meaningful input and public engagement opportunities in each of the identified communities in the Eastern Coachella Valley.

Actions Steps

- Host monthly community meetings in homes, community centers, and other public facilities
- Conduct door-to-door outreach to invite community residents to community meetings
- Visit existing community organizations including faith-based organizations to invite folks to community meetings and also take the opportunity to inform about the Action Plan

Outcome #2: Community residents will be more aware about Climate Change issues affecting their communities and understand potential climate adaptation strategies for the ECV. Through educational material and information distribution, community residents will be more connected to the development of the ECV's Climate Resilience Action Plan.

Actions Steps

- Develop outreach and educational material such as: flyers, factsheets, brochures, infographics
- Include educational curricula in English, Spanish, and Purepecha on Transformative Climate Communities Program, climate change, adaptation and resilience strategies, and assistance programs
- Have brief educational presentations, videos, and images available for educational purposes

Outcome #3: Community residents will be informed on the existing regional plans and will be able to identify gaps their communities' face in order to includes those gaps as priorities in the Action Plan.

Actions Steps

- Develop and distribute information in accessible languages on existing regional plans to the community residents (i.e General Plans, Climate Action Plans, CVAG TPPS, Sunline Transit Plan, CVAG ATP, etc.)
- Use existing regional plans to review and provide an analysis as a community to identify the existing gaps to then develop priority projects or programs as solutions to the gaps to be included in the Action Plan

Outcome #4: Community residents in the ECV will have been engaged throughout the entire community planning process and be reached out to through the various community outreach strategies that cater to their needs and availability. Staying engaged, through various outreach strategies to keep the momentum and public engagement fresh and consistent.

Actions Steps

- The use of social media to keep community residents engaged
- Calling residents to attend community meetings and remind them of the opportunities to share what the needs of their communities are to include in the Action Plan
- Direct mail information sent or distributed to community residents to continue to educational component of the outreach efforts
- Door-to-door engagement to increase attendance or use the opportunity to talk to residents who cannot attend community meetings and can still be informed

Outcome #5: Community residents will be able to identify the strengths of their community and its vulnerabilities to guide the development of the Action Plan. The ideas that come from community residents will be implemented into the Action Plan.

Actions Steps

- Brainstorm with community residents on the changes and needs of the community as climate change occurs to be able to effectively plan for the changes in the community
- Document all community meetings information and present it back to the community and also share to be included in the Action Plan
- Assist the community on how to transform issues and concerns into implementation projects and strategies to include in the Action Plan

Outcome #6: Community residents will have been informed and engaged on the draft and final ECV Action Plan for Climate Resilience for its community approval.

Actions Steps

- Host community meetings to present the draft and final document respectively
- Allow community residents to suggest changes/additions to the draft
- Documents to be readily accessible to the community
- Community residents will be informed after the review of the Final Action Plan on what is to be done after the completion of the plan with the TCC program

METRICS AND IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS

ACTIVITY	METRIC
Events	Participation
Community Meetings	Participation, attendance records, community meeting materials
Social media, online outreach	● Number of “likes” to Facebook page or “followers” on Twitter ● Number of shares on social media outlets
Flyers and Educational Material	Number of flyers or material distributed
Surveys	Number of surveys distributed and completed

CONCLUSION

It is the goals and objectives set forth by the outreach initiative to use all potential outreach strategies to ensure there is meaningful engagement in the Eastern Coachella Valley. Through the use of various outreach tools, the community outcomes will be met by specific action steps that highlight engagement and outreach opportunities to all the identified communities in the Action Plan. At the end of the outreach initiative, we hope that community input has been acknowledged, validated, and is truly included in the Eastern Coachella Valley’s Climate Resilience Plan.

ATTACHMENT A-1

Educational and Informational Material

Transformative Climate Communities Program

Community-led transformation for a sustainable California

Program Description

The Transformative Climate Communities (TCC) program is a grant for the development of improving disadvantaged communities' environment, health, and economic benefit.

TCC process should empower communities impacted by pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. The strategies and projects will be community-led and chosen in order to achieve transformative change in the community.

What would the program improve? Where?

This grant will build a strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and pollution to then improve the environment with community-led projects. The communities included are: Coachella, Thermal, Mecca, Oasis, and North Shore.

Examples of Community Projects

- Sustainable and Affordable Housing
- Public transit faciltiies
- Bicycle and car share programs
- Weatherization and solar installation programs
- Water-energy efficiency installations
- Urban greening projects
- Bicycle and pedestrian facilities
- Low-carbon transit vehicles and clean vehicle rebates



For more information, please contact the following organizations:

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(760) 972-6337

Coachella Valley Association of Governments
Erica Felci, efelci@cvag.org,
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Jacob Alvarez,
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(760) 398-3502 Ext. 129

Riverside County, Fourth District
Supervisor V. Manuel Perez
Shayra Hernandez
shhernandez@rivco.org
(760) 862-8311



TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY-LED TRANSFORMATION FOR A SUSTAINABLE CALIFORNIA

WHAT CAN TCC DO?

Implementation grants of TCC address issues of housing, mobility, home energy, greening, and other projects that will directly benefit the community.

THE CITY OF FRESNO

In 2017, the City of Fresno received an implementation grant of $70 million for TCC. These funds identified community-driven programs and projects to achieve significant greenhouse gas reduction benefits, improve public health and environmental benefits, and expand economic opportunity and shared prosperity.

CONTACT

Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability, Lesly Figueroa
(760) 972-6337
lfigueroa@leadershipcounsel.org

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Chinatown Mixed-Use Project @HSR West Entrance

High density project, 4 story mixed-use development with 56 affordable housing units and 1 manager unit. It is 0.60 acres and is one block from the High Speed Rail and across the street from the proposed City park.

GREENING

Santa Clara Permaculture Community Garden

Resident-led community garden/greenspace in a housing complex to promote carbon sequestration and water conservation. Produce grown will be available for residents.

HOME ENERGY

EOC Partnership for Energy Savings & GHG Reductions

Project to install weatherization, solar, and other energy-saving measures on the homes of 100 residents.

MOBILITY

MLK Activity Center Street Improvements

Install new curb, gutter, drainage, waterline, sidewalks, bike lanes, Class I trails, street lights & trees, traffic signals and other infrastructure.

JOBS/WORKFORCE

VOICE Gladiator Porgram

Creates opportunities for underserved and underemployed seeking career and educational resources for direct job placement.

Programa de Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas

Transformación dirigida por la comunidad para una California sostenible

Descripción del Programa

El programa es para el desarrollo de fondos comunitarios para el mejoramiento del ambiente, salud, y economía para las comunidades más desaventajadas.

Este program debe empoderar las comunidades más impactadas sobre la contaminación del aire y del medio ambiente. La comunidad debe escoger sus propias estrategias y proyectos para tener un cambio transformativo en la comunidad.

¿Qué mejoraría este programa? ¿Y dónde?

Estos fondos son una estrategia para reducir emisiones y mejorar la contaminación del medio ambiente con proyectos dirigidos por la comunidad. Las comunidades incluyen: Coachella, Thermal, Mecca, Oasis, y North Shore.

Ejemplos de Proyectos Comunitarios

- Viviendas que son sostenibles y accesible
- Estaciones de transporte público
- Programas de bicicleta y de raites compartidos
- Programas de climatización e instalaciones solares para viviendas
- Proyectos de enverdecimiento en la comunidad
- Instalaciones de caminos peatonales y bicicleta
- Reembolsos para vehículos electricos



Para más información, por favor contactar las organizaciones:

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

Consejo de Liderazgo
Lesly Figueroa,
lfigueroa@leadershipcounsel.org
(760) 972-6337

CVAG

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CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA

Cuidad de Coachella
Jacob Alvarez,
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BOARD of SUPERVISORS

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
V. MANUEL PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Condado de Riverside, Distrito Cuatro
Supervisor V. Manuel Perez
Shayra Hernandez
shhernandez@rivco.org
(760) 862-8311



TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES

COMMUNITY-LED TRANSFORMATION FOR A SUSTAINABLE CALIFORNIA

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COMUNIDADES CLIMÁTICAS TRANSFORMATIVAS

TRANSFORMACION SOSTENIBLE EN LIDERAZGO DE LA COMMUNIDAD

¿QUE PUEDE HACER TCC?

Fondos del programa de TCC pueden realizar proyectos de viviendas, enverdecimiento, energía, y otros que directamente beneficiaria la comunidad.

CIUDAD DE FRESNO

La ciudad de Fresno recibió fondos de $70 millones de parte del programa. Los fondos identificaron programas con el liderazgo de la comunidad para lograr la reducción de emisiones, mejorar la salud pública y beneficios para el ambiente y expandir la oportunidad económica.

CONTACTAR

Consejo de Liderazgo
Lesly Figueroa
(760) 972-6337
lfigueroa@leadershipcounsel.org

VIVIENDAS DE BAJOS INGRESOS

Proyecto Chinatown Uso Mix @HSR Entrada Oeste

Proyecto de 4 pisos con uso mixteado de infraestructura de 56 viviendas de bajos ingresos y una unidad para el manejador. Son 0.60 acres y es un bloque del tren y a otro lado del parque de la ciudad.

ENVERDECIMIENTO/PARQUES

Santa Clara Permacultura Jardin Communitario

Jardín comunitario y espacio verde en liderazgo de la comunidad en una vecindad para promover la captura de emisiones y conservación de agua. El fruto es de todos.

ENERGIA SOSTENIBLE

EOC Programa Para Ahorrar Energía y Reducir Emisiones

Proyectos para instalar medidas de ahorrar energía y dinero para viviendas de más de 100 residents como solar y climatización.

MOVILIDAD

MLK Centro de Actividad Mejoramiento de Calles

Instalar nuevos bordillos, canal, drenaje, línea de agua, banquetas, líneas de bicicleta, luces de la calle, árboles, señales de tráfico y otros.

ENTRENAMIENTO DE TRABAJOS

Programa Gladiator VOICE

Crear las oportunidades de trabajo con educación técnica y profesional. Recursos para obtener un trabajo despues de educación.

TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES REGIONAL CONVENING

EASTERN COACHELLA VALLEY



TCC Regional Convening

Summary

On February 9, 2019 at the Mecca Library from 9:30am-1pm community residents from the Eastern Coachella Valley of the communities of Thermal, Oasis, Mecca, North Shore, and City of Coachella gathered to learn about the Transformative Climate Communities Program and participated in planning activities to engage in a participatory process for the creation of the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan.

During the convening, the District 4 Supervisor V. Manuel Perez, City of Coachella, and the Coachella Valley Association of Governments all gave a few remarks on the resident engagment and the importance of the plan for transforming the communities.

Topics that were identified important to residents are:

- **An effective planning process that meaningfully engages residents**
- **A plan that truly represents the needs of residents of the Eastern Coachella Valley**
- **Diverse options of affordable housing**
- **Safe & affordable water and wastewater infrastructure**
- **Urban greening opportunities and green space**
- **and other infrastructure such as sidewalks, lighting, roads.**

All in all, community residents want to see more of this collaborative community planning to see transformative change in the Eastern Coachella Valley.

TOPICS DISCUSSED:

AFFORDABLE HOUSING & MOBILE HOME PARKS

ACTIVE AND CLEAN TRANSPORTATION

URBAN GREENING, PARKS, GREEN PUBLIC SPACES

WATER & WASTEWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

OTHER-TYPE PROJECTS: COMMUNITY CENTERS, ENERGY RETROFITS, COLLEGE SITES, PAVING, AND OTHERS.

Review of Planning Activity #1



The regional convening consisted of two planning activities. Planning Activity #1 was a gallery walk of five topics for residents to put stickers on programs and projects they were most interested in seeing. Below is a brief list of those priorities.

Housing: single-family homes, new mobile homes and rehabilitation
Active Transportation: bike lanes, sidewalks, lighting, increase frequency of buses, transit passes for residents
Urban Greening: community gardens, parks, green spaces
Water/Wastewater Infrastructure: water & sewer for all ECV
Other programs/projects: grocery stores, farmer's market, clinics, community kitchens and centers, cooling surfaces

A glance at Planning Activity #2



During Planning Activity #2 residents had the opportunity to utilize maps of their community to identify sites for improvement and opportunity. Residents identified sites under the topics of affordable housing, active transportation, greening, water/wastewater infrastructure and other programs. These community maps will be used in the creation of the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan.

Community Feedback



Residents are the experts in their community. Overall residents were satisfied and hopeful for planning grants such as TCC that are advance planning for transformative change in rural communities like the Eastern Coachella Valley. However, feedback given by residents was to ensure to reach out to youth, college-aged young adults, Native American tribes, and senior citizens. Residents want to ensure that this plan will continue to include a transparent planning participatory process with the community. Lastly, residents will be waiting for follow-up and upcoming meetings for the review of the Action Plan to ensure that their thoughts and ideas are accurately represented.

MOVING FORWARD

Transformative Climate Communities Program information will continue to be shared with residents and all the Eastern Coachella Valley community. Community meetings will continue to occur to gather meaningful input from residents.

Our next steps are to reach out to more residents and different populations per community feedback. Upcoming meetings will include the community review of the draft of the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan in June 2019.

For more information contact: Lesly Figueroa, 760-972-6337 or lfigueroa@leadershipcounsel.org

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

COMUNIDADES CLIMÁTICAS TRANSFORMATIVAS CONVOCATORIA REGIONAL

Este del Valle de Coachella



Convocatoria Regional

Resumen

El 9 de febrero del 2019 en la biblioteca de Mecca de 9:30 a.m. a 1 p.m, se reunieron los residentes de la comunidades del Este del Valle de Coachella, Thermal, Oasis, Mecca, North Shore y Coachella para aprender sobre el programa de Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas. Los residentes participaron en actividades de planificación, creando un proceso participativo para la creación del plan de acción para la resiliencia al cambio climático del Este del Valle de Coachella.

Durante la convocatoria, escuchamos del Supervisor del Distrito 4 V. Manuel Pérez, la Ciudad de Coachella, y la Asociación de Gobiernos del Valle de Coachella sobre la importancia de este programa para la comunidad y lo crucial que es que los residentes participen.

Residentes identificaron los siguientes temas de prioridad:

- **Un proceso de planificación que involucre de una manera significativa a los residentes de la comunidad**
- **Un plan que realmente represente las necesidades de los residentes**
- **Otros temas incluyeron la necesidad de diversas opciones de vivienda asequible**
- **Infraestructura segura y asequible de agua potable y drenaje**
- **oportunidades de enverdecimiento**
- **y otro tipo de infraestructura como banquetas, alhumbrado y pavimento.**

Los residentes de la comunidad quieren ver más de esta planificación comunitaria colaborativa para ver un cambio transformador en el Este del Valle de Coachella.

TEMAS DE CONVERSACIÓN:

VIVIENDA ASEQUIBLE Y PARQUEADEROS DE TRAILAS

TRANSPORTE ACTIVO Y DE BAJAS EMISIONES

ENVERDECIMIENTO, PARQUES, Y ESPACIOS VERDES

INFRAESTRUCTURA DE AGUA POTABLE Y DRENAJE

OTROS TIPOS DE PROYECTOS COMO: CENTROS COMUNITARIOS, ENERGÍA SOLAR Y ASISTENCIA FINANCIERA, SITIOS DE COLEGIO, Y MÁS

Resumen de la actividad de planificación # 1



En la convocatoria regional tuvimos dos actividades de planificación. La actividad de planificación # 1 fue una caminata de la galería de 5 temas para que los residentes colocarán calcomanías en los programas y proyectos que más les interesan. Aquí están las prioridades identificados de los residentes:

Vivienda: viviendas de casa, nuevas trailas y programas de rehabilitación.
Transporte activo: carriles de bicicletas, banquetas, alhumbrado, aumento de la frecuencia de los autobuses, pases de tránsito para los residentes
Enverdecimento: jardines comunitarios, parques, espacios verdes.
Infraestructura de agua potable y drenaje: agua potable y drenaje para todos los residentes
Otros programas / proyectos: tiendas de comida, mercados, clínicas, cocinas y centros comunitarios, y superficies que refresquen el area.

La actividad de planificación # 2

Durante la actividad de planificación # 2, los residentes tuvieron la oportunidad de utilizar mapas de su comunidad para identificar sitios de oportunidad. Los residentes identificaron sitios bajo los temas de vivienda asequible, transporte activo, enverdecimiento, infraestructura de agua potable y drenaje y otros programas. Estos mapas de la comunidad se utilizarán para la creación del plan de acción para la resilencia al cambio climático del Este del Valle.





Sugerencias de la Comunidad

Los residentes son los expertos en su comunidad. En general, los residentes mostraron satisfechos y esperanzados con la planificación, de un plan como este que puede traer un cambio transformativo en comunidades rurales como el Este del Valle de Coachella. Sin embargo, los residentes también quieren asegurarse que nos estamos comunicando con los jóvenes, a los jóvenes adultos de edad universitaria, a las tribus nativas, y a los adultos mayores. Los residentes desean asegurarse de que este plan continue incluyendo un proceso participativo de planificación transparente con la comunidad. Por último, los residentes esperarán el seguimiento y las próximas reuniones para la revisión del plan de acción.

¡MIRANDO ADELANTE!

El programa de Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas seguirá siendo compartido con los residentes y con toda la comunidad del este del valle de Coachella. Las reuniones de la comunidad continuarán ocurriendo para colectar sugerencias significativas de los residentes.

Los próximos pasos incluyen hacer más alcance a la comunidad y diferentes poblaciones como sugerido por la comunidad. Las próximas reuniones incluirán la revisión de la comunidad de la primera versión del plan de acción para la resiliencia al cambio climático del Este del Valle en junio del 2019.

Para más información, por favor comuniquese con Lesly Figueroa al 760-972-6337 o lfigueroa@leadershipcounsel.org

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

Transformative Climate Communities Eastern Coachella Valley

Community Meetings Summary



Affordable Housing

Community residents in Eastern Coachella Valley continue to voice their concerns for the needs of various types of affordable housing options.

The topic of affordable housing is a common theme among the various communities we have been working alongside with. Different options of affordable housing that also includes rehabilitation assistance programs for mobile homes are themes among community meetings.

1 NORTH SHORE

- Affordable Housing
- Greening & Park Projects
- Improved Transportation
- Affordable Grocery Stores

2 MECCA

- Affordable Housing
- Greening & Park Projects
- Bike Lanes, Sidewalks
- Bike & Car Share Programs

3 THERMAL

- Affordable Housing
- Lighting, Sidewalks, Paving
- Water & Wastewater Infra.
- Affordable Grocery Stores



Active Transportation

Bike lanes, sidewalks, improved transit, car & bike share programs.



Community Gardens

There is interest in community gardens along with educational efforts.



Grocery Stores

Important need in the ECV are affordable grocery stores with fresh local produce.

Greening Efforts & Park Projects

Green public space, community parks, and greening efforts are common themes among community meetings.

Greening efforts in the community, more public space, and accessible parks to all in various communities is a common need among community meetings.

Water & Wastewater Infrastructure

Continued need for access to clean water and reliable wastewater systems.

The need for water & wastewater infrastructure is a continued critical need for community members especially in mobile home parks that rely on small water systems & septic tanks.

Active Transportation

Improved transit needs and innovative active transportation efforts to improve mobility needs.



Along with sidewalks, lighting, bike lanes, and car & bike share programs; there is strong need for active transportation efforts. Increased existing transit to the ECV and micro-transit opportunities for improved access.

Community Programs

Other community programs directly from community meetings include:

- Community gardens
- Community centers/ kitchens
- Co-op business opportunities
- Local produce, Farmer's Market

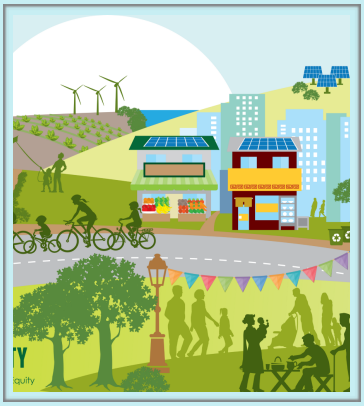
MOVING FORWARD

In collaboration with the Coachella Valley Association of Governments (CVAG) , City of Coachella, Riverside County District 4 Office of Supervisor Perez. Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability will be hosting a Transformative Climate Communities Regional Convening in the Eastern Coachella Valley.

Date: February 9, 2018

Location: Mecca Library, *91260 66th Ave, Mecca, CA 92254*

Time: 9:30 am



LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas Valle Este de Coachella

Resumen de Juntas Comunitarias



Viviendas de Bajos Ingresos

Residentes del Valle Este de Coachella continuan la abogacía para varios tipos de viviendas de bajos ingresos y opciones de viviendas.

El tema de viviendas de bajos ingresos es común a través de la región. Diferentes opciones de viviendas de bajos ingresos al igual que programas de asistencia para casas móviles son temas de interés para los residentes de la comunidad.

1 NORTH SHORE

- Vivienda asequible
- Enverdecimiento y parques
- Mejor transporte público
- Tiendas local de comida

2 MECCA

- Vivienda asequible
- Enverdecimiento y parques
- Banquetas, caminos de bici
- Programas de raites y bici compartidos

3 THERMAL

- Vivienda asequible
- Alumbrado, banquetas, pavimento en los Polancos
- Infra. de agua y drenaje
- Tiendas locales de comida



Transporte Activo

Mejoramiento de tránsito local, programas de raite y bicicletas, banquetas, líneas de bici



Jardines Comunitarios

Existe interés sobre jardines comunitarios y apoyo educativo.



Tienda Local de Comida

La necesidad de comida, frutas y vegetales accesibles y saludables.

Enverdecimiento y Parques

El espacio público, los parques comunitarios, y el enverdecimiento son temas comunes.

Hay una gran necesidad para mejorar el enverdecimiento, los espacios públicos, y los parques para cada comunidad en el Valle Este de Coachella.

Infraestructura adecuada para agua y drenaje

Aún existe la necesidad de agua potable y accesible para la región.

La infraestructura de agua y drenaje continúa siendo una de las mayores necesidades. Especialmente para los Polancos en el Valle Este de Coachella que usan pozos pequeños y tanques sépticos.

Transporte Activo

Es necesario crear oportunidades para aumentar el transporte activo y a la vez mejorar el transporte público.



Las banquetas, el alumbrado, lineas de bicicleta, programas de raite y bicicletas compartidas; existe una gran necesidad de mejorar el transporte activo. Se necesita más transporte y mejor conectividad para el Valle Este de Coachella, incluyendo modos alternos de transporte para las cualidades únicas del Valle Este.

Programas Comunitarios

Otras ideas de programas comunitarios incluyen:

- Jardines, centros, y cocinas comunitarias
- Oportunidad de negocios locales y co-operativos
- Mercado local de frutas y vegetales

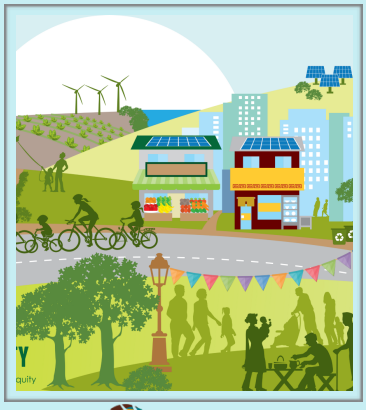
¡ MIRANDO ADELANTE !

En colaboración con la Asociación de Gobiernos del Valle de Coachella, la Cuidad de Coachella, el Condado de Riverside con la oficina del Supervisor V. Manuel Perez, y el Consejo de Liderazgo tendremos una convocatoria regional sobre el programa de Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas para el Valle Este de Coachella. ¡Los Esperamos!

Fecha: 9 de febrero del 2019

Lugar: Biblioteca de Mecca, *91260 66th Ave, Mecca, CA 92254*

Horario: 9:30 am



LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

ATTACHMENT A-2

Community Meeting Flyers

TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES

CVAG

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
V. MANUEL PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

CITY OF COACHELLA
CALIFORNIA

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

THERMAL COMMUNITY MEETING



JOIN US TO TALK ABOUT THE CREATION OF THE EASTERN COACHELLA VALLEY CLIMATE RESILIENCE ACTION PLAN AND HOW YOU PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN IT

TOPICS INCLUDE: PUBLIC TRANSIT, URBAN GREENING, PARKS, INFRASTRUCTURE, AFFORDABLE HOUSING, AND MORE

DATE: NOVEMBER 28, 2018
WHEN: 6:00PM
WHERE: JERRY RUMMONDS' SENIOR & COMMUNITY CENTER
87-229 CHURCH STREET
THERMAL, CA, US 92274

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
LESLY FIGUEROA
(760) 972-6337
LFIGUEROA@LEADERSHIPCOUNSEL.ORG



EASTERN COACHELLA VALLEY COMMUNITY MEETING

Join us in discussing affordable housing, update on Paradise Valley, and other advocacy opportunities as it relates to air quality & Transformative Climate Communities in the ECV!

MAY 23, 2019
5:30PM - 7:00 PM
MECCA BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB
91391 66TH AVE, MECCA, CA 92254

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LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

For more information contact: Lesly Figueroa, (760) 972-6337 lfigueroa@leadershipcounsel.org



ESTE DEL VALLE DE COACHELLA JUNTA COMUNITARIA

¡Están invitados para hablar sobre la vivienda asequible, siguientes pasos sobre Paradise Valley y otras oportunidades de abogacía sobre la calidad de aire y el programa de comunidades climáticas transformativas en el Valle!

EL 23 DE MAYO DEL 2019
5:30PM - 7:00 PM
MECCA BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB
91391 66TH AVE, MECCA, CA 92254

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LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

Para más información comuníquese con: Lesly Figueroa, (760) 972-6337 lfigueroa@leadershipcounsel.org

COMUNIDADES CLIMÁTICAS TRANSFORMATIVAS

THERMAL JUNTA COMUNITARIA

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR V. MANUEL PEREZ COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY



ESTÁN INVITADOS PARA HABLAR SOBRE LA CREACIÓN DEL PLAN DE ACCIÓN DE RESISTENCIA CLIMÁTICA PARA EL ESTE VALLE DE COACHELLA

TEMAS: TRANSPORTE PUBLICO, PARQUES, VIVIENDAS, ENVERDECIMIENTO, INFRAESTRUCTURA Y MÁS

FECHA: NOVEMBER 28, 2018
HORARIO: 6:00PM
LUGAR: JERRY RUMMONDS' SENIOR & COMMUNITY CENTER
87-229 CHURCH STREET
THERMAL, CA, US 92274

PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN CONTACTAR:
LESLY FIGUEROA
(760) 972-6337
LFIGUEROA@LEADERSHIPCOUNSEL.ORG

TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES

CVAG

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
V. MANUEL PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

CITY OF COACHELLA
CALIFORNIA

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

MECCA COMMUNITY MEETING

JOIN US TO TALK ABOUT THE CREATION OF THE EASTERN COACHELLA VALLEY CLIMATE RESILIENCE ACTION PLAN AND HOW YOU PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN IT

TOPICS INCLUDE: PUBLIC TRANSIT, URBAN GREENING, PARKS, INFRASTRUCTURE, AFFORDABLE HOUSING, AND MORE



DATE: NOVEMBER 27, 2018
WHEN: 5:30PM
WHERE: MECCA BOYS & GIRLS CLUB, 91391 66TH, MECCA, CA 92254

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
LESLY FIGUEROA
(760) 972-6337
LFIGUEROA@LEADERSHIPCOUNSEL.ORG

COMUNIDADES CLIMÁTICAS
TRANSFORMATIVAS

MECCA
JUNTA COMMUNITARIA

ESTÁN INVITADOS PARA HABLAR SOBRE LA CREACIÓN DEL PLAN DE ACCIÓN DE RESISTENCIA CLIMÁTICA PARA EL ESTE VALLE DE COACHELLA

TEMAS: TRANSPORTE PUBLICO, PARQUES, VIVIENDAS, ENVERDECIMIENTO, INFRAESTRUCTURA Y MÁS

FECHA: NOVEMBER 27, 2018
HORARIO: 5:30PM
LUGAR: MECCA BOYS &
GIRLS CLUB, 91391 66TH,
MECCA, CA 92254



PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN CONTACTAR:
LESLY FIGUEROA
(760) 972-6337
LFIGUEROA@LEADERSHIPCOUNSEL.ORG

COMUNIDADES CLIMÁTICAS
TRANSFORMATIVAS

NORTH SHORE
JUNTA COMMUNITARIA

ESTÁN INVITADOS PARA HABLAR SOBRE LA CREACIÓN DEL PLAN DE ACCIÓN DE RESISTENCIA CLIMÁTICA PARA EL ESTE VALLE DE COACHELLA

TEMAS: TRANSPORTE PUBLICO, PARQUES, VIVIENDAS, ENVERDECIMIENTO, INFRAESTRUCTURA Y MÁS

FECHA: NOVIEMBRE 15, 2018
HORARIO: 5:30PM
LUGAR: 99200 LOOKOUT DR.
MECCA, CA. 92254



PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN CONTACTAR:
LESLY FIGUEROA
(760) 972-6337
LFIGUEROA@LEADERSHIPCOUNSEL.ORG

TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES

CVAG

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
V. MANUEL PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

NORTH SHORE COMMUNITY MEETING



JOIN US TO TALK ABOUT THE CREATION OF THE EASTERN COACHELLA VALLEY CLIMATE RESILIENCE ACTION PLAN AND HOW YOU PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN IT

TOPICS INCLUDE: PUBLIC TRANSIT, URBAN GREENING, PARKS, INFRASTRUCTURE, AFFORDABLE HOUSING, AND MORE

DATE: NOVEMBER 15, 2018
WHEN: 5:30PM
WHERE: 99200 LOOKOUT DR.
MECCA, CA. 92254

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
LESLY FIGUEROA
(760) 972-6337
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TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES

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FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
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COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

CITY OF COACHELLA
CALIFORNIA

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

SUNBIRD COMMUNITY MEETING

JOIN US TO TALK ABOUT THE CREATION OF THE EASTERN COACHELLA VALLEY CLIMATE RESILIENCE ACTION PLAN AND HOW YOU PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN IT

TOPICS INCLUDE: PUBLIC TRANSIT, URBAN GREENING, PARKS, INFRASTRUCTURE, AFFORDABLE HOUSING, AND MORE



DATE: NOVEMBER 20, 2018
WHEN: 5:30PM
WHERE: SUNBIRD COMMUNITY CENTER

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:
LESLY FIGUEROA
(760) 972-6337
LFIGUEROA@LEADERSHIPCOUNSEL.ORG

COMUNIDADES CLIMÁTICAS
TRANSFORMATIVAS

CVAG

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PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

CITY OF COACHELLA
CALIFORNIA

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL
FOR
JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

SUNBIRD
JUNTA COMUNITARIA



ESTÁN INVITADOS PARA HABLAR SOBRE LA CREACIÓN DEL PLAN DE ACCIÓN DE RESISTENCIA CLIMÁTICA PARA EL ESTE VALLE DE COACHELLA

TEMAS: TRANSPORTE PUBLICO, PARQUES, VIVIENDAS, ENVERDECIMIENTO, INFRAESTRUCTURA Y MÁS

FECHA: NOVEMBER 20, 2018
HORARIO: 5:30PM
LUGAR: CENTRO
COMUNITARIO DE SUNBIRD

PARA MÁS INFORMACIÓN CONTACTAR:
LESLY FIGUEROA
(760) 972-6337
LFIGUEROA@LEADERSHIPCOUNSEL.ORG

TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

FOR EASTERN COACHELLA VALLEY

Join us for a workshop to share your input and learn about programs that reduce greenhouse gasses, improve public health, and enhance the local economy!











When: March 14, 2019 at 5:30pm
Where: College of the Desert, Indio Campus (45-524 Oasis St. Indio, CA 92236) Classroom #111

More information? Contact Lesly Figueroa, lfigueroa@leadershipcounsel.org

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR V. MANUEL PEREZ COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA

CVAG

EASTERN COACHELLA VALLEY



Transformative Climate Communities Program

Community Meeting

Join us to give your input on the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan. Be part of the community planning process for Thermal, Oasis, Mecca, North Shore, and Coachella.



WHEN: JUNE 19, 2019
TIME: 6PM-7:30PM
WHERE: DESERT MIRAGE HIGH SCHOOL, 86150 66TH AVE, THERMAL, CA 92274

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR V. MANUEL PEREZ COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA

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For more info contact:
Lesly Figueroa, 760-972-6337

ESTE DEL VALLE DE COACHELLA

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas



Junta Comunitaria

Organizarse con nosotros para dar su opinión sobre el Plan de acción de resistencia al clima para las comunidades del valle este. Ser parte del proceso de planificación en las comunidades de Thermal, Oasis, Mecca, North Shore y Coachella.



FECHA: 19 DE JUNIO DEL 2019
HORARIO: 6PM-7:30PM
LUAGR: DESERT MIRAGE HIGH SCHOOL, 86150 66TH AVE, THERMAL, CA 92274

Para más info favor de llamar
Lesly Figueroa, 760-972-6337

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR V. MANUEL PEREZ COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA

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ATTACHMENT A-3

Regional Convening Maps

Transformative Climate Communities
Regional Convening Planning Activity #2 Summary
February 9, 2019

Planning Activity Results:

Total # of maps completed: 26

- Thermal: 4
- Mecca: 7
- Oasis: 2
- Coachella: 8
- North Shore: 5

The maps completed for Activity #2 include individual maps and maps that residents worked on together. A few community locations were missing from the maps, which resulted in residents making their suggestion on the back or margins of the maps. Additionally, a few communities did not specifically identify sites for the potential projects or programs but did identify general needs in their communities within the topics of: housing, greening, active transportation, water/wastewater, and other-type projects as described in Planning Activity #1.

Thermal

The feedback for the community of Thermal primarily focused on bike lanes, sidewalks, and urban greening. However, several residents raised concerns about the maps that we provided. Residents were unable find their community or more specifically their mobile home parks visible in the maps. As a result, residents took it upon themselves to draw their own map zooming into their home or mobile home park. Residents included additional important sites and locations to be taken into consideration. For instance, bicycle lanes, sidewalks and trees as seen on *Thermal Map #1* is demonstrated as a need for the community near the High, Middle, and Elementary schools on **Ave 66 and Tyler St**. The same need for bicycle lanes, sidewalk, and trees were identified on **Polk Street** from **58th Ave to 60th**. Additionally, in *Thermal Map #2* bicycle lanes, complete sidewalks, and trees down **Airport Blvd/Ave 56** were identified as a need near the existing Sunline stop.. *Thermal Map #3* identified a public green space in front of the Desert Mirage High School on **Ave 66th**

Total Maps = 4

Oasis

The community of Oasis maps primarily focused on greening, transit, and housing opportunities. *Oasis Map #1* identified greening opportunities along the end of **Harrison Street** from Oasis Elementary School to the Tequila Market. Another greening opportunity identified here is along **Harrison Street** that intersects from **70th to 71st.** The last greening opportunity that has been identified was along the intersection corner of **70th Ave and Pierce street.** *Oasis Map #2* identified transit along Harrison Street, Pierce Street, and 74th. Greening opportunities such as trees were identified near potential new bus stops that were also identified on the corner of **70th and Pierce Street.** Another identified site for a potential new bus stop and trees is on the intersection of 76th and Pierce Street (near D&D Oasis Mobile Home Park). The last site in Oasis identified by community members for a potential new bus stop and trees is on the intersection of **Harrison Street and 74th** (near Oasis Elementary School). Water and wastewater infrastructure was identified was for **70th Avenue** between **Lopez Rd and Pierce Street** as well as further down Pierce street after **76th Ave**. Lastly, housing opportunities were identified along **Pierce Street** in between **70th and 72nd**. Another housing location was identified towards the end of **Pierce Street** in between **76th and 77th** and the last location identified was along **Harrison Street** and **76th** on the opposite side of the Centro Medico Oasis.

Total Maps = 2

Mecca

The community of Mecca primarily focused on housing, greening, and commercial/community centers. *Mecca Map #1* is a combination of various needs from different community members compiled into one map. Housing opportunities were identified on **Grant Street**, **Colfax Street**, and **Hayes Street** in between **Ave 65th** and **Ave 6th**. Another housing opportunity site was along the intersection of **Ave 65th** and **Lincoln Street.** Lastly, a large housing opportunity site was identified along the west side of **Lincoln Street** in between **Ave 62nd** and **Ave 64th.** Greening opportunities were identified along **Lincoln Street** from **Ave 62nd** to **Ave 66th** and along **Hammond Rd** from **Ave 66th** to **Ave 68th**. **3rd Street**, **4th Street**, and **5th Street** have all been identified for greening opportunities as well as all along **Ave 66th**. Another area includes **Johnson Street** in between **Ave 64th** and **Ave 66th.** These opportunities could be for trees, pocket parks or green public space. Lastly, more larger greening opportunities identified in Mecca were along the west side of **Lincoln Street** and intersection on **Ave 63rd**; as well as a green public space on **Johnson Street** passing **Ave 66th**.

Mecca Map #2 has more housing and greening opportunities identified. The housing opportunity that was identified was on **Lincoln St** and **Date Palm** on **Ave 65th**. Another housing site was identified near Saul Martinez Elementary on the east side of Johnson Street in between **Ave 65th** and **Ave 66th**. Lastly, a greening opportunity that was identified as a large green space is near Saul

Martinez Elementary School on the east side of **Johnson Street** in between **Ave 65th** and **Ave 66th**. *Mecca Map #3* included housing, greening, and transit that were identified by the community. For example, on **Dale Killer Road** in between **Ave 64th** and **Ave 65th** were a few streets residents thought are ideal for greening and housing projects. Also, **Ave 66th, 2nd, 3rd street, 4th street, 5th street, 6th street, and 7th street** were identified for greening opportunities. A new transit route was identified that would run north to south on **Lincoln street** and would turn into **7th street** into an existing bus stop. *Mecca Map #4,* included identification of housing and sites for other-type projects. For example, the housing opportunity was identified on a block on **Johnson Street** in between **Ave 66th** and **National Ave**. On **Ave 66th**, commercial and other type projects discussed in the first planning activity were identified along this street. *Mecca Map #6,* included housing and greening identified on the map in two locations. The first, on Johnson Street in between **Ave 63rd** and **Ave 64th** that included large greening space north of the housing, whereas the housing closest to **Ave 64th**. The second, along **66th ave** and **Grant street**, where the large greening space would be west of **Grant Street** and the housing opportunity east of **Grant Street.** *Mecca Map #7,* identified a large green space and sites of other-type projects. For example, a large green space was identified on **5th Street** in between Date Killer Road and Home Ave, next to the Our Lady of Guadalupe Church. Other-type projects locations were identified along **Date Killer Road** in between **66th ave, 2nd street, 3rd street, 4th street, and 5th street.**

Total Maps= 7

North Shore

The community of North Shore focus was on lighting, greening, transit, housing, parks, sidewalks, food stores. On *North Map #1*, sidewalks and lighting along **Beacon Dr.** were identified. On this map, other needs were identified generally for North Shore as seen on the back of map #1, listed as: post office, stop signs, programs for the elderly, lines on the roads, transit to stop closer to the top of **Beacon Dr**, general lighting, grocery store, clinic, turning lanes, and wastewater. *North Shore Map #2*, includes general needs for North Shore that included lighting along main streets such as **Costa Mesa**, **Vander Veer Rd**, and **Ave 69th**. Greening such as trees along the streets and parks, no leaks from sprinklers, transit to be more accessible within more streets of North Shore, more housing opportunities, wastewater, and improved trash service. Additionally, the back of this map includes a drawing of a resident who redrew a better route for the transit route that goes through North Shore. It reads to start from **Ave 70th** to **Vander Veer Rd**, left to **Ave 69th** onto **Costa Mesa**, and then right on **Admiralty Way** back onto **Vander Veer Rd.** *North Shore Map #3* includes another set of general needs in the community that includes: lighting on **Ave 70th** as well as on **Ave 69th** and **Schooner Way**. Sidewalks and greening on main streets. Parks and wastewater systems. *North Shore May #4,* identified lighting along **Ave 70th** and **Costa Mesa Dr**. Additionally, general needs that were identified include sidewalks on main streets, greening on many streets, school buses with AC and seatbelts, and grocery stores. *North Shore Map #5*,

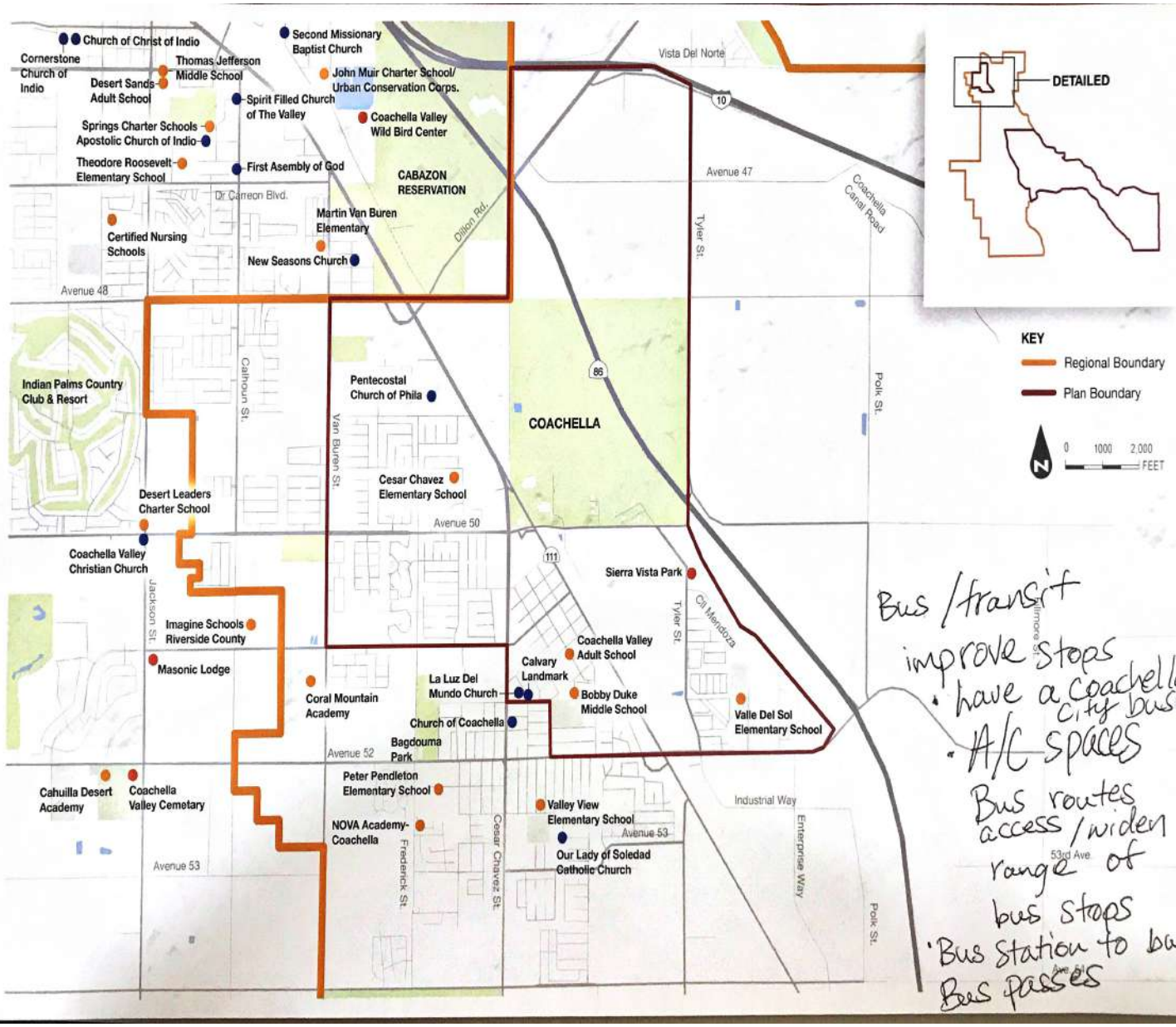
identified general needs in the community which included: lighting, sidewalks, school buses with AC, wastewater systems, water fountains near bus stops or areas where kids play, trees near Sunline bus stops and school bus stops, grocery stores, community centers and affordable apartments and mobile home assistance. Other-type projects sites that have been identified are near Reyes Market on **Ave 70th** and on the intersection of **70th Ave** and **Vander Veer Road** as well as sites along **Ave 72nd** and **Coachella Canal Rd.** Greening spaces was identified on **Sea View Way** and **Ave 72nd**. Wastewater system was identified all along North Shore as a large need.

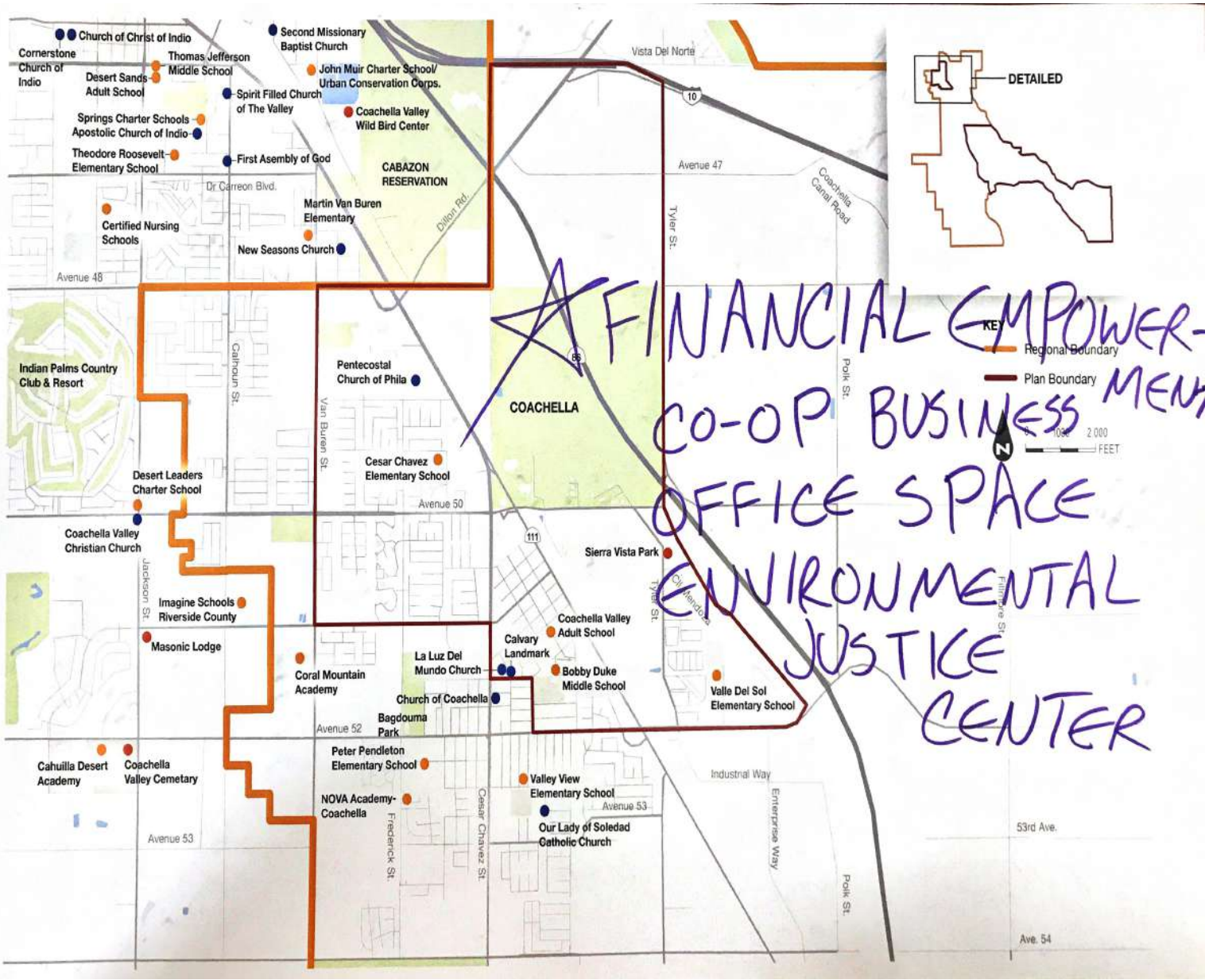
North Shore Map = 5

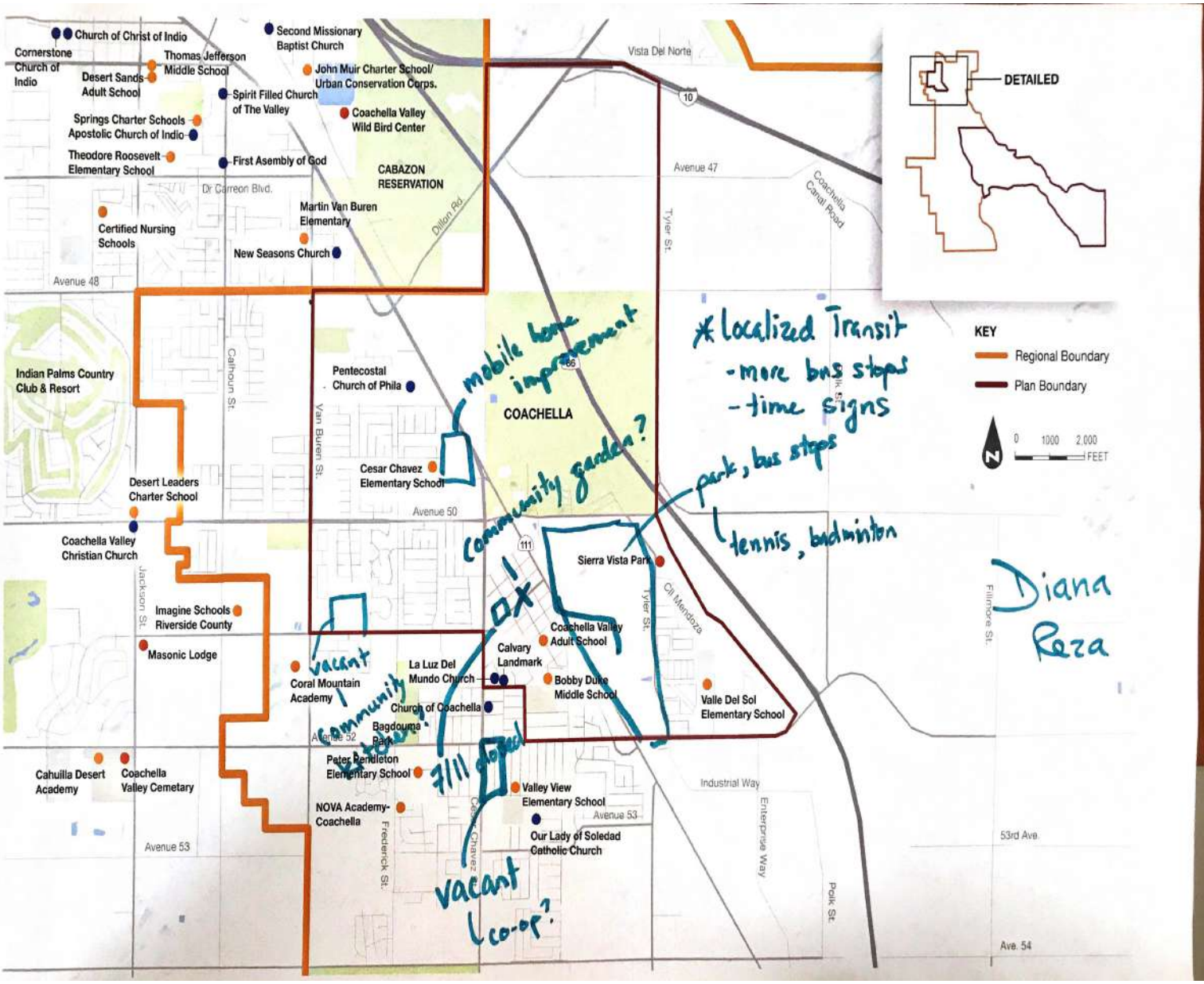
City of Coachella

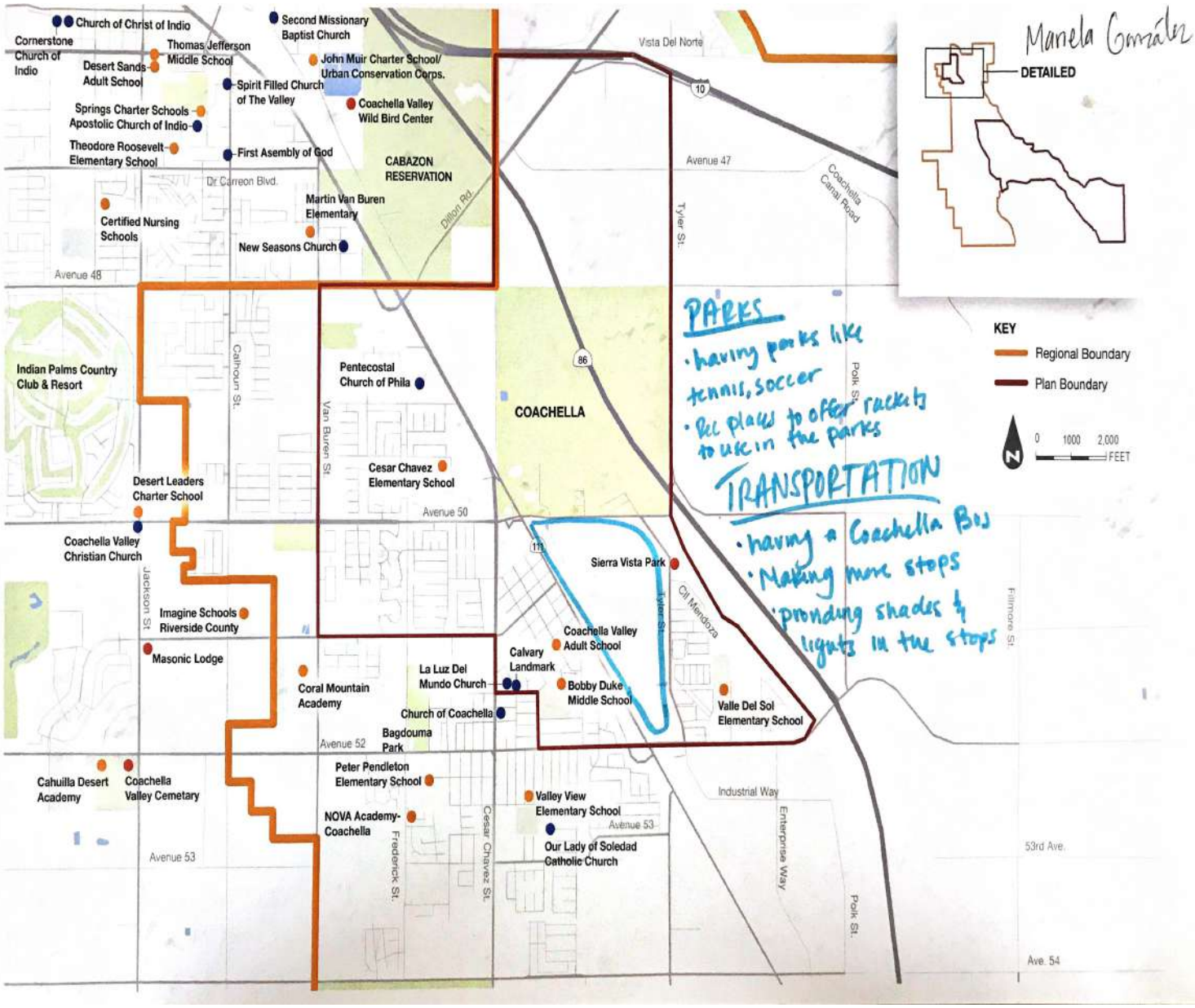
The City of Coachella maps identified needs in transit, financial empowerment, community gardens, community kitchen, co-ops, parks, Sunbus stop infrastructure, bike lanes, and community centers. *Coachella Map #1* includes general transit improvements for bus stops, localized bus or shuttle for the City of Coachella , A/C spaces, bus passes for Coachella residents. *Coachella Map #2* includes ideas such as: co-op business opportunity, office space, environmental justice center. *Coachella Map #3,* identified mobile home improvement to the mobile home park on **Hwy 111**, east of Cesar Chavez Elementary School. Other-type projects were identified on vacant lots such as on the corner of **Ave 51** and Van Buren for a community kitchen as well as a community garden on **Cesar Chavez St** near the closed 7/11 and lastly, a lot identified on **Ave 52** and **Cesar Chavez St** for a Co-Operative. Additionally, localized transit was a need identified on this map. *Coachella Map #3,* includes parks and transportation as identified needs. For example, east of **Hwy 111** in between **Tyler St.** identified as green space. Generally, localized transit with more stops and shaded bus stops was identified as a need. *Coachella Map #5 and 6* identified improving the existing green park spaces as well as bike lanes within neighborhoods to increase mobility. *Coachella Map #7,* identified large need of localized transit on **Hwy 111** to **Ave 49**, to **Van Buren St**, to **Ave 50**, to **Cesar Chavez St.** and ends on **Ave 52**. Other-type project was identified on the corner of **Ave 52** and **Cesar Chavez St.** for office space or cooperative opportunities. Community garden was identified near Valle Del Sol Elementary on **Ave 52**. *Coachella Map #8,* identified a community center on the corner of **Van Buren st**. and **Ave 51**.

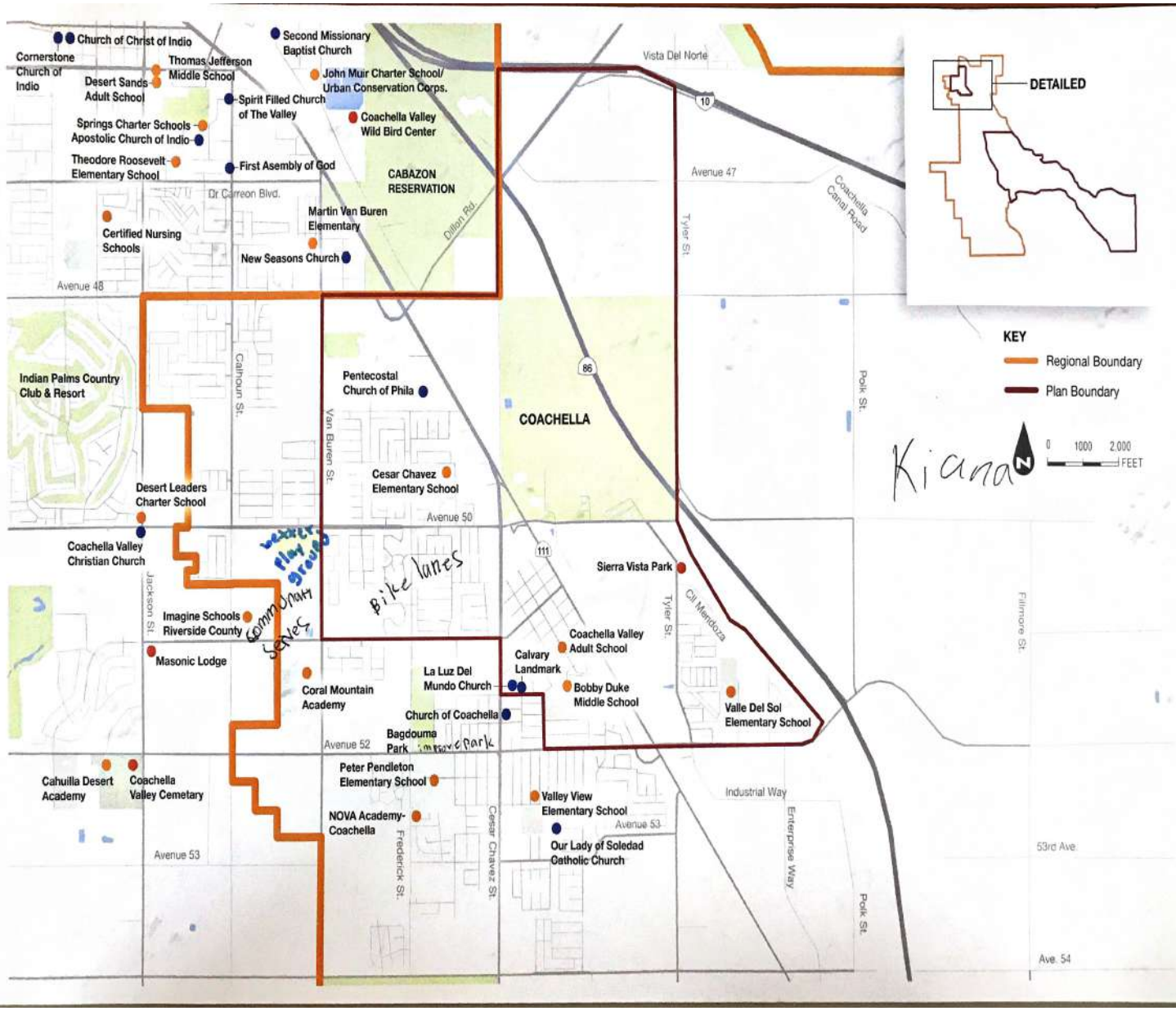
Total Maps = 8

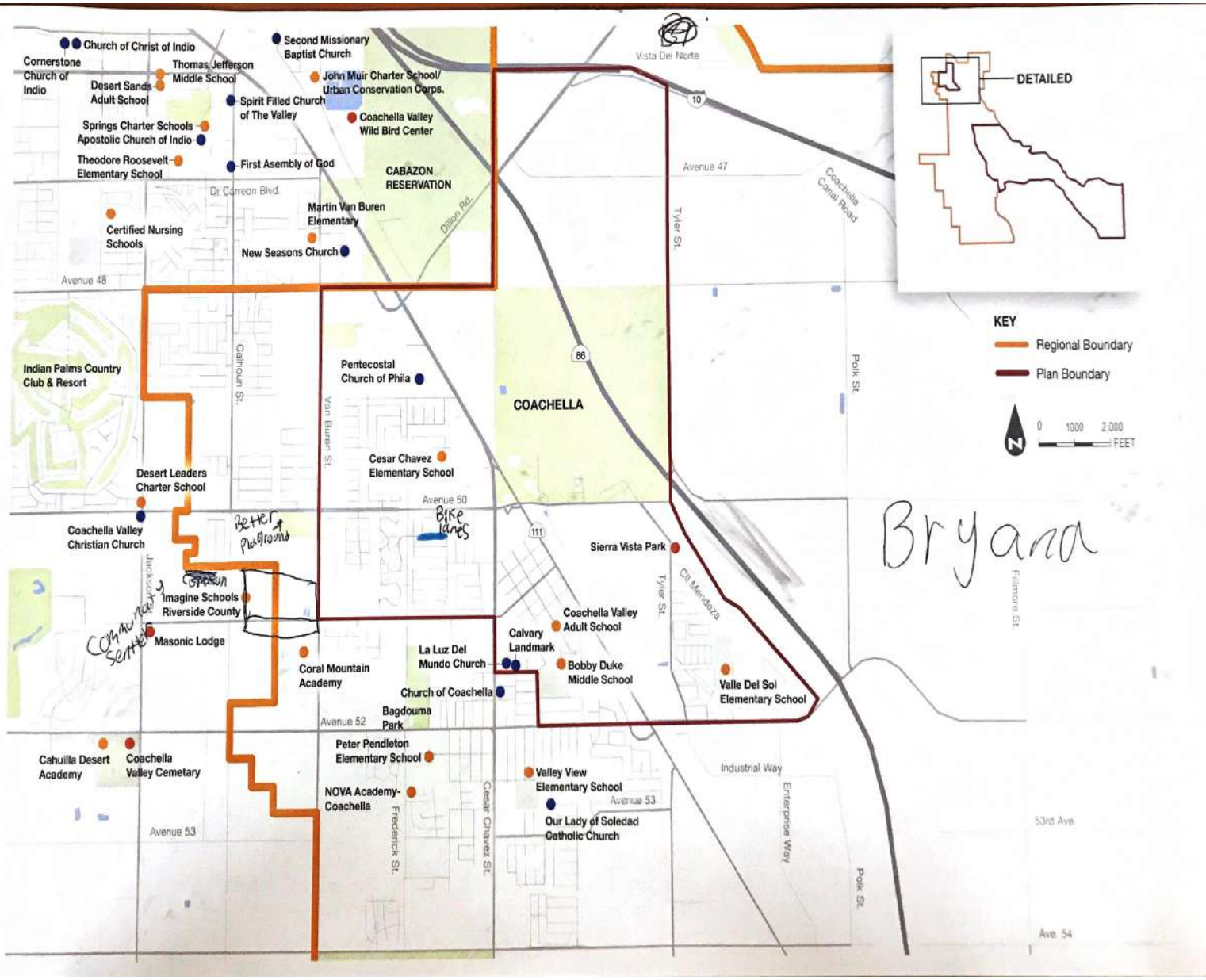

Church of Christ of Indio
Cornerstone Church of Indio
Thomas Jefferson Middle School
Desert Sands Adult School
Second Missionary Baptist Church
John Muir Charter School/ Urban Conservation Corps.
Spirit Filled Church of The Valley
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Jackson St.
Imagine Schools Riverside County
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Bus / transit improve stops
• have a Coachella city bus route
• A/C spaces
Bus routes access / widen range of bus stops
• Bus station to buy Bus passes

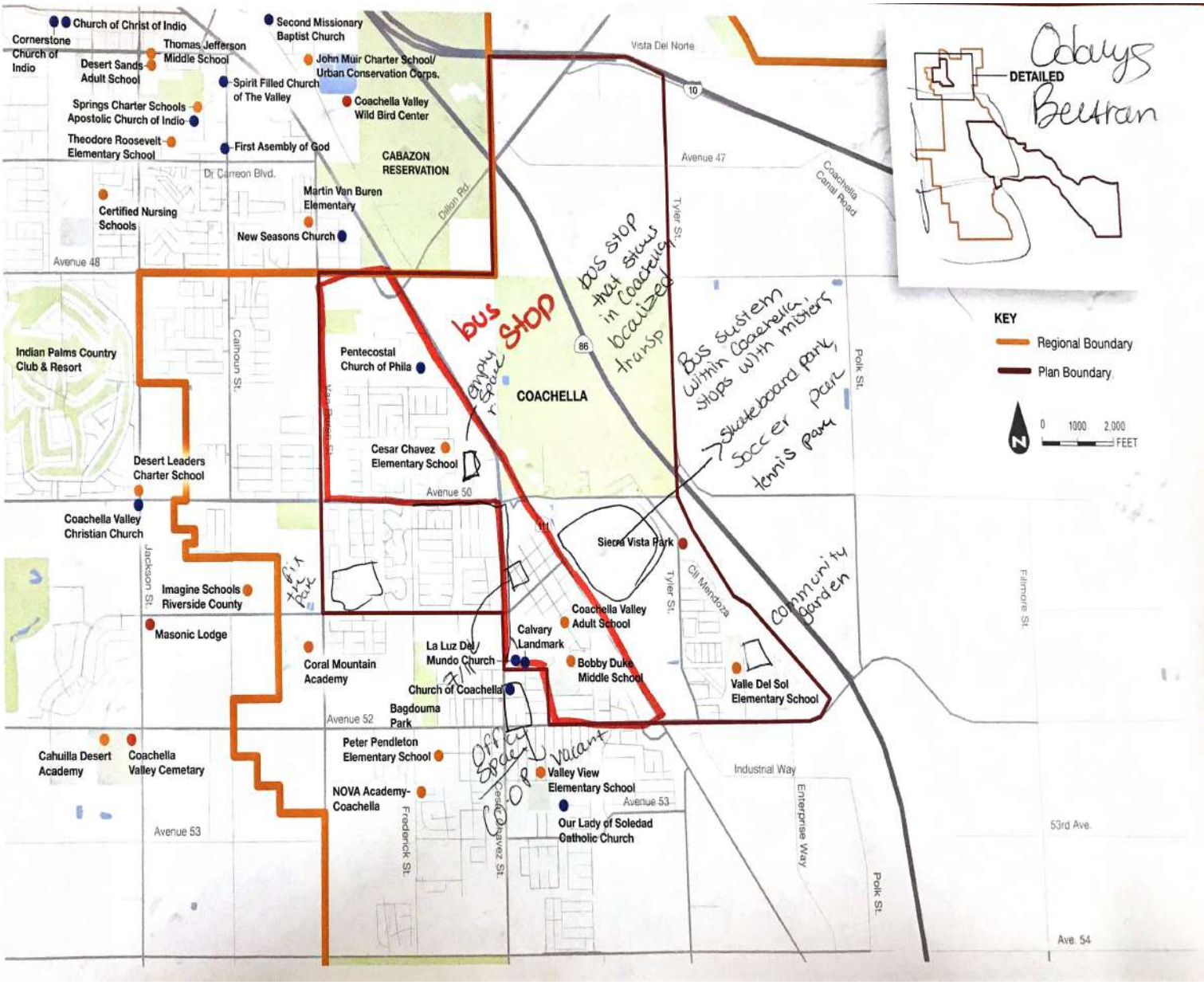

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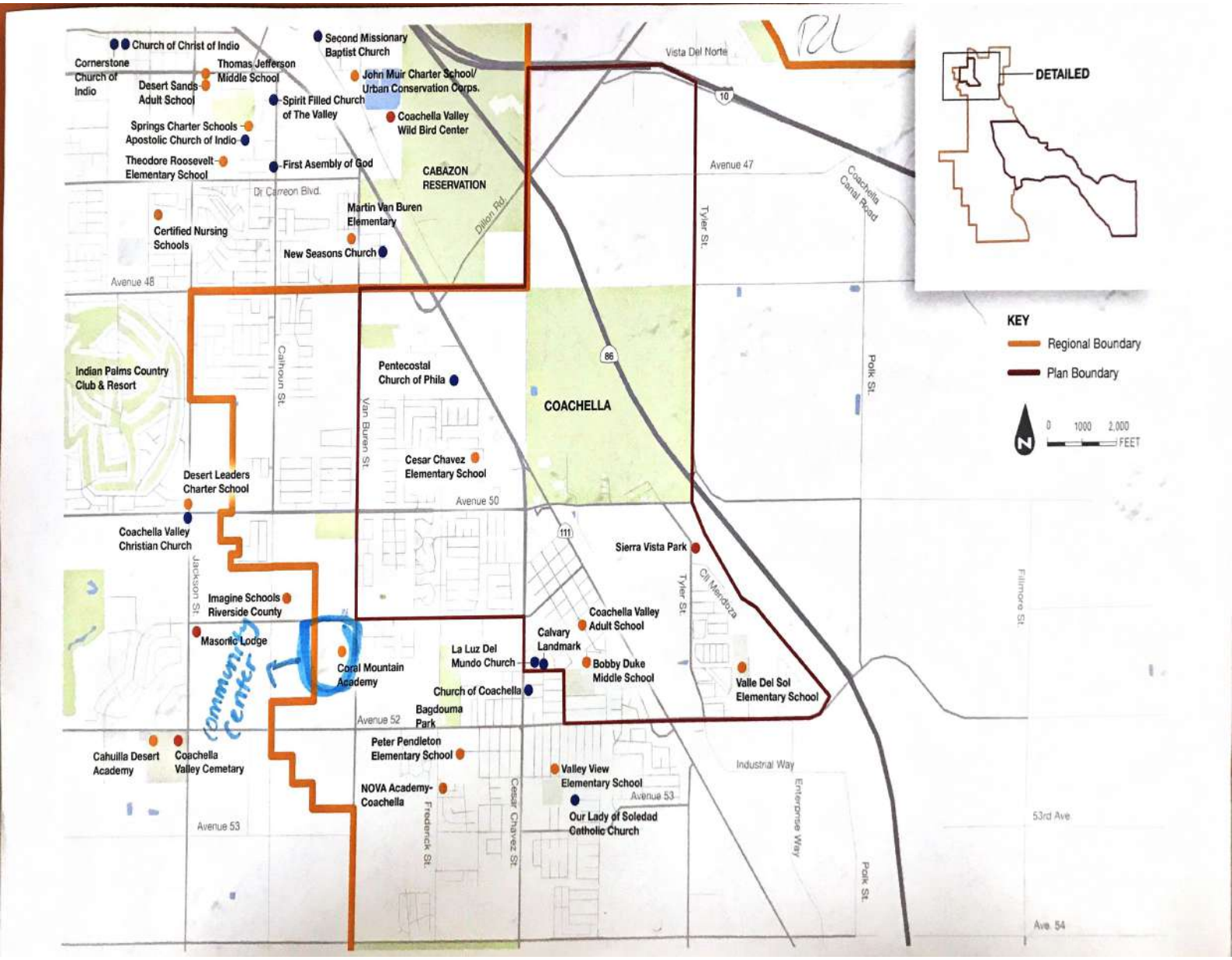

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mobile home improvement
*localized Transit
-more bus stops
-time signs
community garden?
park, bus stops
tennis, badminton
vacant
community garden?
7/11 closed
vacant
co-op?
Diana Reza

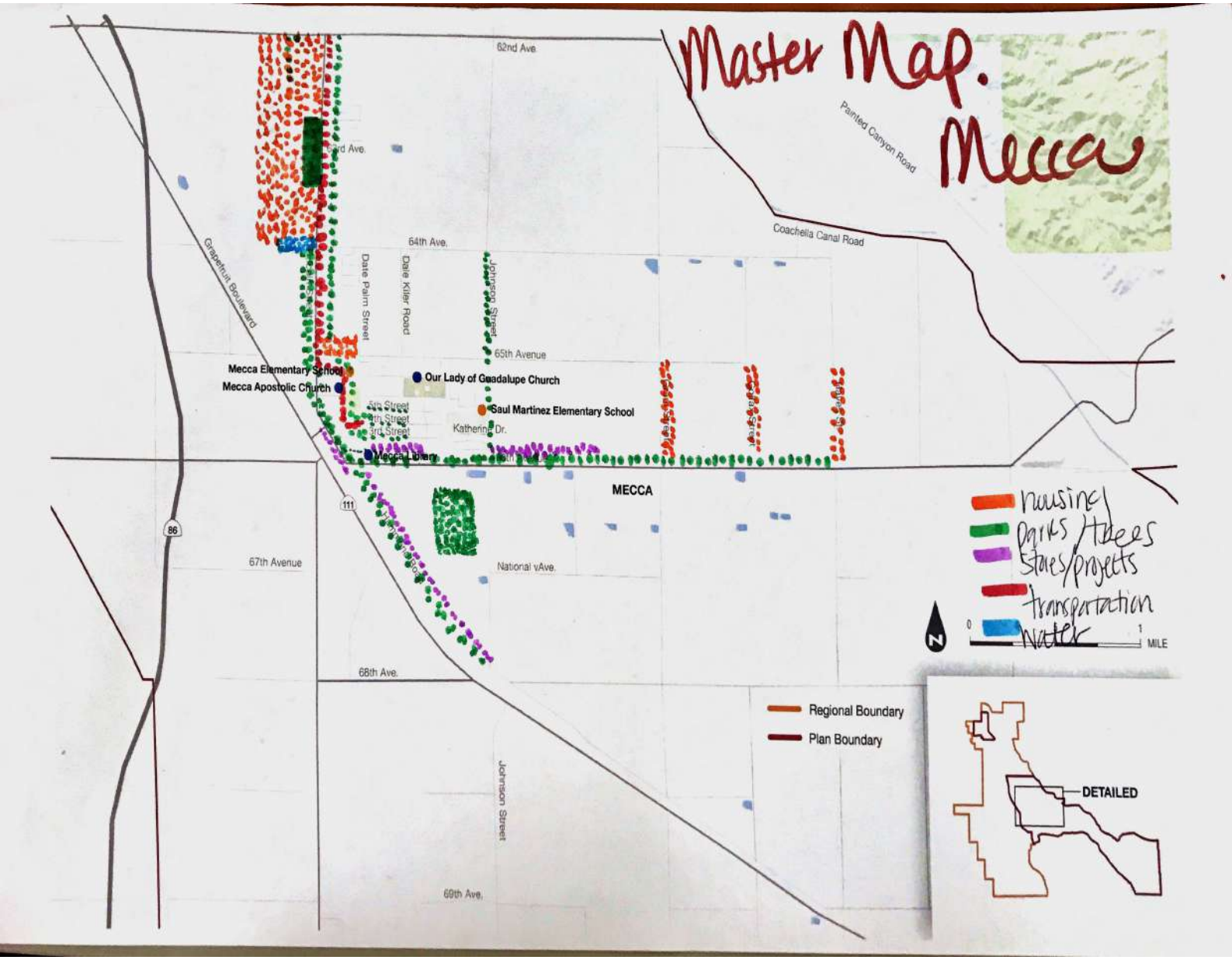

Manela Gonzalez
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PARKS
• having parks like tennis, soccer
• Rec plans to offer rackets to use in the parks
TRANSPORTATION
• having a Coachella Bus
• Making more stops
• providing shades & lights in the stops
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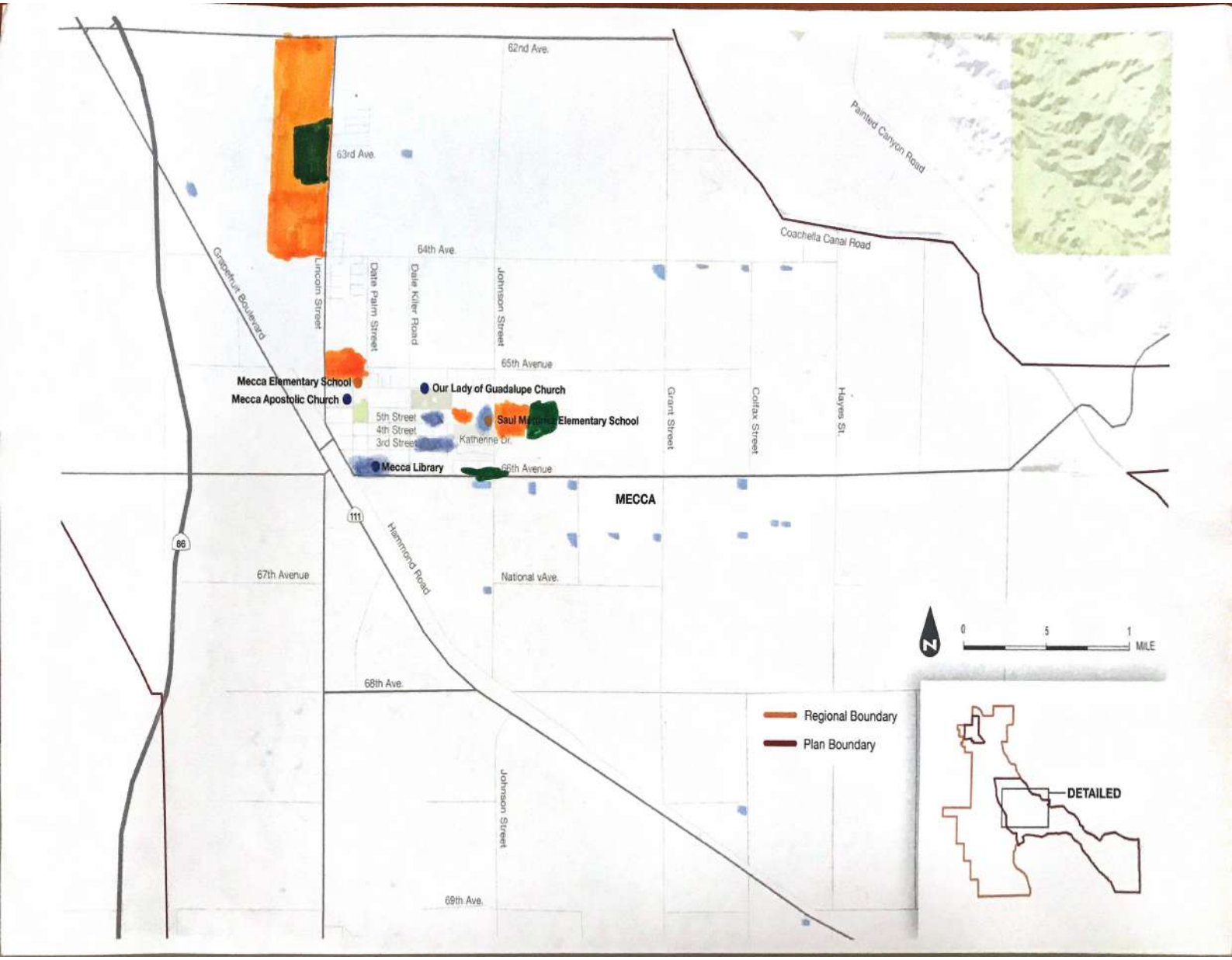

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DETAILED
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Regional Boundary
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Kiana
bike lanes
community
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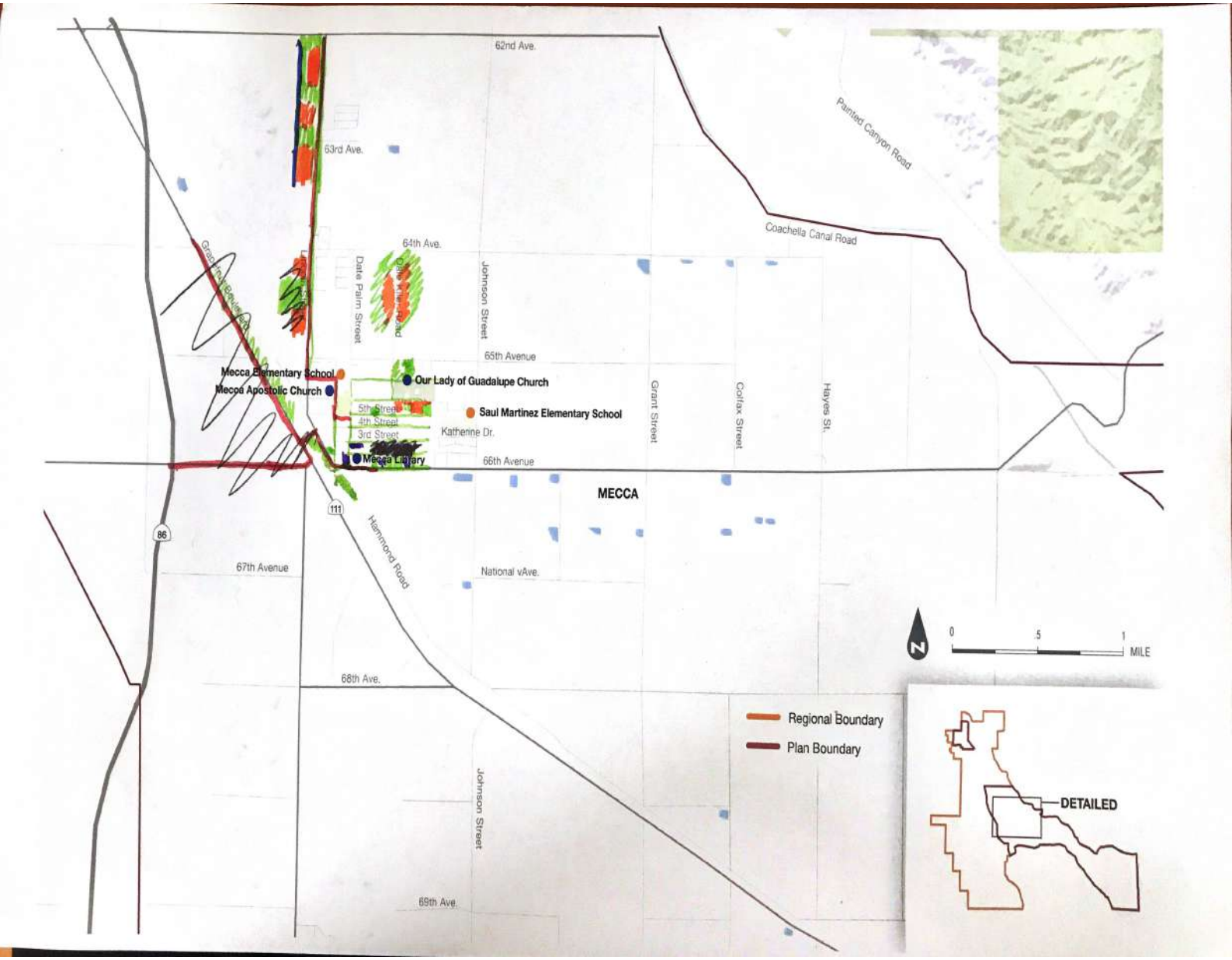

Church of Christ of Indio
Cornerstone Church of Indio
Thomas Jefferson Middle School
Desert Sands Adult School
Second Missionary Baptist Church
John Muir Charter School/ Urban Conservation Corps.
Spirit Filled Church of The Valley
Coachella Valley Wild Bird Center
Springs Charter Schools
Apostolic Church of Indio
Theodore Roosevelt Elementary School
First Asembly of God
CABAZON RESERVATION
Dr Carreon Blvd.
Martin Van Buren Elementary
Certified Nursing Schools
New Seasons Church
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Avenue 50
Bike lanes
Coachella Valley Christian Church
Better Playgrounds
Jackson St.
Imagine Schools Riverside County
Community Center
Masonic Lodge
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Sierra Vista Park
Cll Mendoza
Fillmore St.
Coachella Valley Adult School
Calvary Landmark
La Luz Del Mundo Church
Bobby Duke Middle School
Valle Del Sol Elementary School
Coral Mountain Academy
Church of Coachella
Avenue 52
Bagdouma Park
Peter Pendleton Elementary School
Cahuilla Desert Academy
Coachella Valley Cemetary
Industrial Way
Valley View Elementary School
NOVA Academy-Coachella
Avenue 53
Our Lady of Soledad Catholic Church
Frederick St.
Cesar Chavez St.
Enterprise Way
53rd Ave
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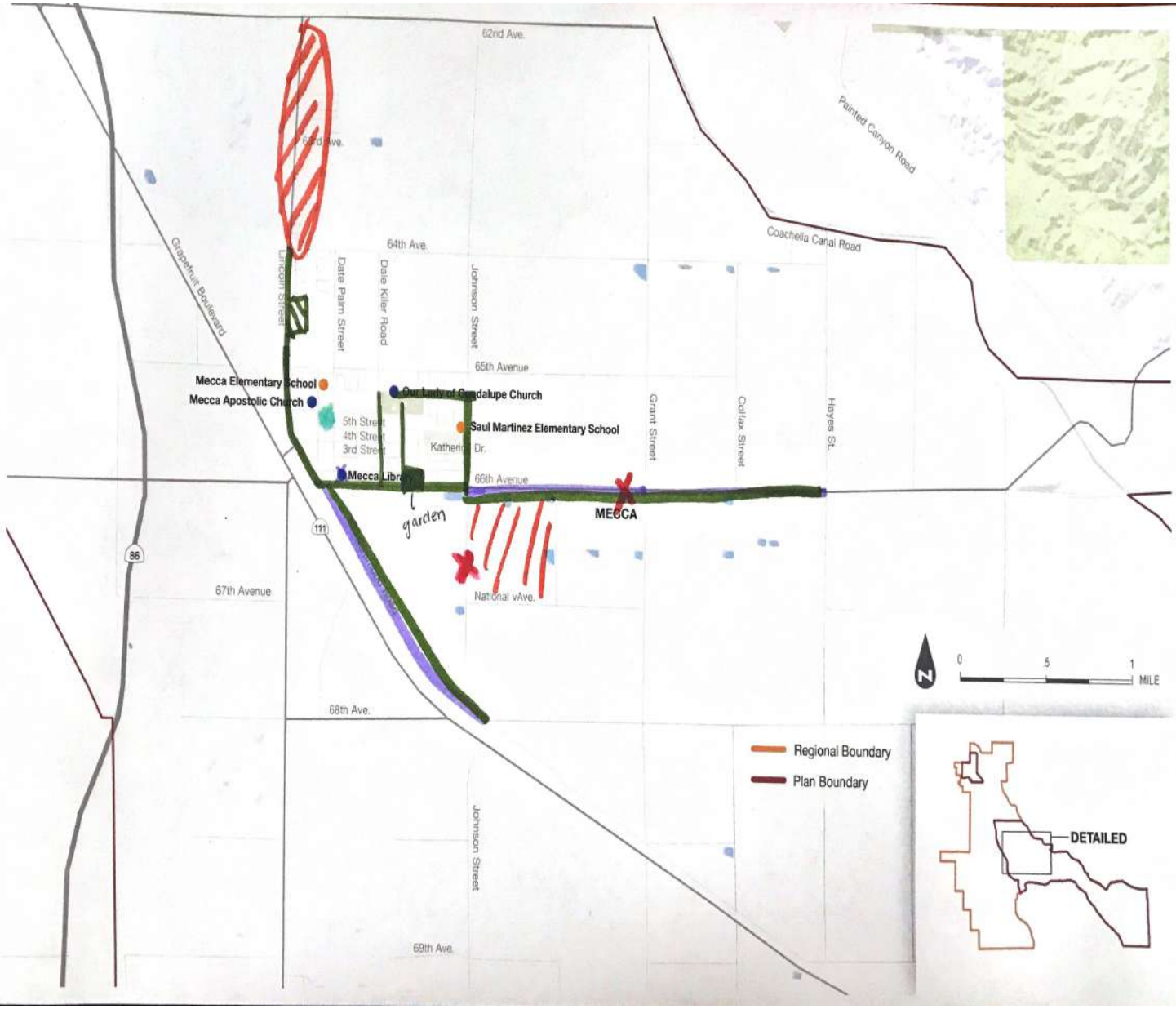

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Skateboard park, Soccer park, tennis park
Community garden
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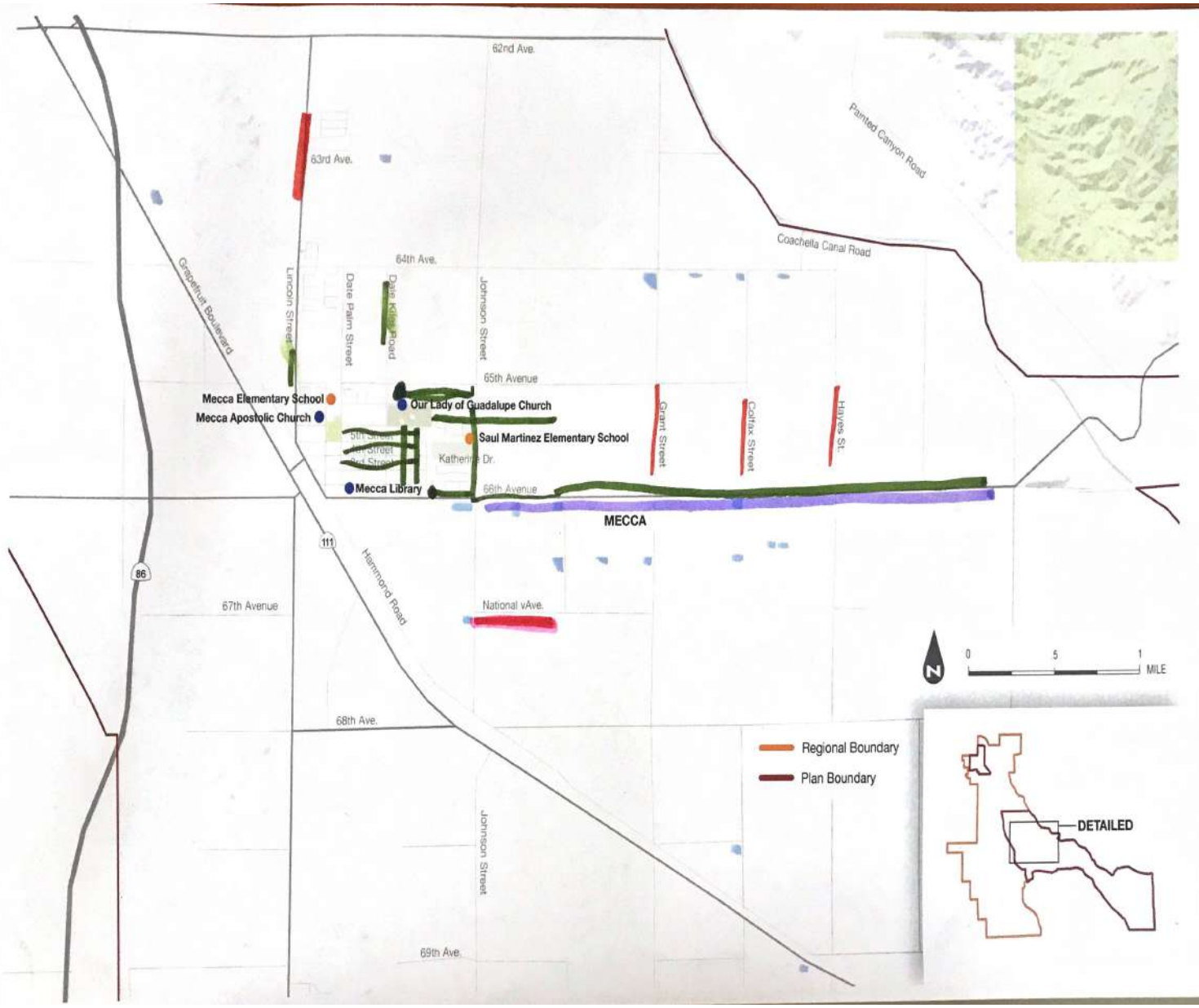

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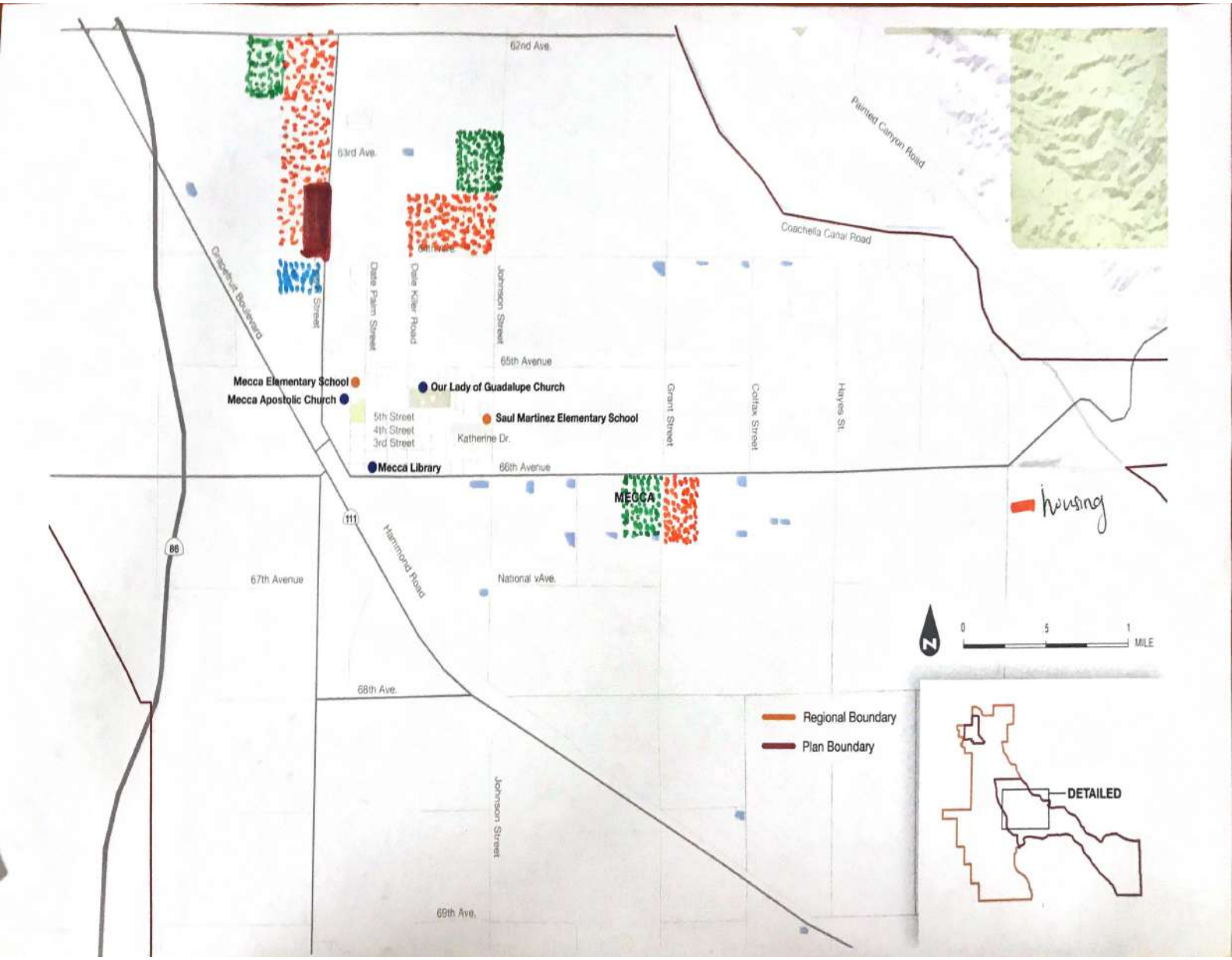

Master Map.
Mecca
62nd Ave.
Painted Canyon Road
Coachella Canal Road
64th Ave.
Grapefruit Boulevard
Date Palm Street
Dale Kiler Road
Johnson Street
65th Avenue
Mecca Elementary School
Mecca Apostolic Church
Our Lady of Guadalupe Church
Saul Martinez Elementary School
Katherine Dr.
MECCA
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67th Avenue
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68th Ave.
69th Ave.
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parks / trees
states/projects
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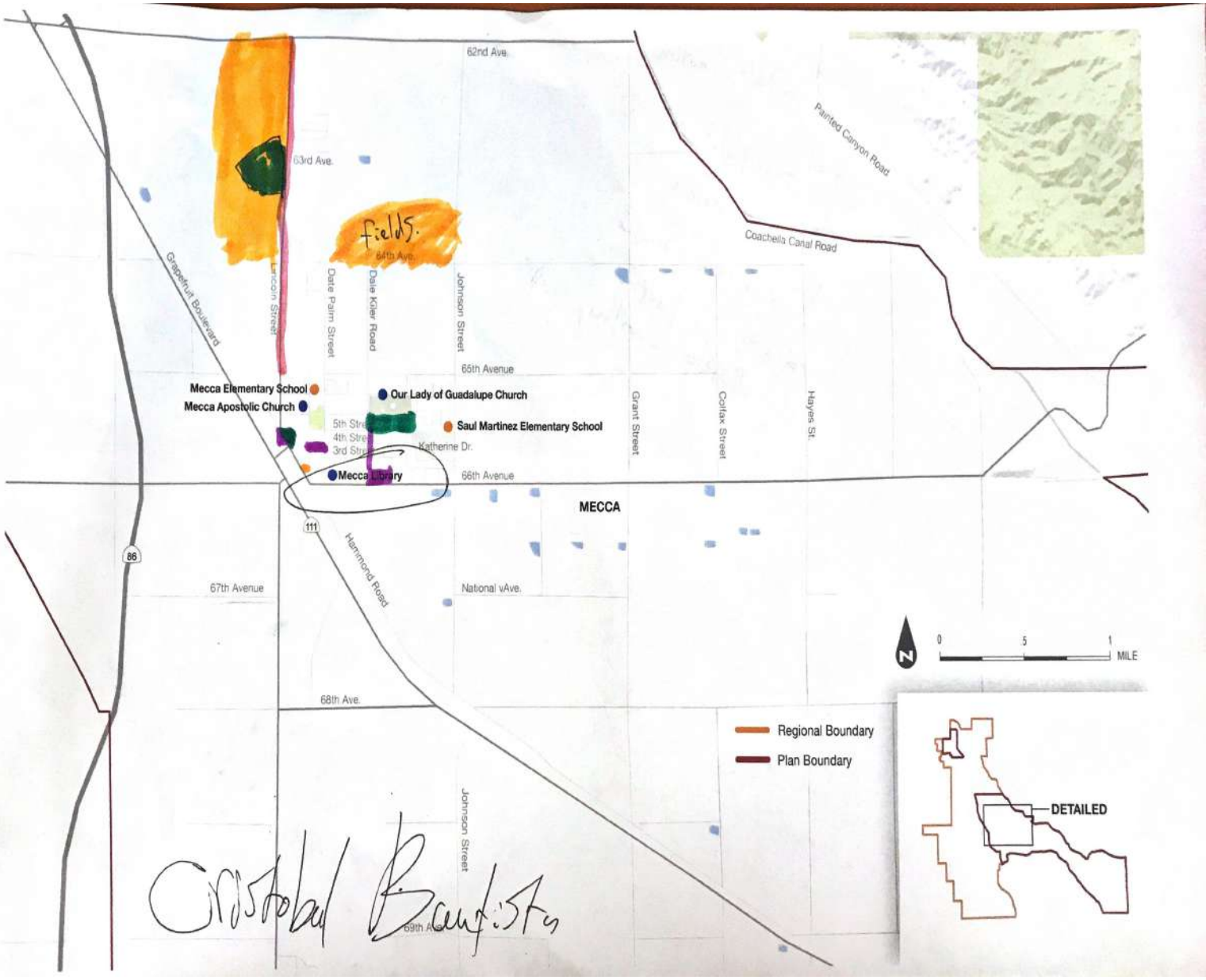

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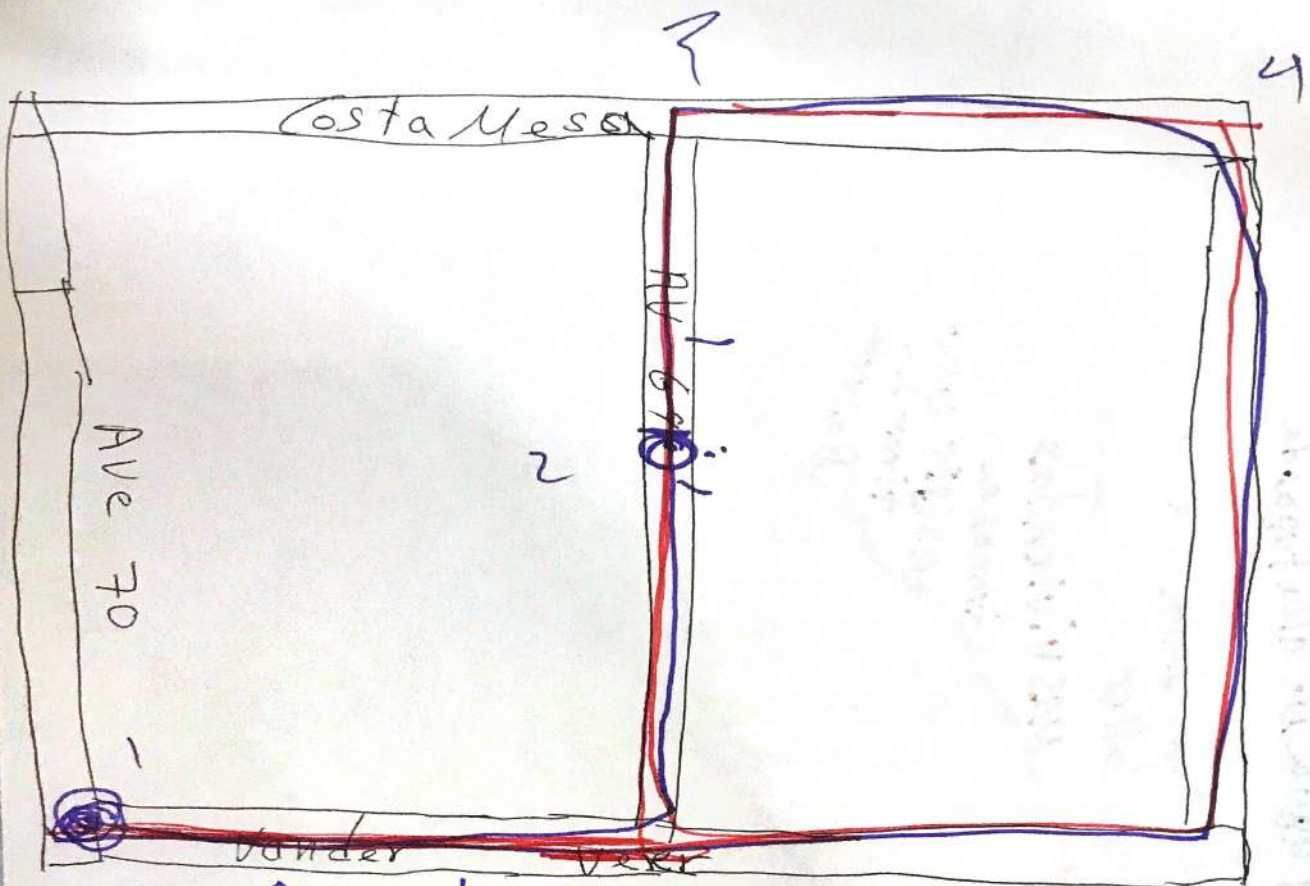

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Mecca Apostolic Church
Our Lady of Guadalupe Church
Saul Martinez Elementary School
Mecca Library
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Regional Boundary
Plan Boundary
DETAILED

Post Office
Señalamiento de cruces stops
Programas para personas de edad
Lineas en las carreteras
Bus llegue un poco mas para arriba
por La Beacon Dr
Luz Mercurial
un supermercado
clinica
caminos de salida para
La carretera de 111
drenaje


Banquetes TRANSporte
Beacon Dr
LVE Mercurial
Checar por atras
CAROLINA MACKNIGHT
Reyes Market
70th Avenue
North Shore Community Park
Flamingo Drive
Dolphin Drive
Via Costa Brava
Pleasant View Dr.
Coral Reef Rd.
Sea View Way
Vander Veer Road
Costa Mesa Dr.
Windward Drive
International Banana Museum
72nd Avenue
Club View Drive
Rocky Point Dr.
Barnacle Dr.
Leeward Drive
Windsor Drive
Riverside County Fire Dept/ Station 41
North Shore Beach and Yacht Club
Grapefruit Drive
NORTH SHORE
111
Parkside Drive
Salton Sea Recreation Area
Salton Sea Visitor Center
New Camp
Coachella Canal Rd.
Dos Palmas Spring Rd.
Desert Aire Drive
Sea Breeze Dr.
Sea Breeze Drive
Lone Rd.
Regional Boundary
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Desert Air Sky Ranch-63A



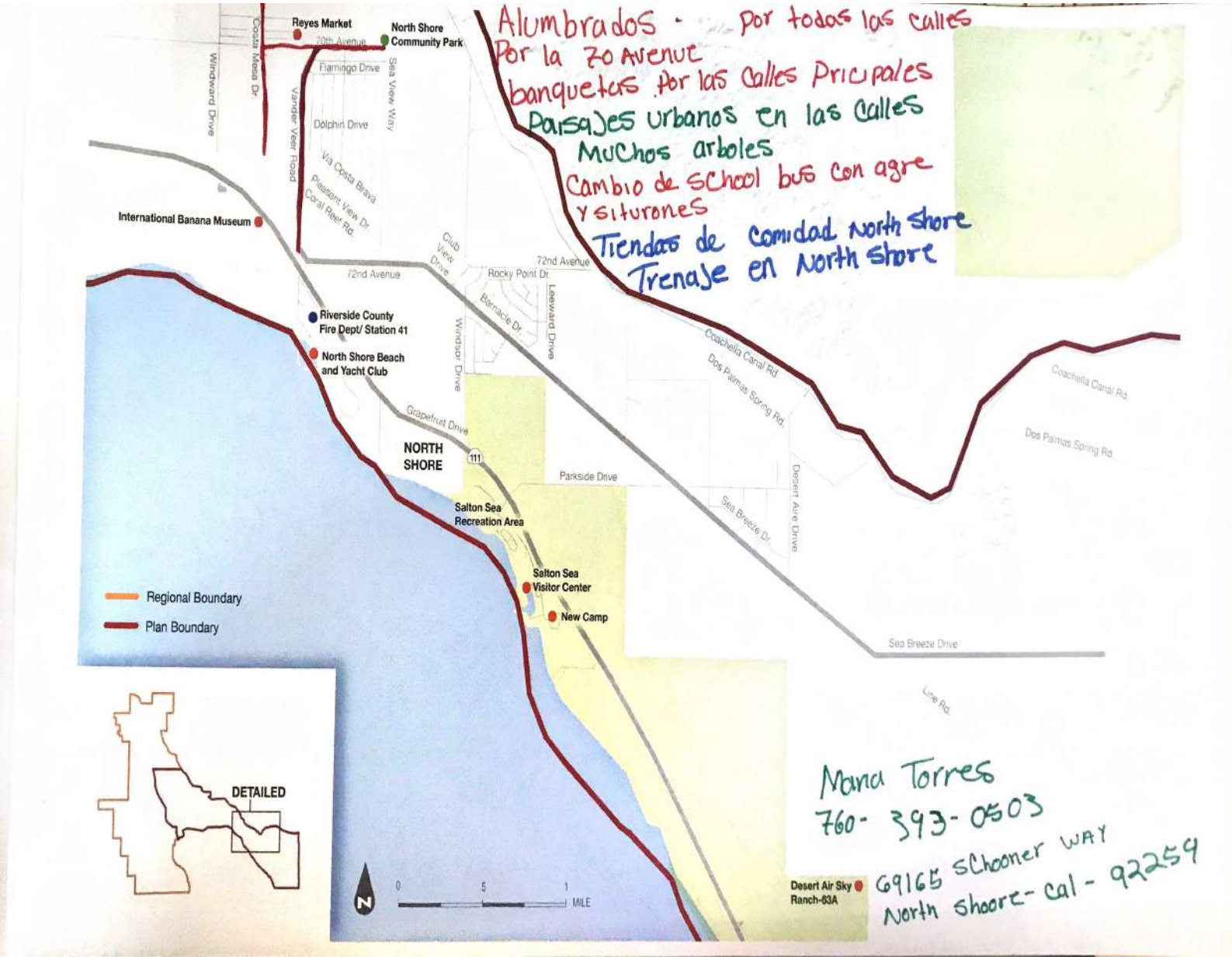
San Lai
Line Transit


Alumbra Calles Pricipales
Costa Mesa . vander Veer y Av. 69
Poner Arboles en Las calles
y el Parque
Cuidar el agua no alla fugas de
Agua
que el san Lain allamas
a las Calles
mas viviendas
drenade
esivir como
tirar la
Basura
Teresa
Figueroa
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North Shore
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Flamingo Drive
Dolphin Drive
Via Costa Brava
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Coral Reef Rd.
Windward Drive
Costa Mesa Dr.
Vander Veer Road
Sea View Way
International Banana Museum
72nd Avenue
Club View Drive
Rocky Point Dr.
Barnacle Dr.
Leeward Drive
Windsor Drive
Riverside County
Fire Dept/ Station 41
North Shore Beach
and Yacht Club
Grapefruit Drive
NORTH
SHORE
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Parkside Drive
Salton Sea
Recreation Area
Salton Sea
Visitor Center
New Camp
Coachella Canal Rd.
Dos Palmas Spring Rd.
Desert Aire Drive
Sea Breeze Dr.
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Regional Boundary
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Desert Air Sky
Ranch-63A



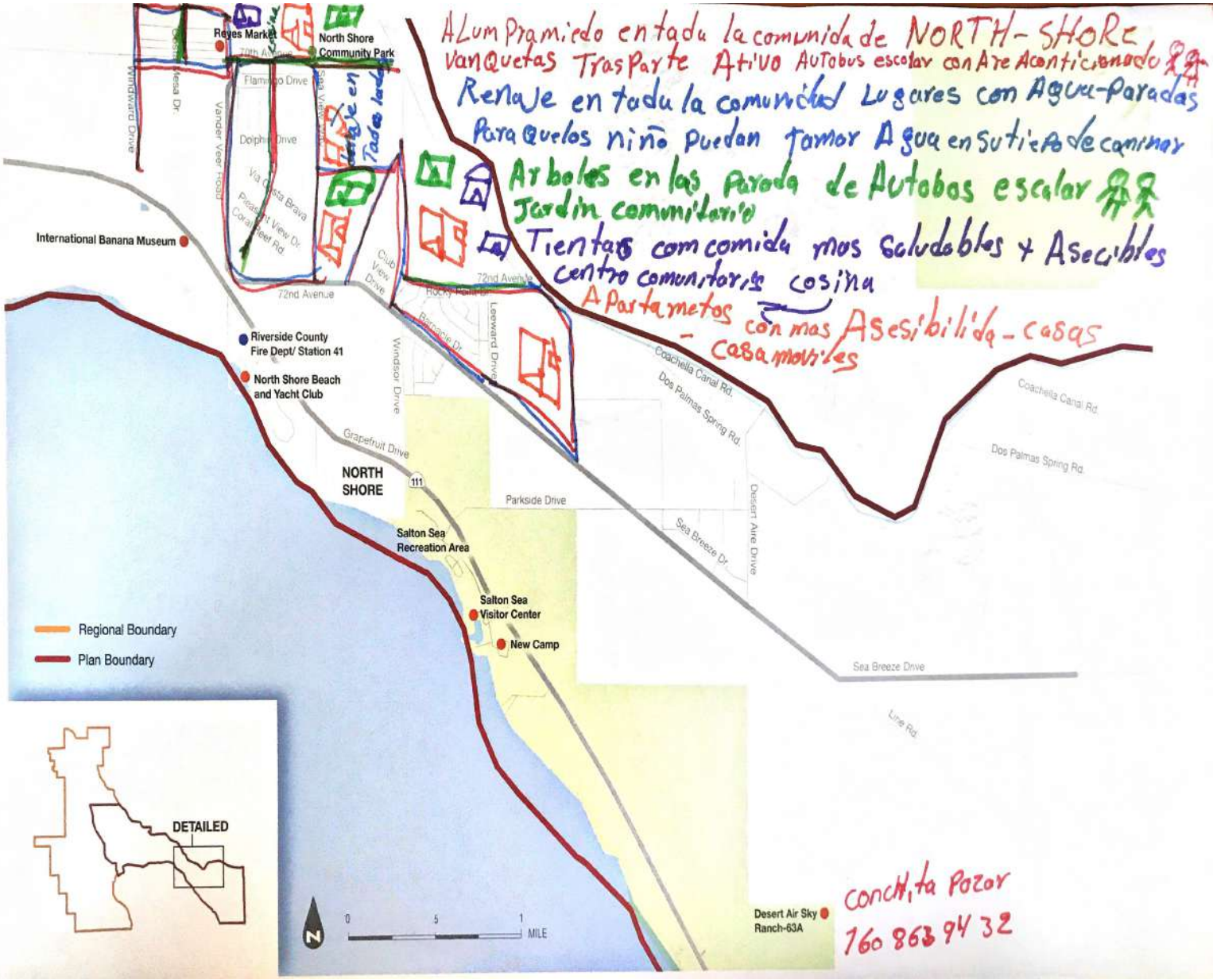
Alumbrados - por la 70 avenue y 69 schooner way!
banquetas por Calles Principales.
Paisajes urbanos en las calles, muchos arboles.
mejores parques, parques de agua, oh parques
Con canchas de basket ball, Soccer, tracky
Parques para niños.
munchos Alumbrados por munchas calles
espicalmente por paradas de School bus
Para los niños que se quedan para despues
de escuela. Trenes en todas las
cominidades de North
Shore! en un lugar
donde aigan
albercas
* pools

Melissa Vargas
760-771-7198
69165 schooner way
North Shore Cal 92254



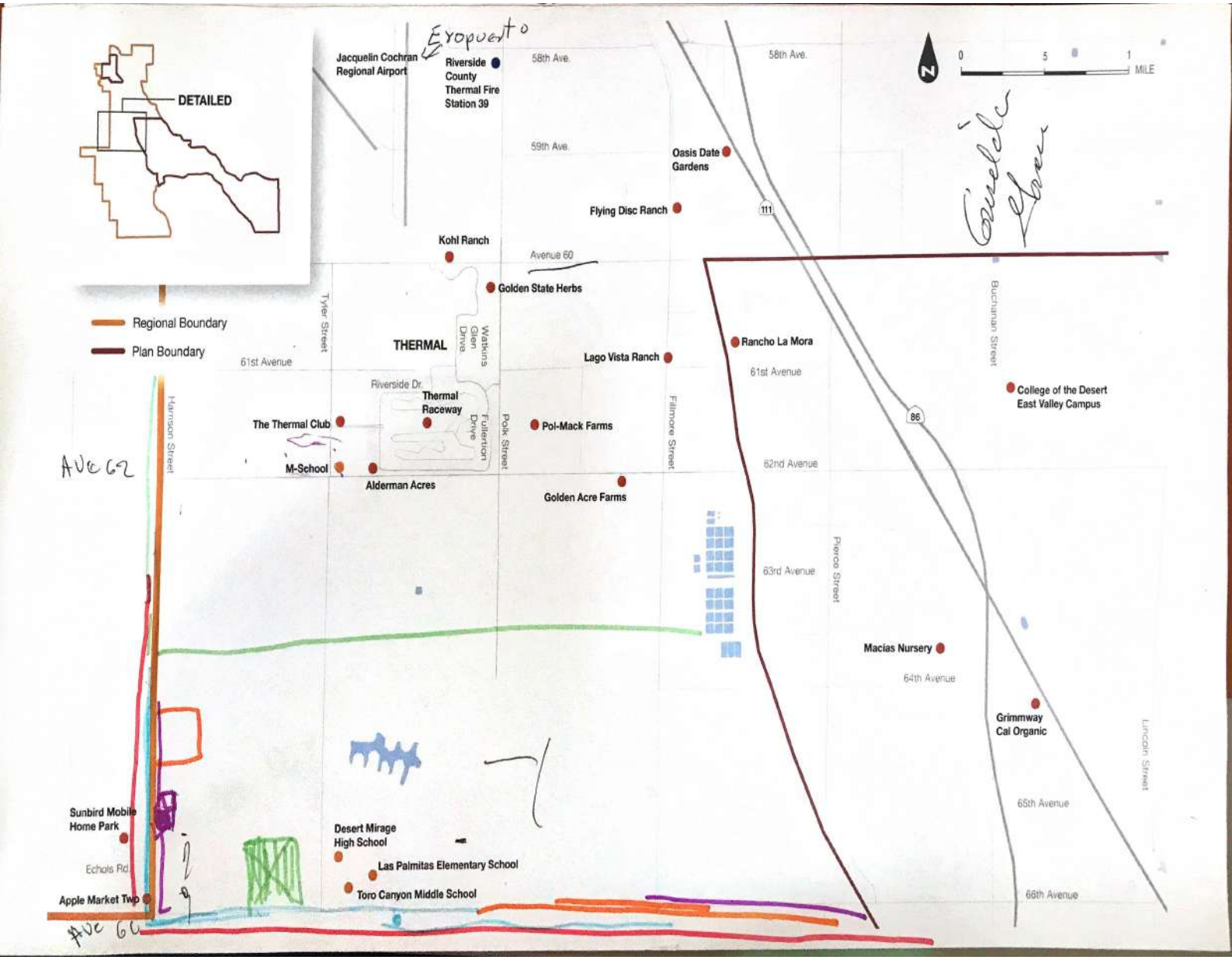
Alumbrados - Por todos las calles
Por la 70 Avenue
banquetas Por las Calles Pricipales
Paisajes urbanos en las Calles
Muchos arboles
Cambio de School bus con agre
y siturones
Tiendas de Comidad North Shore
Trenaje en North Shore

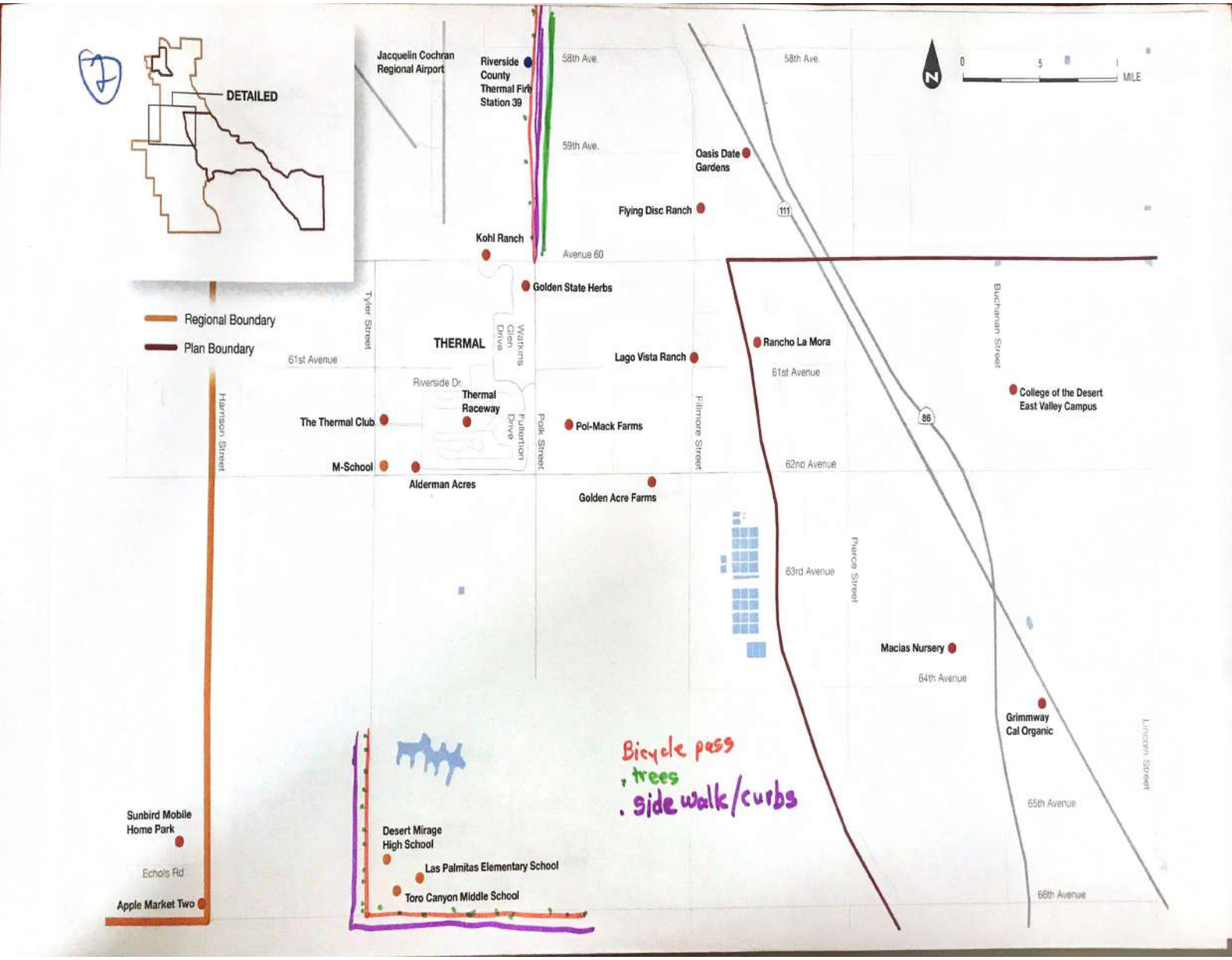
Nana Torres
760- 393- 0503
69165 Schooner WAY
North Shoore- Cal - 92259


Reyes Market
North Shore Community Park
Flamingo Drive
Dolphin Drive
Vander Veer Road
Windward Drive
Via Costa Brava
President View Dr.
Canal Beef Rd.
International Banana Museum
72nd Avenue
Club View Drive
72nd Avenue
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Dos Palmas Spring Rd.
Desert Aire Drive
Sea Breeze Dr.
Sea Breeze Drive
Line Rd.
Desert Air Sky Ranch-63A
Regional Boundary
Plan Boundary
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ALumpramiedo en tadu la comunidad de NORTH-SHORE
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Renaje en tadu la comunidad Lugares con Agua-Paradas
Para Quelos niño puedan Tamar Agua en Sutieado de caminar
Arboles en las Parada de Autobas escalar
Jardin comunitario
Tientas com comida mas Saludables + Asecibles
centro comunitario cosina
Apartametos con mas Asesibilidad - casas - casa moviles
conchita Pozor
760 863 94 32


La Chicanita Market
KEY
Regional Boundary
Plan Boundary
DETAILED
La Chicanita Market
70th Avenue
Oasis Apostolic Church
Turco Desert Co
71st Avenue
Hillside Acres Ranch
72nd Ave
Brian Specht Ranch
73rd Avenue
86
Kono Farms
74th Avenue
Oasis Elementary School
Mojave Gold
Pierce Street
Pqik Street
La Casa Grande
OASIS
Harmon Street
Fillmore Avenue
Centro Medico Oasis
76th Avenue
Rancho Delgado
D&D Oasis Mobile Home Park
Tequila Market
Buchanan Street
77th Avenue
Oasis Vegetable Exchange
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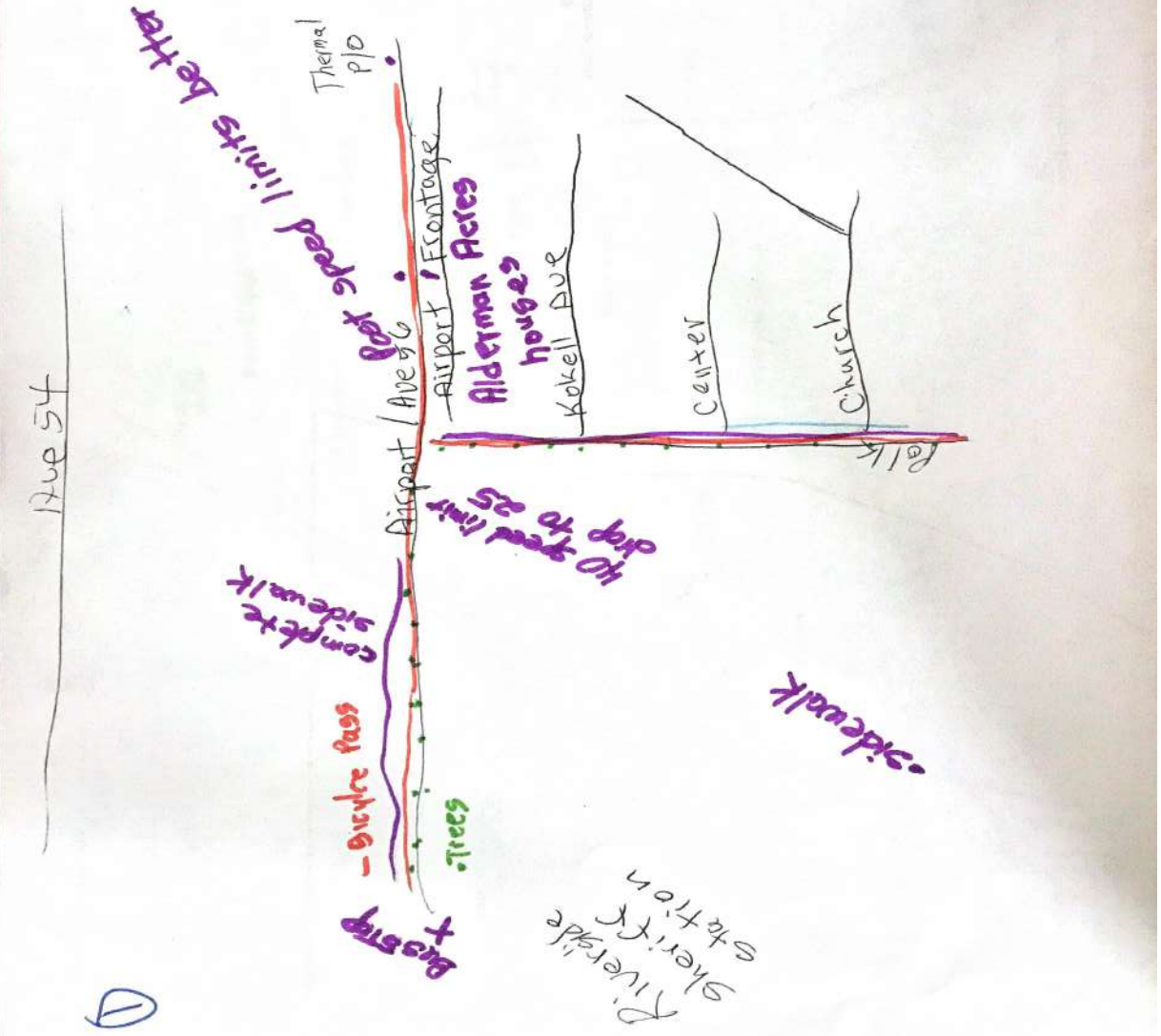

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Mojave Gold
Polk Street
La Casa Grande
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Fillmore Avenue
Harrison Street
Pierce Street
Centro Medico Oasis
76th Avenue
Rancho Delgado
D&D Oasis Mobile Home Park
Tequila Market
Buchanan Street
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Oasis Vegetable Exchange
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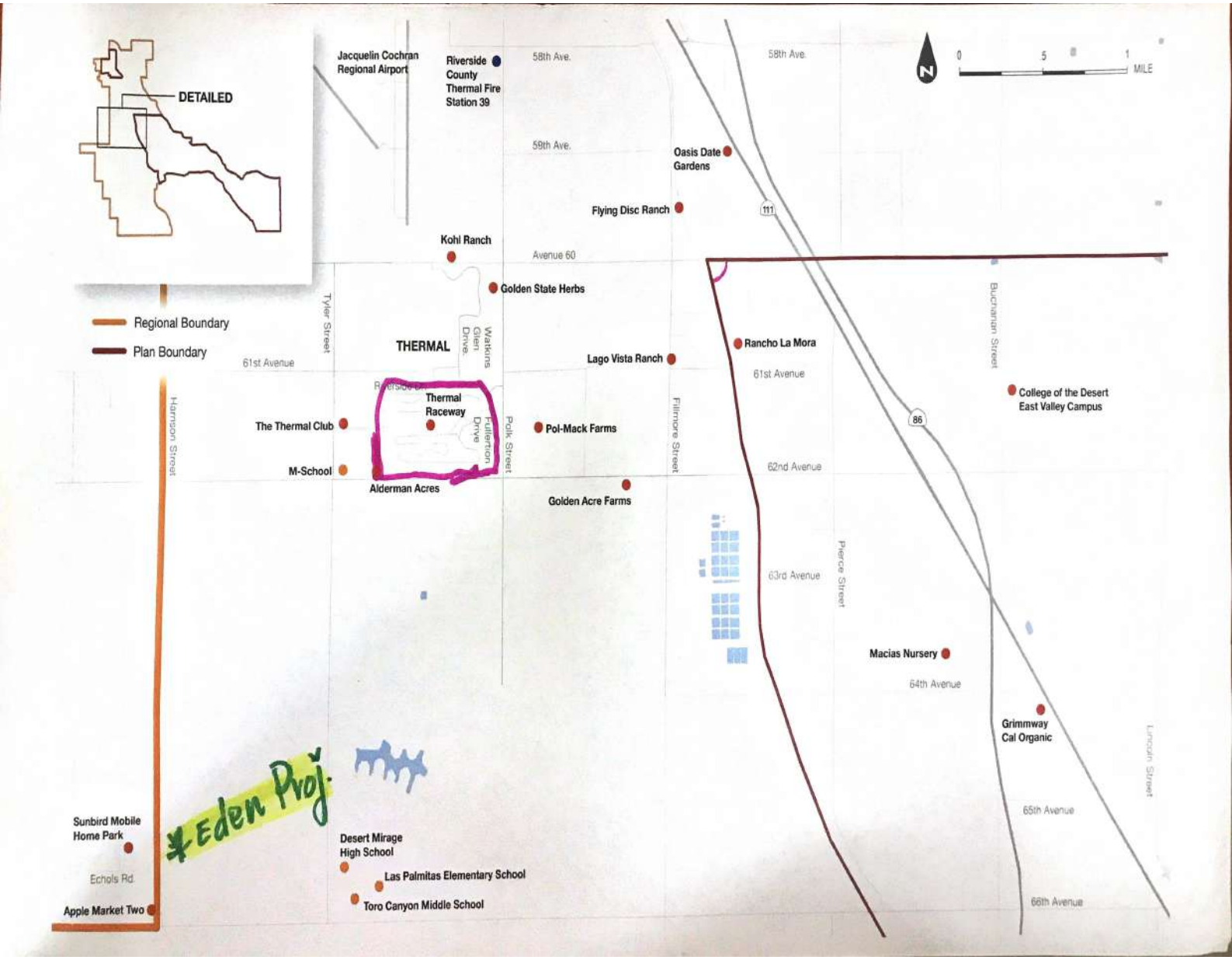

DETAILED
Regional Boundary
Plan Boundary
Jacquelin Cochran Regional Airport
Riverside County Thermal Fire Station 39
58th Ave.
59th Ave.
Oasis Date Gardens
Flying Disc Ranch
111
Kohl Ranch
Avenue 60
Golden State Herbs
Tyler Street
THERMAL
Watkins Glen Drive
Fullerton Drive
Polk Street
Fillmore Street
Lago Vista Ranch
61st Avenue
Riverside Dr.
Thermal Raceway
The Thermal Club
Pol-Mack Farms
M-School
Alderman Acres
Golden Acre Farms
62nd Avenue
63rd Avenue
Harrison Street
Rancho La Mora
Buchanan Street
College of the Desert East Valley Campus
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Pierce Street
Macias Nursery
64th Avenue
Grimmway Cal Organic
Lincoln Street
65th Avenue
66th Avenue
Sunbird Mobile Home Park
Echols Rd.
Apple Market Two
Desert Mirage High School
Las Palmitas Elementary School
Toro Canyon Middle School
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Regional Boundary
Plan Boundary
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58th Ave.
59th Ave.
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Kohl Ranch
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Watkins Glen Drive
Riverside Dr.
Thermal Raceway
Fulterton Drive
Polk Street
Fillmore Street
Harrison Street
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The Thermal Club
M-School
Alderman Acres
Pol-Mack Farms
Golden Acre Farms
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64th Avenue
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Lincoln Street
65th Avenue
66th Avenue
Sunbird Mobile Home Park
Echols Rd
Apple Market Two
Desert Mirage High School
Las Palmitas Elementary School
Toro Canyon Middle School
Bicycle pass
, trees
. sidewalk/curbs
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Additional Consideration

CVUSD School District Office
John Kelley Elem.
Jerry Rummons Senior Center
Christ is Salvation Church
Catholic Church
Ace Hardware




DETAILED
Regional Boundary
Plan Boundary
Jacquelin Cochran Regional Airport
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Desert Mirage High School
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ATTACHMENT A-4

Social Media

Lesly Figueroa
May 24 at 3:22 PM ·

#TransformativeClimateCommunities Regional Convening Summary in the Eastern Coachella Valley. Upcoming dates to engage in the public review process of the Action Plan will be coming soon! Stay tuned. 🗣️

El resumen de la convocatoria regional del Programa de Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas en el Este Del Valle de Coachella. Habrá fechas pronto sobre juntas comunitarias para seguir el processo de la participación pública.🗣️





5

2 Shares



Lesly Figueroa
March 12 ·

Thursday, March 14 @ 5:30pm!



THU, MAR 14

ECV Transformative Climate Communities Program Workshop

College of The Desert Eastern Valley Campus (Indio)

8 Went · 10 Interested

Lesly Figueroa
January 13 ·

¿Que sigue amigxs? Pues Consejo de Liderazgo tendrá una junta comunitaria para la comunidad de Oasis sobre el programa de Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas. En este program se debe identificar proyectos y programas para incluir en un plan para mejorar el medioambiente, mejorar la salud pública y la economía, y reducir emisiones. Favor de compartir con conocidos de Oasis. La junta será este Jueves el 17 de Enero a las 5pm. 🌿🌳🌎



Lesly Figueroa
January 27 ·

Join us on Saturday February 9th from 10am-12:30pm there will be an Eastern Coachella Valley regional convening to discuss the Transformative Climate Communities state program that can fund various programs and projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve public health, and enhance the local economy. ECV was awarded a planning grant to create an Action Plan that includes those various projects and programs that could be: affordable Housing, community gardens, lighti... See More





Lesly Figueroa
January 29 ·

Share with Eastern Coachella Valley folks! Ready for them state dollars. See you there. Feb. 9th 10am-12:30pm @ Mecca Library.



SAT, FEB 9

ECV Regional Convening on Transformative Climate Communities

30 Went · 61 Interested

Lesly Figueroa
February 4 ·

Are you all excited for the TCC Regional Convening in the Eastern Coachella Valley? You should be. Reminder it is this Saturday at 10am. Light breakfast and lunch will be provided. Back in November we had community meetings to get the conversation started about Transformative Climate Communities. Here is some information on what came out of those community meetings. Looking forward to seeing you all on Saturday for a deeper dive to identify potential projects and sites in the ECV. Let us know if you have any questions!



SAT, FEB 9

ECV Regional Convening on Transformative Climate Communities

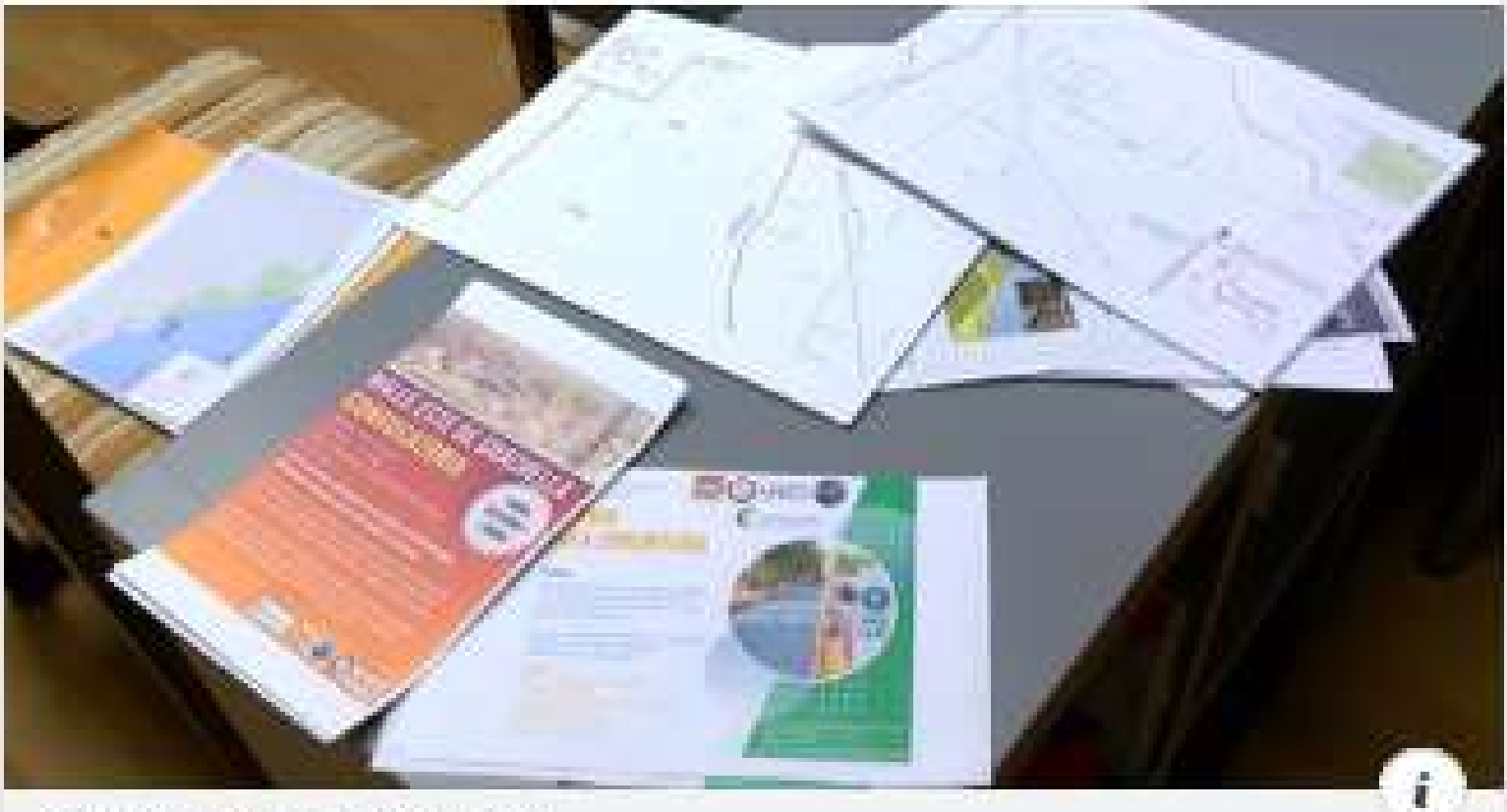
30 Went · 61 Interested

Lesly Figueroa
February 13 ·

Transformative Climate Communities Program in the Eastern Coachella Valley going strong! Stay in the loop on next steps and how to move forward into directing investments to where it is needed the most. The community is always stronger together!

Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability
February 13 ·

"Everybody deserves an opportunity to have a healthy lifestyle and healthy neighborhoods with all the infrastructure that other neighborhoods have," said Lesly Figueroa with Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability.



NBCPALMSPRINGS.COM
Community input for infrastructure proposals in the Eastern Coachella Valley

Lesly Figueroa
February 20 ·

The Transformative Climate Communities Survey is serving as one of the many methods we are utilizing on collecting community input from residents of the Eastern Coachella Valley. If you have not attended our community meetings this is one really great opportunity into getting your voice and priorities included in the Eastern Coachella Valley Climate Resilience Action Plan. It is critical to include community input into this plan because community voice is what is guiding the...
See More



WED, MAR 13
Transformative Climate Communities Survey
Eastern Coachella Valley · Coachella
11 Went · 23 Interested

Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability
June 3 at 11:27 AM ·

¡ Buenos Dias ! Les queremos invitar a nuestra próxima convocatoria regional para el Este Del Valle de Coachella. Esta vez estaremos hablando sobre la vivienda accesible y otras oportunidades de abogacía. Acompáñenos este Sábado, 8 de junio a las 9:30am en el Centro Comunitario de San José en Oasis (69455 Pierce Street, Thermal, CA. 92274).

Hello, everyone! We'd like to invite you to our next Regional Convening in the Eastern Coachella Valley. We'll be talking about Affordable Housing and other advocacy opportunities for housing in the ECV. Join us this Saturday, June 8th at 9:30am at the San Jose Community Center in Oasis (69455 Pierce Street, Thermal, CA. 92274).



Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability
March 14 ·

Happening tonight! Learn more about investing in the Eastern Coachella Valley.

TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

FOR EASTERN COACHELLA VALLEY

Join us for a workshop to share your input and learn about programs that reduce greenhouse gases, improve public health, and enhance the local economy!











When: March 14, 2019 at 5:30pm
Where: College of the Desert, Indio Campus (45-524 Oasis St. Indio, CA 92236) Classroom #111
More Information? Contact Lesly Figueroa, lfigueroa@leadershipcounsel.org

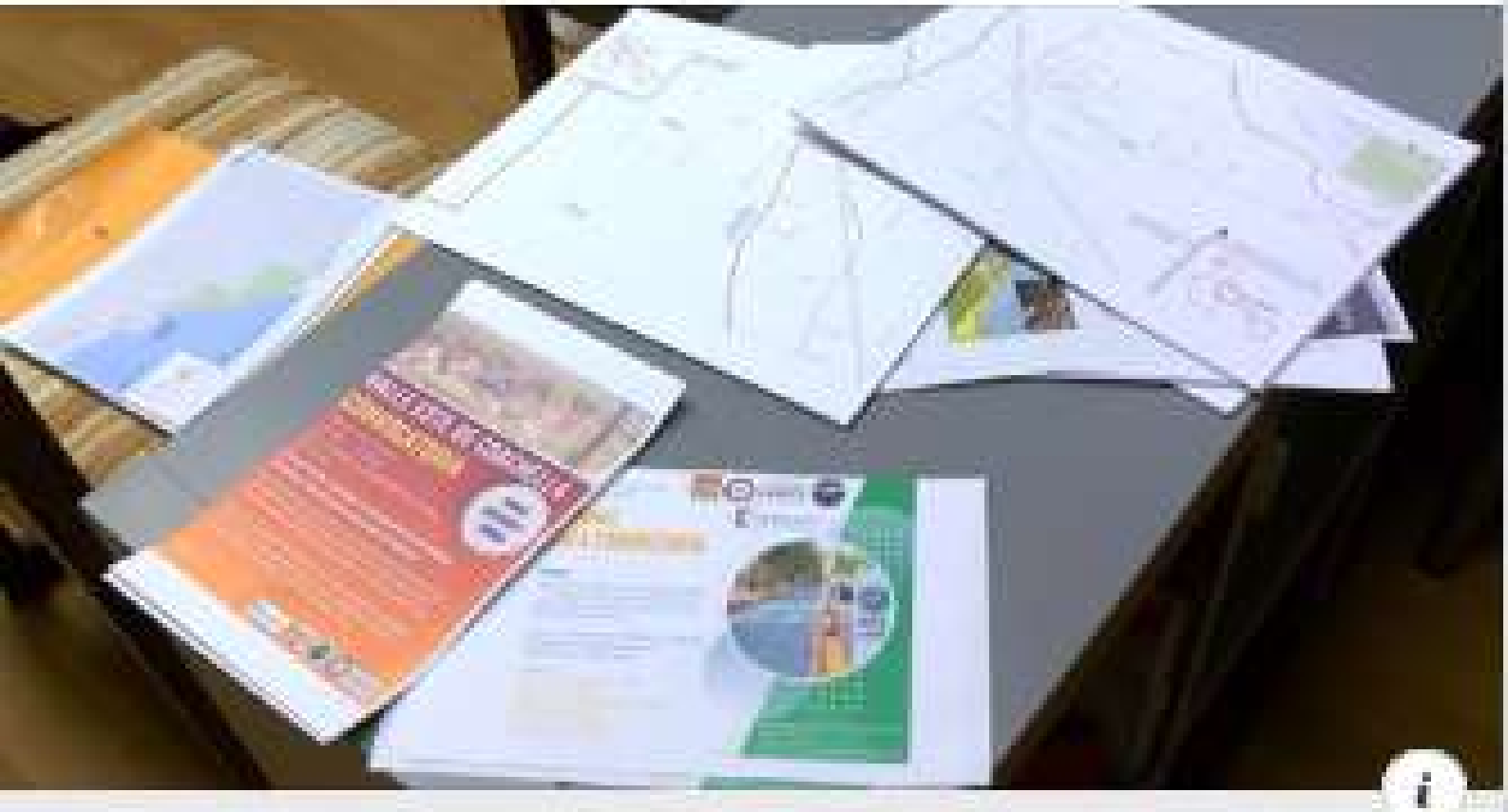
LEADERSHIP COUNSEL

V. MANUEL PEREZ COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

CVAG

Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability
February 13 ·

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NBCPALMSPRINGS.COM

Community input for infrastructure proposals in the Eastern Coachella Valley

Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability
February 9 ·

Coachella Valley residents prioritize projects that will improve their neighborhoods. Leadership Counsel is proud to support their efforts during a #TCC convening.





20

1 Comment

Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability
January 12 ·

Community convening in Mecca, where residents are organizing and advancing environmental justice in the Eastern Coachella Valley. #Unstoppablein2019.





Lesly V. Figueroa @LeslyV_Figueroa · Mar 12

#TransformativeClimateCommunities in the Eastern Coachella Valley never sleeps! Catch up & join us for a discussion on how& where YOU residents of the ECV want to see directed investments on infrastructure that matters most to you. This Thursday, 5:30pm COD Indio Campus.





Lesly V. Figueroa @LeslyV_Figueroa · Mar 5

The Transformative Climate Communities Survey is serving as one of the many methods we are utilizing on collecting community input from residents of the Eastern Coachella Valley. If you have not attended our community meetings this is one really great opportunity into getting



1 6 9

Show this thread



Lesly V. Figueroa @LeslyV_Figueroa · Feb 4

Are yall excited for the #TCC Regional Convening in the ECV on 02/9? In November we had community meetings to get the conversation going about #TCC. Here is information from those community meetings. Looking forward to Saturday to identify potential projects & sites in the ECV.





3 1



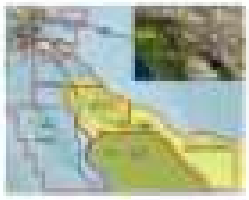
Lesly V. Figueroa @LeslyV_Figueroa · Jan 26

Identifying projects and programs to put in the planning document. The more community input, the more competitive the application can be!

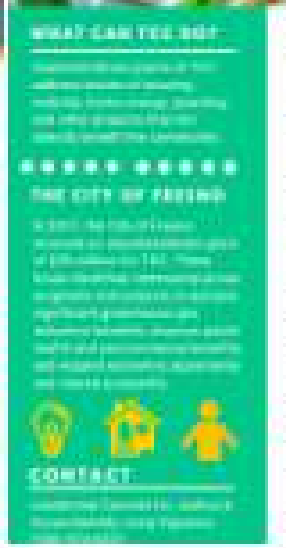


Program Description

Examples of Community Projects









2 1

Show this thread



Lesly V. Figueroa @LeslyV_Figueroa · Jan 24

Y'all are invited to #EasternCoachellaValley regional convening on #TransformativeClimateCommunities on Feb.9th. We'll see you there! Share and invite all the ECV folks you know. Community input is critical for the creation of this plan to truly come from the community! #ECV



11 9



Lesly V. Figueroa @LeslyV_Figueroa · Jan 16

That rain is great for the groundwater! And t won't keep us away from doing outreach for #TransformativeClimateCommunities community meeting tomorrow at 5pm in Oasis #easterncoachellavalley



1 4



Lesly V. Figueroa @LeslyV_Figueroa · Jan 13

What next you say? Well this week we're doing outreach for #TransformativeClimateCommunities Oasis Community Meeting in the Eastern Coachella Valley!





3 3

Leadership Counsel
@LCJandA

Following

Rainy Saturdays in Mecca are for organizing and advancing environmental justice in the Eastern Coachella Valley!



2:06 PM - 12 Jan 2019

5 Retweets **13** Likes

Lesly V. Figueroa

5 13

Tweet your reply



Lesly V. Figueroa @LeslyV_Figueroa · 29 Nov 2018

Out doing outreach in the Oasis Community. Reminder we have our last November community meeting today on #TransformativeClimateCommunities at 5:30pm at the San Jose Community Center on Pierce Street in Oasis. See you there!



1



Lesly V. Figueroa @LeslyV_Figueroa · 27 Nov 2018

Today we will be be having a Mecca Community Meeting at the Boys& Girls Club @ 5:30pm to discuss #TransformativeClimateCommunities & mobility plans to direct public investments to the ECV. Together a plan can be created that includes programs & projects that the community needs



1



Lesly V. Figueroa @LeslyV_Figueroa · 26 Nov 2018

Update on our last community meeting at Sunbird Mobile Home Park with @rtzaragoza. Lots of great input from residents. Affordable housing is a common theme from ECV residents. We got to continue working together to create an Action Plan that resonates with community needs. #TCC



2 14



Lesly V. Figueroa @LeslyV_Figueroa · 20 Nov 2018

Today, we will be having another community meeting on #TransformativeClimateCommunities to continue engaging with folks on the programs and projects to direct investments into the Eastern Coachella Valley. It will be in Sunbird Mobile Home Park Community Center in Thermal.



4 6

Lesly V. Figueroa
@LeslyV_Figueroa

Following

TCC & Mobility Plans outreach at North Shore today with @rtzaragoza hopefully y'all can make it. ¡Para el mejoramiento de la comunidad! Nov. 15th at 5:30pm #TransformativeClimateCommunities



6:15 PM - 8 Nov 2018

2 Retweets **5** Likes

2 5

Tweet your reply



Lesly V. Figueroa @LeslyV_Figueroa · 7 Nov 2018

Interested in healthy and vibrant communities? Come to the Climate Resilience Action Plan TCC community meetings. What do you want to see? Community gardens? Housing? Let's work together to find out!! #affordablehousing #communitygardens





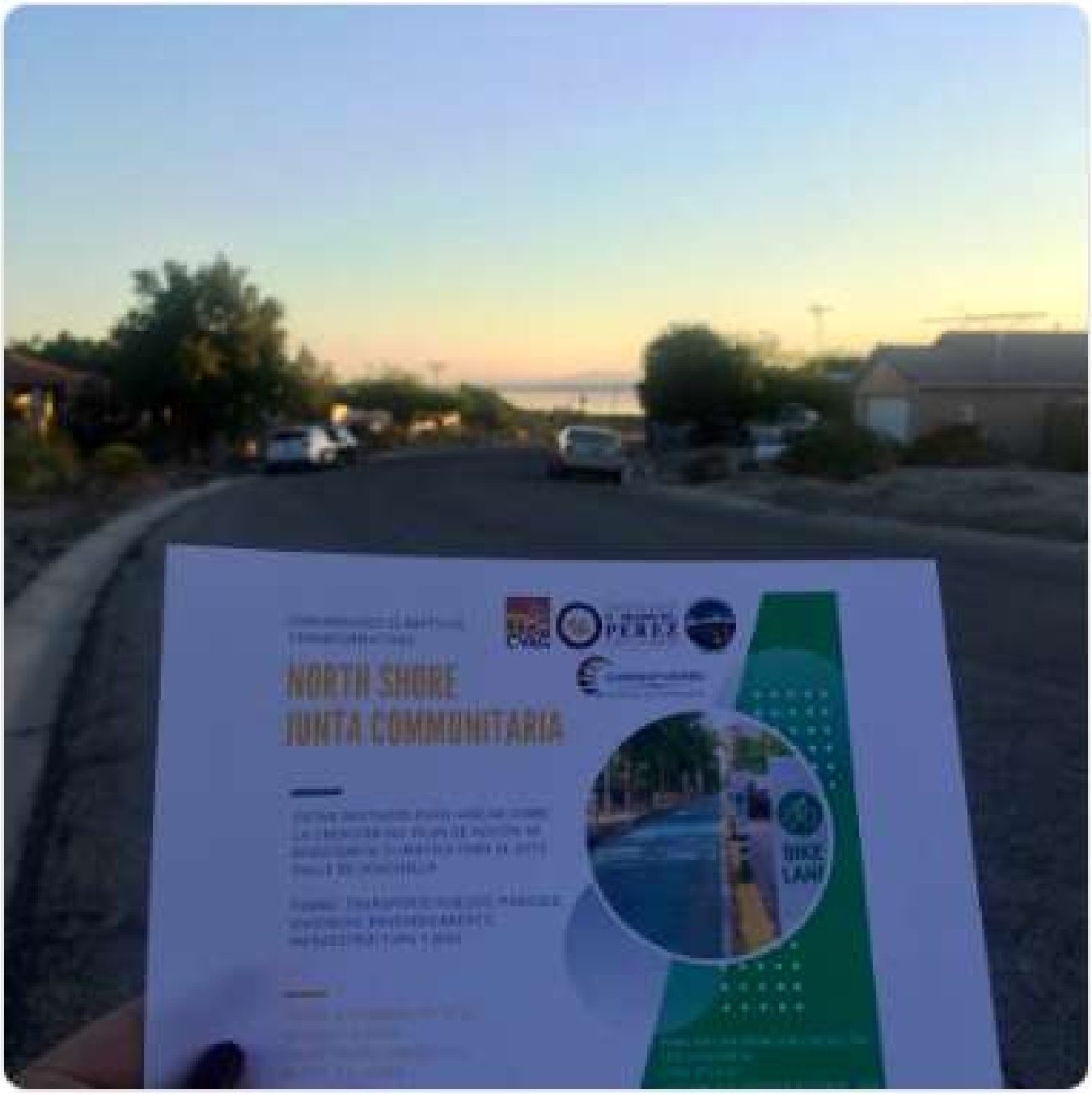
1 3

Lesly V. Figueroa Retweeted



Rebecca Zaragoza @rtzaragoza · 7 Nov 2018

Get ready North Shore! Our first community meeting on TCC and the Mecca/North Shore Mobility Plan will be Nov. 15th. More info below:



4 12

Lesly V. Figueroa
@LeslyV_Figueroa

Following

#TransformativeClimateCommunities in the #EasternCoachellaValley means creating a Climate Resilience Action Plan to identify projects & programs to reduce emissions & streamline public investments to communities for affordable housing, infrastructure projects, greening & more



12:39 PM - 7 Nov 2018

1 Retweet

1 1

Tweet your reply



Lesly V. Figueroa
@LeslyV_Figueroa

Following

Transformative Climate Communities has come to the #EasternCoachellaValley. We are now in the process of creating a Climate Resilience Action Plan that will assist in obtaining funds to drive public investments to rural communities in the ECV. Learn more about TCC #climatejustice





1:34 PM - 5 Nov 2018

3 Retweets **7** Likes



3 7

Leadership Counsel
@LCJandA

Following

Hard at work in Coachella, residents plan how to invest in their community @LCJandA @CalSGC. #TCC





4:27 PM - 9 Feb 2019

1 Retweet **5** Likes

CVAG, Asm. Eduardo Garcia and V Manuel Perez

1 5

Tweet your reply

Leadership Counsel
@LCJandA

Following

Coachella Valley residents know what their community needs--affordable housing, safe and affordable drinking water, parks--now they're working on how to make it happen during a #TCC convening with @LCJandA. @CalSGC



3:48 PM - 9 Feb 2019

2 Retweets **14** Likes

V Manuel Perez, Asm. Eduardo Garcia and CVAG

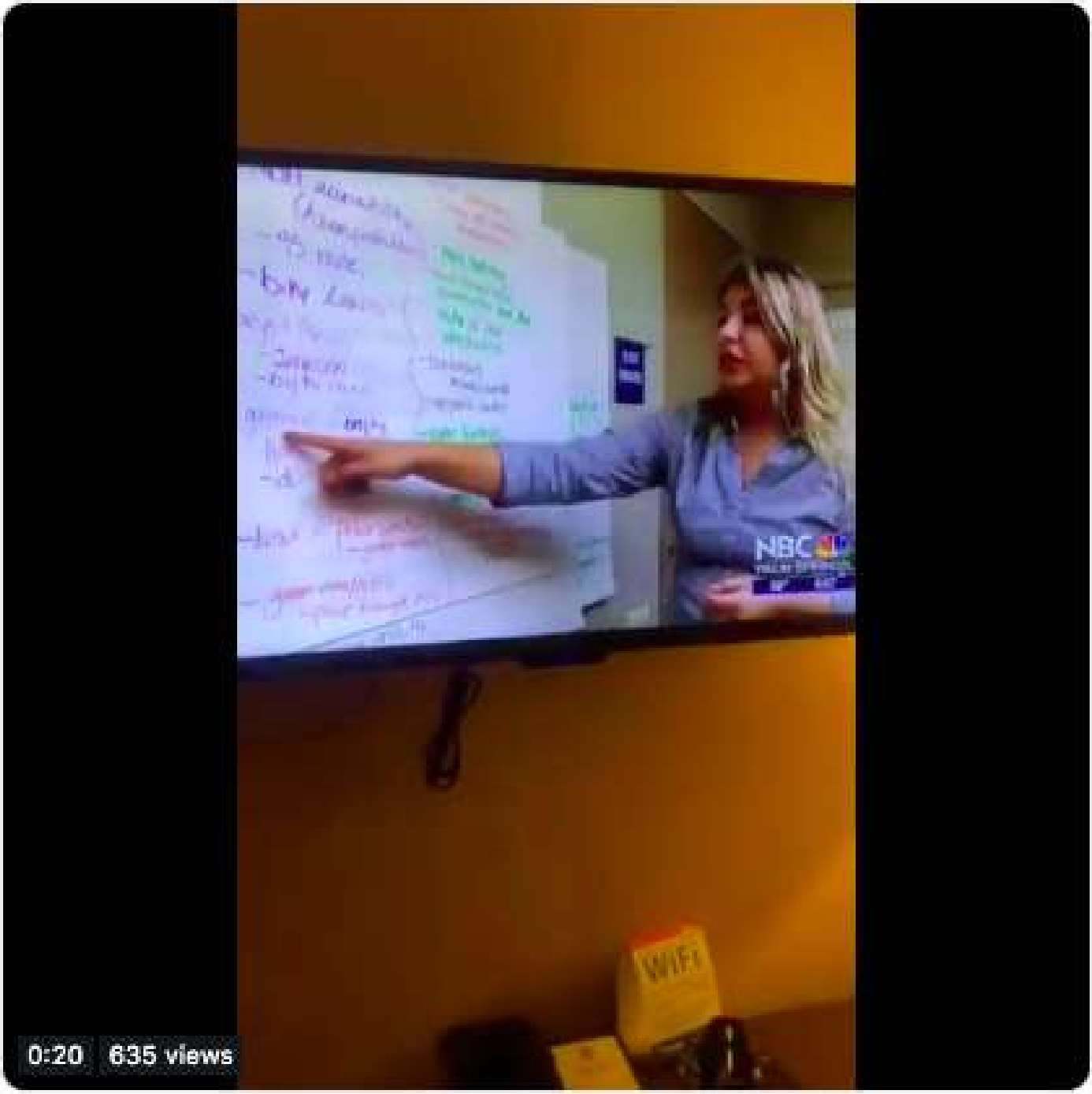
2 14

Tweet your reply

Leadership Counsel
@LCJandA

Following

Spreading the word about the need for investment in Eastern Coachella Valley. @LeslyV_Figueroa with @LCJandA. Thanks @NBCPalmSprings for helping tell an important story.



7:28 PM - 8 Feb 2019

16 Retweets **29** Likes

Leadership Counsel
@LCJandA

Following

Walking, knocking and talking. @LCJandA is in the Eastern Coachella Valley inviting residents to tomorrow's #TCC convening, where they will learn how to invest in their community.



5:58 PM - 8 Feb 2019

2 Retweets **3** Likes

2 3

Leadership Counsel
@LCJandA

Following

Right now: @LeslyV_Figueroa with @LCJandA is talking #TCC with @claudia_buccio from @NBCPalmSprings. Tune in tonight to learn how to invest in the Eastern Coachella Valley.



5:27 PM - 8 Feb 2019

5 Retweets **5** Likes

CVAG, Asm. Eduardo Garcia and V Manuel Perez

5 5

Tweet your reply

Leadership Counsel
@LCJandA

Following

Inspiring weekend in the Eastern Coachella Valley! Grateful for the privilege to partner with community leaders to improve our air quality, increase investments and address environmental injustices. #therealcoachella



2:40 PM - 19 May 2018

4 Retweets **6** Likes

4 6

Leadership Counsel
@LCJandA

Following

Eastern Coachella Valley leaders mapping out priorities for #TCC, #AB617, #SaltonSea



11:34 AM - 19 May 2018

4 Retweets **8** Likes

4 8

Tweet your reply

ATTACHMENT A-5

Surveys

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas
Encuesta de la Conunidad

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas es un programa estatal que financia la inversión pública a la comunidad para reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, mejorar la salud pública, y mejorar la prosperidad económica.

Pregunta # 1: Indique su nombre, número de teléfono y dirección a continuación. Esto nos permitirá comunicarnos con usted para futuras reuniones y actualizaciones del programa.

Pregunta # 2: Seleccione la comunidad en la que vive.

- ☐ Ciudad de Coachella
- ☐ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Meca
- ☒ North Shore

Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ☐ Viviendas asequibles
- ☐ Jardines
- ☒ Centros comunitarios
- ☐ Cocina comunitarios
- ☒ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ☒ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ☐ Programa de raite de carro
- ☐ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ☐ programas de bicicletas
- ☐ enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)
- ☒ Tiendas de comida
- ☐ Parques comunitarios
- ☐ Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
- ☐ Sistemas de monitoreo del aire
- ☐ Carriles para bicicletas
- ☒ Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
- ☒ banquetas
- ☒ Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
- ☐ Programas de climatización para casas móviles
- ☐ Reembolsos de paneles
- ☐ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- ☒ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus *3 proyectos* de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).** LUZ PUBLICA Y UNA ESCUELA

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el ECV que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)*** UNA ESCUELA

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)** LA ESCUELA Y LA LUS PUBLICA

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☐ Muy importante
- ☒ Importante
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en todas las

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información. INVITACION POR CORREO

** Gracias por tomar esta encuesta en el Programa de Comunidades de Clima Transformativo. Su aporte apoyará la creación de ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED 1946

CVAG

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
V. MANUEL PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Transformative Climate Communities
Community Survey

Transformative Climate Communities Program is a state program that funds public investments to the community to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance public health, and improve economic prosperity.

Question #1: Please provide your name, phone number, and address below. This will allow us to contact you for future meetings and updates on the program.

Question #2: Select the community you live in.

- ☐ City of Coachella
- ☐ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ● Mecca
- ☐ North Shore

Question #3: What are types of programs or projects are you most interested in including in the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan? ***Check all that apply.***

- ☐ Affordable Housing
- ☐ Community Gardens
- ☐ Community Centers
- ● Community Kitchen
- ● Co-Operative Businesses
- ☐ Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation.
- ☐ Car Share Programs
- ☐ Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity
- ☐ Bike Share Programs
- ● Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.)
- ● Grocery Stores
- ● Community Parks
- ☐ Paving projects for mobile home parks
- ☐ Air monitoring systems
- ● Bike Lanes
- ● Workforce Training
- ● Sidewalks
- ● Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting.
- ☐ Weatherization programs for mobile homes
- ☐ Solar Panel rebates
- ● Community Solar Projects
- ● Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Question #4: Based on your selection from the list of Question #3, select your ***top 3 priority*** projects. **(Please write your answer)** Urban Greening Grocery Stores Community Parks

Question #5: TCC is a program that is meant to be community-driven where creative ideas come from community residents that best reflect the needs of their community. Are there projects that you'd like to see in the ECV that weren't mentioned above? ***(Please write your answer)***

improvement on the Roads. Big food Store.

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)** improvent on Lincon Road with new turning lanes into the homes.

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

- ● Very Important
- ▢ Important
- ▢ Neutral
- ▢ No Importance
- ▢ No Important at all

Questions #8: Any feedback? Please let us know how to best communicate information to you.

Phone text

**Thank you for taking this survey on the Transformative Climate Communities Program. Your input will support the creation of the ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED 1946

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- ● Community Gardens
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- ☐ Community Kitchen
- ☐ Co-Operative Businesses
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Would like a Bank. A Grocery stores. Would like a Rehab. need more lighting on the streets. Crime Watch Neighborhood. fix the drainages. Gutter. Plant some more trees and plants.

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)** Finish the pavements. fix the Roads More Community Meetings to get more Knowledge of what going on in town.

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

- ■ Very Important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No Importance
- ☐ No Important at all

Questions #8: Any feedback? Please let us know how to best communicate information to you.

Someone come into the Mecca Senior's Center. a Rep.

**Thank you for taking this survey on the Transformative Climate Communities Program. Your input will support the creation of the ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED 1946

CVAG

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
V. MANUEL PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas
Encuesta de la Conunidad

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas es un programa estatal que financia la inversión pública a la comunidad para reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, mejorar la salud pública, y mejorar la prosperidad económica.

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- ☐ Ciudad de Coachella
- ☐ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☒ Meca
- ☐ North Shore

Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ☒ Viviendas asequibles
- ☒ Jardines
- ☒ Centros comunitarios
- ☒ Cocina comunitarios
- ☒ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ☒ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ☒ Programa de raite de carro
- ☒ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ☐ programas de bicicletas
- ☒ enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)
- ☐ Tiendas de comida
- ☒ Parques comunitarios
- ☒ Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
- ☒ Sistemas de monitoreo del aire
- ☒ Carriles para bicicletas
- ☒ Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
- ☒ banquetas
- ☒ Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
- ☒ Programas de climatización para casas móviles
- ☒ Reembolsos de paneles
- ☒ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- ☒ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus ***3 proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

Viviendas asequibles
Cocinas Comunitarias
Programas de asistencia para Casas Mobiles
Parques comunitarios

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el ECV que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

talleres de diferentes Artes (Poesia, Pintura, musica, baile etc...

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Calidad del aire

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- [x] Muy importante
- [ ] Importante
- [ ] Neutral
- [ ] No importancia
- [ ] No importante en todas las

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información. hablar Sobre nesecidades de la Comunidad en foros publicos y telefono

** Gracias por tomar esta encuesta en el Programa de Comunidades de Clima Transformativo. Su aporte apoyará la creación de ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED 1946

CVAG

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR V. MANUEL PEREZ COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas
Encuesta de la Conunidad

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas es un programa estatal que financia la inversión pública a la comunidad para reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, mejorar la salud pública, y mejorar la prosperidad económica.

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- ☒ Viviendas asequibles
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LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

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Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ☒ Viviendas asequibles casa
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casas proyector solares comunitarios

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No

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Ninguno

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1. parques
2. raites de carro
3. pavimento

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Cuidado de personas Mayores

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Viviendas asesibles

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1. Centro comunitario
2. Drenaje
3. trabajo

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El calor

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1. Parque
2. centro comm.
3. tienda comidas

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"Dicen que van hacer
parques pero no lo hacen"

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1. Pavimento
2. aire
3. banqueta

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1. Banqueta
2. alumbrado
3. Enverdecimiento

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—

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- luz, muy cara

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- ☐ Programas de climatización para casas móviles
- ☐ Reembolsos de paneles
- ☐ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- ☐ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus ***3 proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

- Roads.
- drenaje
- Vivienda
- pavimento

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Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

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- ☐ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
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- ☐ No importancia
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LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

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Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas (TCC)
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- ☐ Ciudad de Coachella
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Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ☒ Viviendas asequibles
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- ☒ Tiendas de comida
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- ☐ Carriles para bicicletas
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1. Pavimentación de parqueaderos
2. parques
3. Sunbus - better routes - better Connection to Chapala

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Viviendas
Parques
Pavimento de parqueaderos

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Climatización de trailas

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

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1. Viviendas
2. Calidad de aire / Contaminación
3. Carreteras — Pavimento de parqueaderos.

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

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(1) Solar
(2) Drenaje
(3) Proyectos de Transito

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Topes para los ninos, carros se pasan muy Rubido

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Panels solares

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☐ Muy importante
- ☒ Importante
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1) Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
2) Cocina Comunitario
3) monitoreo del aire

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Aregkar los caretras

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- [x] Muy importante
- [ ] Importante
- [ ] Neutral
- [ ] No importancia
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Luis (760) 574-7981

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(1) Proyectos de Transito
(2) Parques
(3) Sistemas de monitoreo del aire

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

N/A

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Falta De Transito

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☐ Muy importante
- ☒ Importante
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información." Que hagan mas transpote para la gente"

** Gracias por tomar esta encuesta en el Programa de Comunidades de Clima Transformativo. Su aporte apoyará la creación de ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED 1946

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V. MANUEL PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas
Encuesta de la Conunidad

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas es un programa estatal que financia la inversión pública a la ~~comunidad para~~ reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, mejorar la salud pública, y mejorar la prosperidad económica.

Pregunta # 1: Indique su nombre, número de teléfono y dirección a continuación. Esto nos permitirá comunicarnos con usted para futuras reuniones y actualizaciones del programa.

Pregunta # 2: Seleccione la comunidad en la que vive.

- ☐ Ciudad de Coachella
- ☒ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Meca
- ☐ North Shore

Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ☐ Viviendas asequibles
- ☒ Jardines
- ☐ Centros comunitarios
- ☐ Cocina comunitarios
- ☐ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ☒ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ☐ Programa de raite de carro
- ☐ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ☐ programas de bicicletas
- ☐ enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)
- ☐ Tiendas de comida
- ☒ Parques comunitarios
- ☐ Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
- ☐ Sistemas de monitoreo del aire
- ☐ Carriles para bicicletas
- ☐ Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
- ☐ banquetas
- ☒ Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
- ☐ Programas de climatización para casas móviles
- ☐ Reembolsos de paneles
- ☐ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- ☒ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus ***3 proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

Sewage, Public Lighting, Parks

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el ECV que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Sewage & Water

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☐ Muy importante
- ☒ Importante
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en todas las

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

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Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas (TCC)
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- ☐ Jardines
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- ☐ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ☐ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ☐ Programa de raite de carro
- ☐ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ☐ programas de bicicletas
- ☐ enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)
- 3 ☒ Tiendas de comida
- ☐ Parques comunitarios
- ☒ Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
- ☐ Sistemas de monitoreo del aire
- ☐ Carriles para bicicletas
- ☐ Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
- ☐ banquetas
- 2 ☒ Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
- ☐ Programas de climatización para casas móviles
- ☐ Reembolsos de paneles
- ☐ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- 1 ☒ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus ***3 proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

Arsenic
Water
Closed
Filter

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Lighting

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- [x] Muy importante
- [ ] Importante
- [ ] Neutral
- [ ] No importancia
- [ ] No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

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Pregunta # 2: Seleccione la comunidad en la que vive.

- ☐ Ciudad de Coachella
- ☐ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Mecca
- ☐ North Shore

Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

1 ☑ Viviendas asequibles
- ☐ Jardines
- ☐ Centros comunitarios
- ☐ Cocina comunitarios
- ☐ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ☐ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ☐ Programa de raite de carro
- ☐ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ☐ programas de bicicletas
- ☐ enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)

2 ☑ Tiendas de comida

3 ☑ Parques comunitarios

4 ☑ Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
- ☐ Sistemas de monitoreo del aire
- ☐ Carriles para bicicletas
- ☐ Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
- ☐ banquetas
- ☐ Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
- ☐ Programas de climatización para casas móviles
- ☐ Reembolsos de paneles
- ☐ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- ☐ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus *3 **proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

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Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Work/ more jobs

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- [x] Muy importante
- [ ] Importante
- [ ] Neutral
- [ ] No importancia
- [ ] No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información. N/A

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Transformative Climate Communities
Community Survey

Transformative Climate Communities Program is a state program that funds public investments to the community to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance public health, and improve economic prosperity.

Question #1: Please provide your name, phone number, and address below. This will allow us to contact you for future meetings and updates on the program.

Question #2: Select the community you live in.

- ☐ City of Coachella
- ☑ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Mecca
- ☐ North Shore

Question #3: What are types of programs or projects are you most interested in including in the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan? ***Check all that apply.***

- ☐ Affordable Housing
- ☐ Community Gardens
- ☐ Community Centers
- ☐ Community Kitchen
- ☐ Co-Operative Businesses
- ☑ Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation.
- ☐ Car Share Programs
- ☐ Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity
- ☐ Bike Share Programs
- ☐ Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.)
- ☐ Grocery Stores
- ☐ Community Parks
- ☐ Paving projects for mobile home parks
- ☐ Air monitoring systems
- ☐ Bike Lanes
- ☐ Workforce Training
- ☐ Sidewalks
- ☐ Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting.
- ☐ Weatherization programs for mobile homes
- ☐ Solar Panel rebates
- ☐ Community Solar Projects
- ☐ Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Question #4: Based on your selection from the list of Question #3, select your ***top 3 priority*** projects. **(Please write your answer)**

Question #5: TCC is a program that is meant to be community-driven where creative ideas come from community residents that best reflect the needs of their community. Are there projects that you'd like to see in the ECV that weren't mentioned above? ***(Please write your answer)***

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)**

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

- ☑ Very Important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No Importance
- ☐ No Important at all

Questions #8: Any feedback? Please let us know how to best communicate information to you.

**Thank you for taking this survey on the Transformative Climate Communities Program. Your input will support the creation of the ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

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Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas
Encuesta de la Conunidad

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- ☐ Ciudad de Coachella
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Infraestructura

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Carretera

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☐ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
- ☒ Neutral
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preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

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viviendas asequibles

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☐ Muy importante
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- ☑ Community Kitchen
- ☐ Co-Operative Businesses
- ☐ Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation.
- ☑ Car Share Programs
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Question #4: Based on your selection from the list of Question #3, select your ***top 3 priority*** projects. **(Please write your answer)**

- Air monitoring system
- Sidewalks
- Affordable Housing

Question #5: TCC is a program that is meant to be community-driven where creative ideas come from community residents that best reflect the needs of their community. Are there projects that you'd like to see in the ECV that weren't mentioned above? ***(Please write your answer)***

oDust midigation projects, seperating ~~[illegible]~~ Field border next to Town.

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)**

☐ Dust midigation

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

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- ☐ Important
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- ☒ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ☐ Programa de raite de carro
- ☒ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ☐ programas de bicicletas
- ☒ enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)
- ☐ Tiendas de comida
- ☒ Parques comunitarios
- ☒ Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
- ☒ Sistemas de monitoreo del aire
- ☐ Carriles para bicicletas
- ☒ Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
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- ☒ Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
- ☒ Programas de climatización para casas móviles
- ☒ Reembolsos de paneles
- ☒ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- ☒ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus ***3 proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

Programa de asistencia para casas móviles : rehabilitación

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Programas de arte y cultura de todas las Edades

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Vivienda accesible ($)

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☒ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

Mas Arte y Coltura a la Comunidad.

** Gracias por tomar esta encuesta en el Programa de Comunidades de Clima Transformativo. Su aporte apoyará la creación de ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED 1946

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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS RIVERSIDE COUNTY CALIFORNIA

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
V. MANUEL PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Transformative Climate Communities
Community Survey

Transformative Climate Communities Program is a state program that funds public investments to the community to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance public health, and improve economic prosperity.

Question #1: Please provide your name, phone number, and address below. This will allow us to contact you for future meetings and updates on the program.

Question #2: Select the community you live in.

- ☐ City of Coachella
- ☐ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☑ Mecca
- ☐ North Shore

Question #3: What are types of programs or projects are you most interested in including in the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan? ***Check all that apply.***

- ☑ Affordable Housing
- ☐ Community Gardens
- ☒ Community Centers
- ☐ Community Kitchen
- ☑ Co-Operative Businesses
- ☑ Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation.
- ☐ Car Share Programs
- ☐ Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity
- ☐ Bike Share Programs
- ☐ Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.)
- ☑ Grocery Stores
- ☐ Community Parks
- ☐ Paving projects for mobile home parks
- ☑ Air monitoring systems
- ☐ Bike Lanes
- ☐ Workforce Training
- ☐ Sidewalks
- ☑ Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting.
- ☐ Weatherization programs for mobile homes
- ☐ Solar Panel rebates
- ☒ Community Solar Projects
- ☐ Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Question #4: Based on your selection from the list of Question #3, select your ***top 3 priority*** projects. **(Please write your answer)**

Coop Businesses

Grocery Stores

Air Monitoring Systems

Question #5: TCC is a program that is meant to be community-driven where creative ideas come from community residents that best reflect the needs of their community. Are there projects that you'd like to see in the ECV that weren't mentioned above? ***(Please write your answer)***

We need to address the Salton Sea. We have a toxic lake in our backyard that is evaporating at increasing rates and a major source of air pollution and cause of asthma in our communities.

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)**

We're a poor community that gets ignored by the State and region. We need to build solidarity, we need to create an economy that works for us, that we are in control of.

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

- ☒ Very Important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No Importance
- ☐ No Important at all

Questions #8: Any feedback? Please let us know how to best communicate information to you.

We need to hear back from y'all, we need to be included in the process and decision making.

**Thank you for taking this survey on the Transformative Climate Communities Program. Your input will support the creation of the ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

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Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas (TCC)
Encuesta de la Comunidad

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Pregunta # 2: Seleccione la comunidad en la que vive.

- ☐ Ciudad de Coachella
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Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ☐ Viviendas asequibles
- ☒ Jardines
- ☒ Centros comunitarios
- ☒ Cocina comunitarios
- ☐ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ☐ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ☐ Programa de raite de carro
- ☐ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ☐ programas de bicicletas
- ☒ enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)
- ☒ Tiendas de comida
- ☒ Parques comunitarios
- ☐ Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
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- ☐ Programas de climatización para casas móviles
- ☐ Reembolsos de paneles
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Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus *3 proyectos* de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

I would love to bring the community of Mecca to enjoy their community by being proud of what it is, stands for, and what it is proud of. Beautifying Mecca by making it more green, ① urban greening Projects that make Gardens/farmers Markets. ② & una Cocina Comunitaria! ③

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

A Wellness Center, that includes a Gym !
↪ helps w/ diabetes / & Cholesterol.

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

* Drainage system for Rain(?)
* Community Center that actively engages community

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- [x] Muy importante
- [ ] Importante
- [ ] Neutral
- [ ] No importancia
- [ ] No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información. I am a Nutrition Major in my studies and I think that health is crucial to a community. My community of Mecca needs to be a lot more attached to their health. Teaching about health by including Gardens, farmers Market can be done. In 4th St. There is a empty lot that can be used for making a Community garden or Center for health "kitchen" or even farmer Market.

760-485-8408
Cristobal B.

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LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED 1946

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Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas (TCC)
Encuesta de la Comunidad

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- ☐ Ciudad de Coachella
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Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ☐ Viviendas asequibles
- ☑ Jardines
- ☑ Centros comunitarios
- ☑ Cocina comunitarios
- ☐ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ☑ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ☑ Programa de raite de carro
- ☐ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ☑ programas de bicicletas
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- ☐ Reembolsos de paneles
- ☐ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- ☑ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus *3 proyectos* de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

1. centros-comunitarios
2. parques-comunitarios
3. carriles-de-bicicletas
4. cosina-comunitarios

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Un- parque- grande- para- toda
La- familia - y munchos-
arboles

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

parques
centros- comunitarios
gym
Forms

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☑ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información. munchas- Gracias- por estas
Reuniones- Que- son- muy- importantes
para- nosotros- que- ayuden- Pensado- en mi
merca=

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LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

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- ☐ Programa de raite de carro
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- ☒ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus *3 proyectos* de *prioridad principales*. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

- Viviendas asequibles
- Transito proyectos
- programas de asistencia para casas moviles.

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Hospital, ☒ Urgent Care

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Hospital

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☑ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

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COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Transformative Climate Communities
Community Survey

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Question #2: Select the community you live in.

- ☐ City of Coachella
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Question #3: What are types of programs or projects are you most interested in including in the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan? ***Check all that apply.***

- ☒ Affordable Housing
- ☒ Community Gardens
- ☒ Community Centers
- ☒ Community Kitchen
- ☐ Co-Operative Businesses
- ☒ Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation.
- ☐ Car Share Programs
- ☐ Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity
- ☒ Bike Share Programs
- ☒ Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.)
- ☐ Grocery Stores
- ☒ Community Parks
- ☒ Paving projects for mobile home parks
- ☐ Air monitoring systems
- ☒ Bike Lanes
- ☒ Workforce Training
- ☒ Sidewalks
- ☒ Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting.
- ☐ Weatherization programs for mobile homes
- ☒ Solar Panel rebates
- ☒ Community Solar Projects
- ☒ Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Question #4: Based on your selection from the list of Question #3, select your ***top 3 priority*** projects. **(Please write your answer)**

A

2. → Water + Sewer infrastructure
4 → Community Solar projects
3 → Community Parks
1. → Housing.

Question #5: TCC is a program that is meant to be community-driven where creative ideas come from community residents that best reflect the needs of their community. Are there projects that you'd like to see in the ECV that weren't mentioned above? ***(Please write your answer)***
Better street lights Repair Streets, PARKS

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)** Better homes, housing, Parks, streets repair

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

- ☒ Very Important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No Importance
- ☐ No Important at all

Questions #8: Any feedback? Please let us know how to best communicate information to you.
(760) 485- 9666 text or call email norhaymecca@gmail.com

**Thank you for taking this survey on the Transformative Climate Communities Program. Your input will support the creation of the ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

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Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas (TCC)
Encuesta de la Comunidad

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- ☐ Ciudad de Coachella
- ☐ Thermal
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- ☒ North Shore

Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ☐ Viviendas asequibles
- ☐ Jardines
- ☐ Centros comunitarios
- ☐ Cocina comunitarios
- ☐ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ☐ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
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- ☐ Proyectos solares comunitarios
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Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus *3 proyectos* de *prioridad principales*. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

1. Tienda de Comida
2. Parques comunitarios
3. programas de climatizacion para casas moviles

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

alombrado Jardines banquetas

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

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- ☑ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
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preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

llamadas ala casas

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LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

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- ☐ Carriles para bicicletas
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Vanquetas y alambrano

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Jardines

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☑ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
- ☐ Neutral
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preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

llamadas
a/a casas

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LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED 1946

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FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
V. MANUEL PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas (TCC)
Encuesta de la Comunidad

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas es un programa estatal que financia la inversión pública a la comunidad para reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, mejorar la salud pública, y mejorar la prosperidad económica.

Pregunta # 1: Indique su nombre, número de teléfono y dirección a continuación. Esto nos permitirá comunicarnos con usted para futuras reuniones y actualizaciones del programa.

Pregunta # 2: Seleccione la comunidad en la que vive.

- ☐ Ciudad de Coachella
- ☐ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Mecca
- ☒ North Shore

Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ☒ Viviendas asequibles
- ☒ Jardines
- ☒ Centros comunitarios
- ☐ Cocina comunitarios
- ☐ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ☐ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ☐ Programa de raite de carro
- ☐ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ☒ programas de bicicletas
- ☒ enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)
- ☒ Tiendas de comida
- ☒ Parques comunitarios
- ☒ Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
- ☒ Sistemas de monitoreo del aire
- ☐ Carriles para bicicletas
- ☐ Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
- ☐ banquetas
- ☒ Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
- ☐ Programas de climatización para casas móviles
- ☐ Reembolsos de paneles
- ☐ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- ☒ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus ***3 proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

viviendas aseguibles Iluminacion - Tiendas de comida

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Control Animal Pesticidad - plagas

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

drenaje - Iluminacion

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- [x] Muy importante
- [ ] Importante
- [ ] Neutral
- [ ] No importancia
- [ ] No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información. con una vocina y caminar calle Por calle ~~Ler~~ Para Quela Jente cepa y escuchen

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tiendas - Clinicas - y Escuela

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La Limpiesa de Laguna
es muy importante

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Mas Limpieza en el Area
y vijilancia

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- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en lo absoluto

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enfocar mas en el Area de North Shore
no tener olvidado

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Iluminación, Carriles para bicicletas, Sistema de monitoreo aire

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

mas vijilancia delas Policias, Control animal

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

la contaminacion dela laguna, y las plagas que se nacen en el tiempo de calor.
Y las Pesticidas

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

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Quiciera Saber si estan haciendo algo ~~Para~~
Por la laguna: Porque hay mucha contaminación

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Transformative Climate Communities
Community Survey

Transformative Climate Communities Program is a state program that funds public investments to the community to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance public health, and improve economic prosperity.

Question #1: Please provide your name, phone number, and address below. This will allow us to contact you for future meetings and updates on the program.

Question #2: Select the community you live in.

- ☐ City of Coachella
- ☐ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Mecca
- ● North Shore

Question #3: What are types of programs or projects are you most interested in including in the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan? ***Check all that apply.***

- ● Affordable Housing
- ☐ Community Gardens
- ● Community Centers
- ☐ Community Kitchen
- ☐ Co-Operative Businesses
- ● Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation.
- ☐ Car Share Programs
- ☐ Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity
- ☐ Bike Share Programs
- ☐ Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.)
- ● Grocery Stores
- ☐ Community Parks
- ☐ Paving projects for mobile home parks
- ● Air monitoring systems
- ● Bike Lanes
- ☐ Workforce Training
- ☐ Sidewalks
- ☐ Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting.
- ● Weatherization programs for mobile homes
- ☐ Solar Panel rebates
- ☐ Community Solar Projects
- ☐ Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Question #4: Based on your selection from the list of Question #3, select your ***top 3 priority*** projects. **(Please write your answer)**

Grocery stores
Mobile home assistance programs
air monitoring systems

Question #5: TCC is a program that is meant to be community-driven where creative ideas come from community residents that best reflect the needs of their community. Are there projects that you'd like to see in the ECV that weren't mentioned above? ***(Please write your answer)***

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)**

Luz Mercurial
-alumbrado

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

- [x] Very Important
- [ ] Important
- [ ] Neutral
- [ ] No Importance
- [ ] No Important at all

Questions #8: Any feedback? Please let us know how to best communicate information to you.

portelono

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LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

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Community Parks.
Affordable Housing
Grocery Stores

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Aquatic Center

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)**

No place for our youth to go. I live in Thermal where we dont have too much.

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- ▢ Very Important
- ▬ Important
- ▢ Neutral
- ▢ No Importance
- ▢ No Important at all

Questions #8: Any feedback? Please let us know how to best communicate information to you.

I would to some assurance that you will stick around. I have been called to these type of meetings before. We give our feedback then nothing happens and the organization is no longer around. Thank you.

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affordable housing
community park
workforce training

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Need lower speed limits posted for streets by school mainly Polk St and Airport / Avenue 56

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)**

something needs to be done about drivers driving to fast and using cell phones... issue include members from Thermal Club driving fast

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

- [x] Very Important
- [ ] Important
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going deaf ... by text or mail

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[illegible]

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* Affordable housing
* Community Gardens # PROJECT EDEN
* Water & Sewer Infrastructure

Question #5: TCC is a program that is meant to be community-driven where creative ideas come from community residents that best reflect the needs of their community. Are there projects that you'd like to see in the ECV that weren't mentioned above? ***(Please write your answer)***

The best way to grasp the attention of the youth and public is through provoking art that speaks the urgency of saving the salton sea. More interactive installations programs with the children

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)**

The most pressing aspect for me as a resident toget of salton seans, the lack of knowledge about the state of (or misunderstanding) the sea & how we can work involved together to be the voice of the sea for the world. in the movement

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

- [x] Very Important
- [ ] Important
- [ ] Neutral
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I would like to incorporate my aspect of ~~[illegible]~~ educating for the sea & reach out through art to the schools/ Art Exhibit/ performance/structural installations around the coachella valley that appeal to the public in a more effortless way for people to become aware of the history, state etc. &

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- [x] Viviendas asequibles
- [x] Jardines
- [x] Centros comunitarios
- [x] Cocina comunitarios
- [ ] Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- [x] Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- [x] Programa de raite de carro
- [x] Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- [x] programas de bicicletas
- [x] enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)
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Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus ***3 proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

1. Viviendas asequibles
2. Parques Comunitarios
3. Transito Proyectos

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Eliminar la Poverty/Pobreza. Mas servicios de educacion en nuestros centros comunitarios.

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Vivienda

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- [x] Muy importante
- [ ] Importante
- [ ] Neutral
- [ ] No importancia
- [ ] No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

Con mi oficina. Shoyia.

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COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas (TCC)
Encuesta de la Comunidad

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas es un programa estatal que financia la inversión pública a la comunidad para reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, mejorar la salud pública, y mejorar la prosperidad económica.

Pregunta # 1: Indique su nombre, número de teléfono y dirección a continuación. Esto nos permitirá comunicarnos con usted para futuras reuniones y actualizaciones del programa.

Pregunta # 2: Seleccione la comunidad en la que vive.

- ☑ Ciudad de Coachella
- ☐ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Mecca
- ☐ North Shore

Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ☑ Viviendas asequibles
- ☑ Jardines
- ☐ Centros comunitarios
- ☐ Cocina comunitarios
- ☐ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ☐ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ☐ Programa de raite de carro
- ☑ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ☑ programas de bicicletas
- ☑ enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)
- ☑ Tiendas de comida
- ☑ Parques comunitarios
- ☑ Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
- ☑ Sistemas de monitoreo del aire
- ☑ Carriles para bicicletas
- ☑ Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
- ☑ banquetas
- ☑ Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
- ☑ Programas de climatización para casas móviles
- ☐ Reembolsos de paneles
- ☐ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- ☑ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus *3 **proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

1) Jardines

2) ~~Infraestr~~ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

3) ~~Programas de monitore~~ Programas de entrenamiento de trabaj

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Acceso a la salud / Medical / Aseguranza

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☐ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
- ☑ Neutral
- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

** Gracias por tomar esta encuesta en el Programa de Comunidades de Clima Transformativo. Su aporte apoyará la creación de ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED 1946

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FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR V. MANUEL PEREZ COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Transformative Climate Communities
Community Survey

Transformative Climate Communities Program is a state program that funds public investments to the community to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance public health, and improve economic prosperity.

Question #1: Please provide your name, phone number, and address below. This will allow us to contact you for future meetings and updates on the program.

kid

Question #2: Select the community you live in.

- ☒ City of Coachella
- ☐ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Mecca
- ☐ North Shore

Question #3: What are types of programs or projects are you most interested in including in the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan? ***Check all that apply.***

- ☑ Affordable Housing
- ☑ Community Gardens
- ☑ Community Centers
- ☑ Community Kitchen
- ☐ Co-Operative Businesses
- ☐ Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation.
- ☑ Car Share Programs
- ☑ Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity
- ☑ Bike Share Programs
- ☑ Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.)
- ☑ Grocery Stores
- ☑ Community Parks
- ☑ Paving projects for mobile home parks
- ☑ Air monitoring systems
- ☑ Bike Lanes
- ☐ Workforce Training
- ☑ Sidewalks
- ☑ Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting.
- ☑ Weatherization programs for mobile homes
- ☐ Solar Panel rebates
- ☑ Community Solar Projects
- ☑ Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Question #4: Based on your selection from the list of Question #3, select your ***top 3 priority*** projects. **(Please write your answer)**

1) Affordable Housing
2) Bike Lanes
3) Urban Greening

Question #5: TCC is a program that is meant to be community-driven where creative ideas come from community residents that best reflect the needs of their community. Are there projects that you'd like to see in the ECV that weren't mentioned above? ***(Please write your answer)***

Medical Access

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)**

Affordable Housing

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

- ☐ Very Important
- ☐ Important
- ☑ Neutral
- ☐ No Importance
- ☐ No Important at all

Questions #8: Any feedback? Please let us know how to best communicate information to you.

**Thank you for taking this survey on the Transformative Climate Communities Program. Your input will support the creation of the ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS RIVERSIDE COUNTY CALIFORNIA

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
V. MANUEL PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas (TCC)
Encuesta de la Comunidad

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Pregunta # 2: Seleccione la comunidad en la que vive.

- ☒ Ciudad de Coachella
- ☐ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Mecca
- ☐ North Shore

Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ☒ Viviendas asequibles
- ☒ Jardines
- ☐ Centros comunitarios
- ☐ Cocina comunitarios
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- ☐ Reembolsos de paneles
- ☐ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- ☒ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus ***3 proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

1) viviendas asequibles
2) enverdecimiento urbano
3) Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Me gustaria ver mas progreso en obtener aseguranza medical. Aun que somos de bajos ingresos nos cobran mucho dinero para poder tener "Medical".

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Acceso a vivienda accessible

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☒ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

Facebook es un excelente metodo para comunicar juntas/informacion.

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Pregunta # 2: Selecclone la comunidad en la que vive.

CA 92236

- ☒ Ciudad de Coachella
- ☐ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Mecca
- ☐ North Shore

Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

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Cocina Comunitarios
Jardines
~~Programas comu~~

Parques comunitarios.

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Realmente no.

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Banquetas, la rason en porque prenso que es importante es porque no ay manera de mover dinero en bles o' dinero practico, tienes que manejar muy lejos para aser cualquier cambio banquia rio.

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- [x] Muy importante
- [ ] Importante
- [ ] Neutral
- [ ] No importancia
- [ ] No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

Sera Mejor si Podria aser el aviso de esta quinta un poquo mas. No se supo mucho de esta junta en muchos lugares.

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- [x] Programa de raite de carro
- [x] Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- [x] programas de bicicletas
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- [ ] Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
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- [ ] Proyectos solares comunitarios
- [x] Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus ***3 proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc)
~~Jardines~~ programa de raite de carro "gratis"

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Tener acesibilidad en las comunidades, que haya transportación de cuidad a cuidad como en Mecca, Oasis, etc
enfocar mas en mecca Oasis. North Shore.

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☒ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

Gracias por tener estos erentos especialmente en Mecca
para que sea mas acesible para el este del valle

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- [ ] Viviendas asequibles
- [x] Jardines
- [x] Centros comunitarios
- [x] Cocina comunitarios
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Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Tránsito Proyectos

Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo #1 / Affordable Housing!!

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Rehabilitation for homeless, domestic violence victims, ex-prisoners/ family of prisoners

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Tiendas de comida y afordable (NO MORE FAST FOOD)

Y ~~Proyectos~~ Affordable Housing

#1 → Cocina Comunitarios

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☑ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

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- ☒ Jardines
- ☒ Centros comunitarios
- ☐ Cocina comunitarios
- ☐ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ☐ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ☐ Programa de raite de carro
- ☒ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ☐ programas de bicicletas
- ☒ enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)
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Viviendas aseguibles
Parques comunitarios
Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

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Servicios medicos
dentistas

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

No hay infraestructuren de agua y drenaje. Muchos trabajadores no conocen sus direchos.

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☒ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información. Programaasnes come estos son muy importante, utilizando facebook y twitter es buen idea.

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Pregunta # 1: Indique su nombre, número de teléfono y dirección a continuación. Esto nos permitirá comunicarnos con usted para futuras reuniones y actualizaciones del programa.

Pregunta # 2: Seleccione la comunidad en la que vive.

- ☑ Ciudad de Coachella
- ☐ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Mecca
- ☐ North Shore

Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ☑ Viviendas asequibles
- ☐ Jardines
- ☐ Centros comunitarios
- ☐ Cocina comunitarios
- ☐ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ☑ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ☐ Programa de raite de carro
- ☐ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ☐ programas de bicicletas
- ☑ enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)
- ☐ Tiendas de comida
- ☐ Parques comunitarios
- ☑ Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
- ☑ Sistemas de monitoreo del aire
- ☐ Carriles para bicicletas
- ☑ Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
- ☐ banquetas
- ☑ Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
- ☑ Programas de climatización para casas móviles
- ☐ Reembolsos de paneles
- ☑ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- ☑ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus ***3 proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

Viviendas asequibles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, programas de entrenamiento del aire

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Viviendas asequibles, sistemas de monitoreo de aire

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☑ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

Cgutierrez@cirsinc.org

** Gracias por tomar esta encuesta en el Programa de Comunidades de Clima Transformativo. Su aporte apoyará la creación de ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED 1946

CVAG

BOARD of SUPERVISORS

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
V. MANUEL PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Transformative Climate Communities
Community Survey

Transformative Climate Communities Program is a state program that funds public investments to the community to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance public health, and improve economic prosperity.

Question #1: Please provide your name, phone number, and address below. This will allow us to contact you for future meetings and updates on the program.

Question #2: Select the community you live in.

- ☐ City of Coachella
- ☒ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Mecca
- ☐ North Shore

Question #3: What are types of programs or projects are you most interested in including in the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan? ***Check all that apply.***

- ☒ Affordable Housing
- ☒ Community Gardens
- ☒ Community Centers
- ☒ Community Kitchen
- ☒ Co-Operative Businesses
- ☒ Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation.
- ☒ Car Share Programs
- ☒ Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity
- ☒ Bike Share Programs
- ☒ Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.)
- ☒ Grocery Stores
- ☒ Community Parks
- ☒ Paving projects for mobile home parks
- ☒ Air monitoring systems
- ☒ Bike Lanes
- ☒ Workforce Training
- ☒ Sidewalks
- ☒ Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting.
- ☒ Weatherization programs for mobile homes
- ☒ Solar Panel rebates
- ☒ Community Solar Projects
- ☒ Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Question #4: Based on your selection from the list of Question #3, select your ***top 3 priority*** projects. **(Please write your answer)**

GARDENS, Affordable Housing, Urban Greening, Air monitoring. Solar Panels. ALL of those

Question #5: TCC is a program that is meant to be community-driven where creative ideas come from community residents that best reflect the needs of their community. Are there projects that you'd like to see in the ECV that weren't mentioned above? ***(Please write your answer)***

MORE ART [redacted]

WAYS TO Teach Kids How to Be creative and express Themselves.

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)**

the WATER issue in the Salton Sea. and Air Quality.

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

- ☒ Very Important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No Importance
- ☐ No Important at all

Questions #8: Any feedback? Please let us know how to best communicate information to you.

GREAT Job [redacted]

**Thank you for taking this survey on the Transformative Climate Communities Program. Your input will support the creation of the ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

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Question #2: Select the community you ~~live~~ work in.

- ☐ City of Coachella
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- ☒ Oasis
- ☐ Mecca
- ☐ North Shore

Question #3: What are types of programs or projects are you most interested in including in the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan? ***Check all that apply.***

- ☒ Affordable Housing
- ☐ Community Gardens
- ☐ Community Centers
- ☐ Community Kitchen
- ☒ Co-Operative Businesses
- ☒ Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation.
- ☐ Car Share Programs
- ☐ Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity
- ☐ Bike Share Programs
- ☐ Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.)
- ☒ Grocery Stores
- ☐ Community Parks
- ☐ Paving projects for mobile home parks
- ☒ Air monitoring systems
- ☐ Bike Lanes
- ☒ Workforce Training
- ☒ Sidewalks
- ☒ Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting.
- ☐ Weatherization programs for mobile homes
- ☐ Solar Panel rebates
- ☐ Community Solar Projects
- ☐ Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Question #4: Based on your selection from the list of Question #3, select your ***top 3 priority*** projects. **(Please write your answer)**

Affordable housing
Mobile home assistance
grocery stores

Question #5: TCC is a program that is meant to be community-driven where creative ideas come from community residents that best reflect the needs of their community. Are there projects that you'd like to see in the ECV that weren't mentioned above? ***(Please write your answer)***

- Water import for Salton Sea.
- Trade skill programs
- Domestic violence resources

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)**

Affordable housing, adult schools that are accessible, services and job training.

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

- [x] Very Important
- [ ] Important
- [ ] Neutral
- [ ] No Importance
- [ ] No Important at all

Questions #8: Any feedback? Please let us know how to best communicate information to you.

Text or email, take these forums to schools as well.

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- ☐ North Shore

Question #3: What are types of programs or projects are you most interested in including in the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan? ***Check all that apply.***

- ☐ Affordable Housing
- ☑ Community Gardens
- ☑ Community Centers
- ☑ Community Kitchen
- ☑ Co-Operative Businesses
- ☐ Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation.
- ☑ Car Share Programs
- ☐ Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity
- ☐ Bike Share Programs
- ☑ Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.)
- ☐ Grocery Stores
- ☑ Farmer's Market
- ☑ Community Parks
- ☐ Paving projects for mobile home parks
- ☑ Air monitoring systems
- ☐ Bike Lanes
- ☐ Workforce Training
- ☐ Sidewalks
- ☑ Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting.
- ☐ Weatherization programs for mobile homes
- ☐ Solar Panel rebates
- ☑ ~~Community Solar Projects~~
- ☑ Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Question #4: Based on your selection from the list of Question #3, select your ***top 3 priority*** projects. **(Please write your answer)**

1. Water. Once the Sea is saved, ~~h~~ealth and infrastructure will fall into place.
2. Community Gardens. Revolutionary self-sustainability.
3.

Question #5: TCC is a program that is meant to be community-driven where creative ideas come from community residents that best reflect the needs of their community. Are there projects that you'd like to see in the ECV that weren't mentioned above? ***(Please write your answer)***

★Salton Sea Restoration ★Agricultural Reform
★Farmer's Markets

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)**

★Agricultural runoff to Sea creating mass health issues.

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

- ★ Very Important
- ☐ Important
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No Importance
- ☐ No Important at all

Questions #8: Any feedback? Please let us know how to best communicate information to you.

Please reach out, I will lend my hands, my feet, and my soul. — Kynen Roan Cauthron

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- ☐ City of Coachella
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- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Mecca
- ☐ North Shore
- ☑ LA QUINTA

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- ☑ Affordable Housing
- ☑ Community Gardens
- ☐ Community Centers
- ☐ Community Kitchen
- ☑ Co-Operative Businesses
- ☐ Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation.
- ☐ Car Share Programs
- ☐ Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity
- ☐ Bike Share Programs
- ☒ Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.)
- ☐ Grocery Stores
- ☐ Community Parks
- ☐ Paving projects for mobile home parks
- ☐ Air monitoring systems
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- ☐ Workforce Training
- ☐ Sidewalks
- ☐ Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting.
- ☐ Weatherization programs for mobile homes
- ☐ Solar Panel rebates
- ☒ Community Solar Projects
- ☒ Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Question #4: Based on your selection from the list of Question #3, select your ***top 3 priority*** projects. **(Please write your answer)**

AFFORDABLE HOUSING
CO-OP BUSINESS
URBAN GREENING

Question #5: TCC is a program that is meant to be community-driven where creative ideas come from community residents that best reflect the needs of their community. Are there projects that you'd like to see in the ECV that weren't mentioned above? ***(Please write your answer)***

PUBLIC/ PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS
UPGRADE OF COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE (INTERNET)
WATER, SEWER, POWER INFRASTRUCTURE

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)**

STATE AND COUNTY REGULATIONS THAT INHIBIT ECONOMIC GROWTH, INVESTMENT, & SMALL BUSINESS (MICRO-BUSINESS) DEVELOPMENT
EDUCATION

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

- [x] Very Important
- [ ] Important
- [ ] Neutral
- [ ] No Importance
- [ ] No Important at all

Questions #8: Any feedback? Please let us know how to best communicate information to you.

KLMAEVERS@ARIVITAS.COM

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LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA

CVAG

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
V. MANUEL PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

TRANSFORMATIVE CLIMATE COMMUNITIES SURVEY

COMMUNITY SURVEY FOR RESIDENTS OF THERMAL, OASIS, MECCA, NORTH SHORE AND CITY OF COACHELLA



WHY IS THIS INPUT IMPORTANT?

COMMUNITY INPUT IS CRITICAL FOR THE ECV CLIMATE RESILIENCE ACTION PLAN BECAUSE THAT WILL GUIDE THE NEEDS AND PRIORITIES FOR FUTURE INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE EASTERN COACHELLA VALLEY.

SURVEY CLOSES MARCH 13 AT 11:59PM



CREATING HEALTHY AND VIBRANT COMMUNITIES ONE PLAN AT A TIME

TAKE ACTION LINK HERE

HTTPS://GOO.GL/FORMS/PE4EQ68FXCOCETWY1

ENCUESTA DE COMUNIDADES CLIMÁTICAS TRANFORMATIVAS

ENCUESTA PARA RESIDENTES DE THERMAL,OASIS, MECCA, NORTH SHORE Y LA CUIDAD DE COACHELLA



¿POR QUÉ ES IMPORTANTE ESTA ENCUESTA?

LA VOZ DE LA COMUNIDAD SON FUNDAMENTALES PARA EL PLAN DE ACCIÓN DE RESISTENCIA AL CLIMA DEL VALLE ESTE PORQUE ESTO GUIARÁ LAS NECESIDADES Y PRIORIDADES PARA FUTURAS OPORTUNIDADES DE INVERSIÓN PARA EL VALLE ESTE DE COACHELLA.

ENCUESTA CIERRA 13 DE MARZO A LAS 11:59PM



CREANDO COMUNIDADES SALUDABLES Y VIBRANTES UN PLAN A LA VEZ

TOMA ACCIÓN ENLACE AQUÍ

HTTPS://GOO.GL/FORMS/78XXHMJQ4ECRBF052

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Community Survey

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Question #1: Please provide your name, phone number, and address below. This will allow us to contact you for future meetings and updates on the program.

Name	***Phone Number***	***Address***

Question #2: Select the community you live in.

- ▢ City of Coachella
- ▢ Thermal
- ▢ Oasis
- ▢ Mecca
- ▢ North Shore

Question #3: What are types of programs or projects are you most interested in including in the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan? ***Check all that apply.***

- ▢ Affordable Housing
- ▢ Community Gardens
- ▢ Community Centers
- ▢ Community Kitchen
- ▢ Co-Operative Businesses
- ▢ Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation.
- ▢ Car Share Programs
- ▢ Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity
- ▢ Bike Share Programs
- ▢ Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.)
- ▢ Grocery Stores
- ▢ Community Parks
- ▢ Paving projects for mobile home parks
- ▢ Air monitoring systems
- ▢ Bike Lanes
- ▢ Workforce Training
- ▢ Sidewalks
- ▢ Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting.
- ▢ Weatherization programs for mobile homes
- ▢ Solar Panel rebates
- ▢ Community Solar Projects
- ▢ Water and Sewer Infrastructure

Question #4: Based on your selection from the list of Question #3, select your ***top 3 priority*** projects. **(Please write your answer)**

Question #5: TCC is a program that is meant to be community-driven where creative ideas come from community residents that best reflect the needs of their community. Are there projects that you'd like to see in the ECV that weren't mentioned above? ***(Please write your answer)***

Question #6: What do you think is the ***most pressing issue*** in your community that needs to be addressed? **(Please write your response)**

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? ***(Choose one)***

- ▢ Very Important
- ▢ Important
- ▢ Neutral
- ▢ No Importance
- ▢ No Important at all

Questions #8: Any feedback? Please let us know how to best communicate information to you.

**Thank you for taking this survey on the Transformative Climate Communities Program. Your input will support the creation of the ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED 1946

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BOARD OF SUPERVISORS Riverside County, California

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR V. MANUEL PEREZ COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas (TCC)
Encuesta de la Comunidad

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas es un programa estatal que financia la inversión pública a la comunidad para reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, mejorar la salud pública, y mejorar la prosperidad económica.

Pregunta # 1: Indique su nombre, número de teléfono y dirección a continuación. Esto nos permitirá comunicarnos con usted para futuras reuniones y actualizaciones del programa.

Nombre	***Número de teléfono***	***Dirección***

Pregunta # 2: Seleccione la comunidad en la que vive.

- ▢ Ciudad de Coachella
- ▢ Thermal
- ▢ Oasis
- ▢ Mecca
- ▢ North Shore

Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ▢ Viviendas asequibles
- ▢ Jardines
- ▢ Centros comunitarios
- ▢ Cocina comunitarios
- ▢ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ▢ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ▢ Programa de raite de carro
- ▢ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ▢ programas de bicicletas
- ▢ enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)
- ▢ Tiendas de comida
- ▢ Parques comunitarios
- ▢ Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
- ▢ Sistemas de monitoreo del aire
- ▢ Carriles para bicicletas
- ▢ Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
- ▢ banquetas
- ▢ Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
- ▢ Programas de climatización para casas móviles
- ▢ Reembolsos de paneles
- ▢ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- ▢ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus ***3 proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ▢ Muy importante
- ▢ Importante
- ▢ Neutral
- ▢ No importancia
- ▢ No importante en lo absoluto

Preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

** Gracias por tomar esta encuesta en el Programa de Comunidades de Clima Transformativo. Su aporte apoyará la creación de ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED 1946

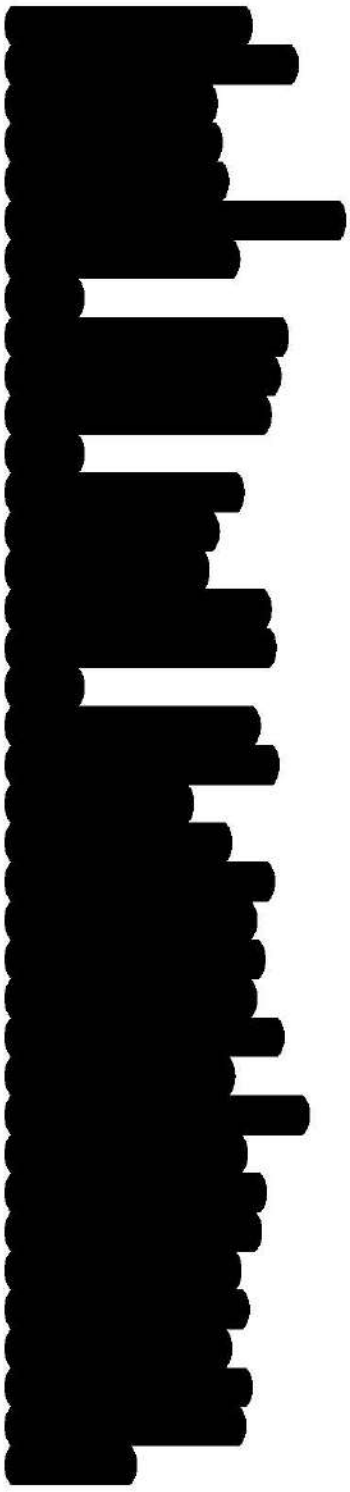
CVAG

BOARD of SUPERVISORS Riverside County, California

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR V. MANUEL PEREZ COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

TCC Surveys in English

Question #1: Please provide your name, phone number, and address below. This will allow us to contact you for future meetings and updates on the program.





Question #2: Select the community you live in.

1. City of Coachella
2. Mecca
3. City of Coachella
4. City of Coachella
5. North Shore
6. City of Coachella
7. Thermal
8. City of Coachella
9. City of Coachella, Thermal
10. Thermal
11. City of Coachella
12. Thermal
13. City of Coachella
14. City of Coachella
15. City of Coachella
16. City of Coachella
17. Mecca
18. Mecca
19. Thermal
20. Thermal
21. Mecca
22. City of Coachella
23. Thermal
24. City of Coachella
25. Thermal
26. Thermal
27. Thermal
28. Thermal
29. North Shore
30. Mecca
31. Mecca
32. Mecca
33. Thermal
34. Oasis
35. City of Coachella
36. Mecca

37. Mecca
38. Thermal
39. City of Coachella
40. Thermal
41. Thermal

Question #3: What are types of programs or projects are you most interested in including in the ECV Climate Resilience Action Plan? Check all that apply.

1. Community Parks, Air monitoring systems, Sidewalks, Solar Panel rebates, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
2. Affordable Housing, Community Centers, Community Kitchen, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Air monitoring systems, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Water and Sewer Infrastructure
3. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Kitchen, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Grocery Stores, Air monitoring systems, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Weatherization programs for mobile homes, Solar Panel rebates, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
4. Affordable Housing, Community Centers, Community Kitchen, Co-Operative Businesses, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Car Share Programs, Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Grocery Stores, Paving projects for mobile home parks, Air monitoring systems, Bike Lanes, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Weatherization programs for mobile homes, Solar Panel rebates, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
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7. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Centers, Community Kitchen, Co-Operative Businesses, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Car Share Programs, Bike Share Programs, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Paving projects for mobile home parks, Air monitoring systems, Bike Lanes, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
8. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Centers, Community Kitchen, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Air monitoring systems, Solar Panel rebates, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
9. Affordable Housing, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Paving projects for mobile home parks, Air monitoring systems, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Weatherization programs for mobile homes, Solar Panel rebates, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
10. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Bike Share Programs, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Community Parks, Bike Lanes, Sidewalks, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
11. Affordable Housing, Community Centers, Co-Operative Businesses, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Car Share Programs, Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity, Bike Share Programs, Community Parks, Paving projects for mobile home parks, Bike Lanes, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Weatherization programs for mobile homes, Solar Panel rebates, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
12. Affordable Housing, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Air monitoring systems, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Weatherization programs for mobile homes, Solar Panel rebates, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
13. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Centers, Co-Operative Businesses, Community Parks, Bike Lanes, Workforce Training, Community Solar Projects
14. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Community Parks, Workforce Training, Community Solar Projects
15. Affordable Housing, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Workforce Training, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
16. Affordable Housing, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Community Parks
17. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Kitchen, Bike Share Programs, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Community Parks, Paving projects for mobile home parks, Bike Lanes, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure

18. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Centers, Community Kitchen, Co-Operative Businesses, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Car Share Programs, Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity, Bike Share Programs, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Paving projects for mobile home parks, Air monitoring systems, Bike Lanes, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Weatherization programs for mobile homes, Solar Panel rebates, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
19. Community Centers, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
20. Affordable Housing, Community Centers, Co-Operative Businesses, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Paving projects for mobile home parks, Air monitoring systems, Bike Lanes, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Solar Panel rebates, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
21. Affordable Housing, Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Bike Lanes, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Weatherization programs for mobile homes, Solar Panel rebates, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
22. Affordable Housing, Community Kitchen, Car Share Programs, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Air monitoring systems, Workforce Training, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Solar Panel rebates, Community Solar Projects
23. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Centers, Community Kitchen, Co-Operative Businesses, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Car Share Programs, Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity, Bike Share Programs, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Air monitoring systems, Bike Lanes, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Weatherization programs for mobile homes, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
24. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Centers, Community Parks, Paving projects for mobile home parks, Bike Lanes, Community Solar Projects
25. Affordable Housing, Community Parks, Air monitoring systems, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
26. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Centers, Community Kitchen, Co-Operative Businesses, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Car Share Programs, Bike Share Programs, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Paving projects for mobile home parks, Air monitoring systems, Bike Lanes, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Weatherization programs for mobile homes, Solar Panel rebates, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure

27. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Centers, Community Kitchen, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Bike Share Programs, Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Paving projects for mobile home parks, Air monitoring systems, Bike Lanes, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting.
28. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Centers, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Workforce Training, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting.
29. Affordable Housing, Community Centers, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Grocery Stores, Air monitoring systems, Bike Lanes, Weatherization programs for mobile homes
30. Affordable Housing, Community Centers, Community Kitchen, Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity, Bike Share Programs, Air monitoring systems, Bike Lanes, Sidewalks, Weatherization programs for mobile homes, Solar Panel rebates, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
31. Affordable Housing, Community Centers, Co-Operative Businesses, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Grocery Stores, Air monitoring systems, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Community Solar Projects
32. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Centers, Community Kitchen, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Bike Share Programs, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Community Parks, Paving projects for mobile home parks, Bike Lanes, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Solar Panel rebates, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
33. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Centers, Community Kitchen, Co-Operative Businesses, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Car Share Programs, Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity, Bike Share Programs, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Paving projects for mobile home parks, Air monitoring systems, Bike Lanes, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Weatherization programs for mobile homes, Solar Panel rebates, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
34. Affordable Housing, Co-Operative Businesses, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Grocery Stores, Air monitoring systems, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting.
35. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Centers, Community Kitchen, Car Share Programs, Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity, Bike Share Programs, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Paving projects for mobile home parks, Air monitoring systems, Bike Lanes, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Weatherization programs for mobile homes, Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure

36. Community Kitchen, Co-Operative Businesses, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Bike Lanes, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Community Solar Projects, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
37. Affordable Housing, Community Gardens, Community Centers, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Car Share Programs, Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity, Urban Greening (Trees, green space etc.), Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Paving projects for mobile home parks, Air monitoring systems, Workforce Training, Sidewalks, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Weatherization programs for mobile homes, Water and Sewer Infrastructure
38. Bike Lanes
39. Affordable Housing, Bike Share Programs, Community Parks, Weatherization programs for mobile homes
40. Vanpool Programs for ECV connectivity, Grocery Stores, Community Parks, Air monitoring systems, Transit Projects: improved bus stop infrastructure, enhanced bus routes, lighting., Solar Panel rebates
41. Community Centers, Mobile Home Assistance Programs: rehabilitation., Grocery Stores, Weatherization programs for mobile homes, Solar Panel rebates

Question #4: Based on your selection from the list of Question #3, select your top 3 priority projects. (Please write your answer)

1. Water and Sewer Infrastructure, Solar panel rebates, sidewalks
2. Water & Sewer Infrastructure, Sidewalks, & Afforable Housing
3. Affordable Housing, transit projects, water and sewer infrastructure
4. Affordable housing, affordable healthy food, community centers
5. affordable housing, air monitoring, water and sewer infrastructure.
6. Air monitoring systems, affordable housing, community kitchens
7. Grocery stores, community centers, and community parks.
8. affordable housing
9. housing,workshops ,mobile homes
10. Affordable housing, urban greening, community parks
11. Water and sewer Infrastructure, Affordable housing, transit projects
12. Affordable Housing, Workforce Training, Community Solar Projects
13. Community land trusts led by the city or longtime community org.
14. Community Garden, affordable housing, urban greening
15. Affordable housing, urban greening, water and sewer infrastructure
16. Urban greens
17. Transit Project, Urban Greening, Bike Lane
18. Sidewalks, Transit Projects, and Community Gardens
19. Solar power
20. Affordable Housing, Air Monitoring, Solar Projects

21. Grocery stores, side walks and community park
22. Affordable housing, work force training, transit project
23. Affordable Housing, Grocery stores, Community Centers
24. Community Centers, Affordable Housing, Bike lanes
25. Community parks, solar projects, sewers infrastructure
26. 1. Affordable Housing, 2. Community Gardens #ProjectEden, 3. Water & Sewer Infrastructure
27. 1. Affordable Housing, 2. Community Park, 3. Workforce Training
28. 1. Community Parks, 2. Affordable Housing, 3. Grocery Stores
29. 1. Grocery Stores 2. Mobile home assistance programs 3. Air monitoring systems
30. 1. Air monitoring systems, 2.Sidewalks, 3.Affordable Housing
31. 1.Co-op businesses 2.Grocery Stores 3. Air monitoring systems
32. 1. Housing 2. Water & Wastewater Infrastructure 3. Community Parks 4. Community solar projects
33. Gardens, Affordable Housing, Urban Greening, Air monitoring, Solar Panels. All of those.
34. 1. Affordable Housing 2. Mobile Home Assistance 3. Grocery Stores
35. 1. Affordable Housing 2. Bike Lanes 3. Urban Greening
36. 1. Urban Greening, 2. Grocery Stores, 3. Community Parks
37. X
38. X
39. Wal-mart
40. X
41. X

Question #5: TCC is a program that is meant to be community-driven where creative ideas come from community residents that best reflect the needs of their community. Are there projects that you'd like to see in the ECV that weren't mentioned above? (Please write your answer)

1. Those are fine
2. Road Improvement (e.g. Lincoln St.)
3. Repaving/rebuilding roads. Rehabilitation for ex-convicts/homeless population. Housing for the homeless. Hotline for the uninsured to seek medical advice. Promote local clinics that tailor to the uninsured. Gratuitous recreation center (free yoga, free water aerobics). Programs for the elderly.
4. I would like our Representatives to focus more on the growth of the people in the community instead of the growth of the city. They need to stop collaboration with projects that will hurt the current population (such as desert x and Coachella fest). Investing in the dreams of the community , especially the children should be priority.
5. Perhaps suggesting the creation of community service districts that can help with the sustainability and maintenance of trees, plants and urban greening. Additionally drawing a distinction between this community services district and the current service district

Southern Coachella Valley Service District, whom subcontracts law enforcement, burtect and occasionally beautification/clean up projects.

6. Access to clean water
7. I think establishing a community law center would be of huge help.
8. No
9. Yes
10. Dog parks
11. None
12. No
13. Expansion of cool centers to different sites, or the building of more sites that can serve this need in the summer. Indoor recreation center for families. More trees and shade in parks. Mobility projects that don't contribute to harmful emissions. Bike lanes built that connect with other city's bike lanes.
14. Tennis courts
15. No
16. Everything was covered in the list
17. Sports Complex
18. Just overall better roads.
19. N/a
20. These are good projects.
21. Redoing some of the roads
22. Free nutrition consultation/ trainers
23. Periodic Mobile Clinics with preventative services
24. Homeless help
25. visibility, door to door, somehow let people know themself, their voice & concerns do matter
26. The best way to grasp the attention of the youth and public is through provoking art installations that speaks the urgency of saving the Salton Sea. More interactive programs with the children to get them involved in the movement.
27. Need lower speed limits posted for streets by school. Mainly Polk St. and Airport/ Ave. 56
28. Aquatic Center
29. X
30. -Dust mitigation projects, separating field border next to town
31. We need to address the Salton Sea. We have a toxic lake in our backyard that is evaporating at increasing rates and a major source of air pollution and cause of asthma in our communities.
32. Better street lights, repair streets, parks
33. More art. Ways to teach kids how to be creative and express themselves.
34. Water import for Salton Sea, trade skill programs, domestic violence resources
35. Medical Access
36. Improvement on the roads. Big food store.

37. Would like a bank, grocery stores, would like a rehab, need more lighting on the streets, crime watch neighborhood, fix the drainages, gutter, plant some more trees and plants.
38. X
39. X
40. There will be more traffic here in Thermal because of new school district offices, bus barn; we need w/c access to our senior center.
41. X

Question #6: What do you think is the most pressing issue in your community that needs to be addressed? (Please write your response)

1. Infrastructure
2. Air Quality as well as more healthcare providers in the area.
3. Affordable housing.
4. The biggest issue in the ECV is that we are investing in new infrastructure instead of making the recourses we already have more sustainable. Such as community centers, affordable housing, schools, and so on. From Coachella to Mecca, we need more street lights, paved roads, bus stops, homeless shelters and so on.
5. Salton Sea Restoration. Other than the foreseeable environmental impact this will have on the community I am also critical of projects whose restoration centers on tourism and golf courses rather the measures we can take to impact the quality of life of current residents.
6. Homelessness, food aids, affordable housing
7. Ensuring worker's rights and advocating for more equitable pay.
8. clean air
9. Housing
10. Affordable housing
11. Water and sewer infrastructure
12. Socio-inequality
13. Low income housing affordable to residents of Coachella and ECV as a whole, not the state's understanding of affordable, since ECV is much lower on that economic scale. More projects like Coachella Valley Housing Coalition.
14. Transit projects, bus system
15. Climate change
16. Lack of safety for our children
17. Street and road maintenance
18. Infrastructure
19. Depression and gang violence
20. The lack of infrastructure
21. Swears
22. Are we still concerned about gentrification and affordable housing/ rent control?
23. Environmental health & farmworker rights issues

24. Homelessness
25. Method of communication, between decision makers/community
26. The most pressing aspect for me as a resident of Salton Sea, the lack of knowledge (or misunderstanding) about the state of the sea and how we can work together to be the voice of the sea for the world.
27. Something needs to be done about drivers driving to fast and using cell phones ... issue include members from Thermal Club driving fast
28. No place for our youth to go. I live in Thermal where we don't have too much.
29. Luz mercurial, alumbrado
30. Dust mitigation
31. We're a poor community that gets ignored by the state and region. We need to build solidarity, we need to create an economy that works for us, that we are in control of.
32. Better homes, housing, parks, street repairs
33. The water issue in the Salton Sea and Air Quality.
34. Affordable housing, adult schools that are accessible, services and job training
35. Affordable Housing
36. Improvement on Lincoln Rd. with new turning lanes into the homes.
37. Finish the pavements, fix the roads, more community meetings to get more knowledge of what going on in town.
38. X
39. X
40. Senior Advocates
41. Mobile home assistance programs, need roofing, flooring etc. Have a 50 year old mobile home

Question #7: How important do you think it is to bring the community together to advocate for investments to the Eastern Coachella Valley? (Choose one)

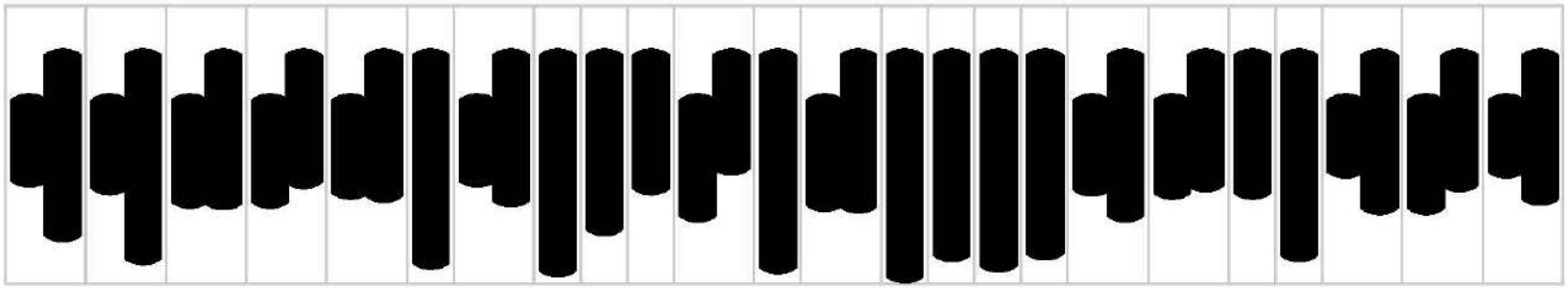
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2. Very Important
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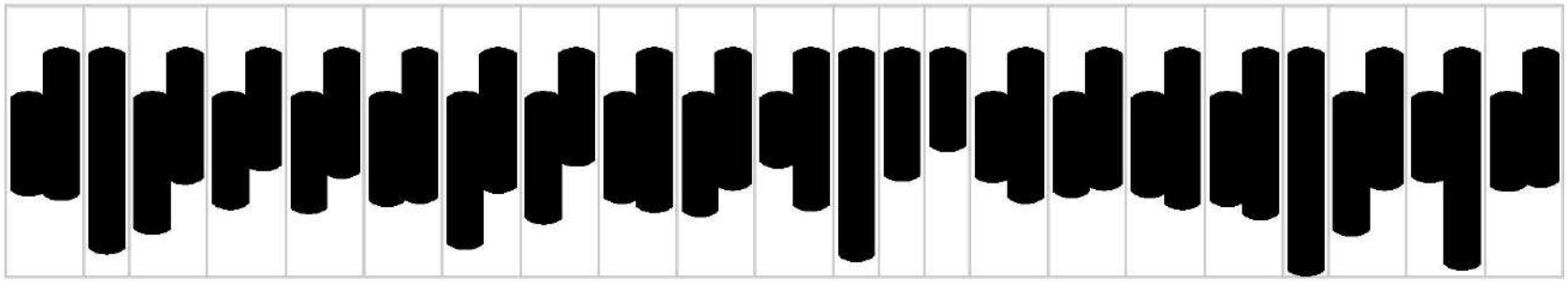
16. Very Important
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20. Very Important
21. Important
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30. Very Important
31. Very Important
32. Very Important
33. Very Important
34. Very Important
35. Neutral
36. Very Important
37. Very Important
38. Very Important
39. Important
40. Very Important

TCC Surveys in Spanish

Pregunta # 1: Indique su nombre, número de teléfono y dirección a continuación. Esto nos permitirá comunicarnos con usted para futuras reuniones y actualizaciones del programa.









Pregunta # 2: Seleccione la comunidad en la que vive.

1. Cuidad de Coachella
2. Cuidad de Coachella
3. Cuidad de Coachella
4. Cuidad de Coachella
5. Cuidad de Coachella
6. Cuidad de Coachella
7. Mecca
8. Cuidad de Coachella
9. Cuidad de Coachella
10. Cuidad de Coachella
11. Cuidad de Coachella

12. Cuidad de Coachella
13. Cuidad de Coachella
14. Cuidad de Coachella
15. Cuidad de Coachella
16. Mecca
17. Mecca
18. Mecca
19. Mecca
20. North Shore
21. North Shore
22. North Shore
23. North Shore
24. North Shore
25. Thermal
26. Thermal
27. Mecca
28. Mecca
29. Mecca
30. North Shore
31. Mecca
32. Mecca
33. Thermal
34. Thermal
35. Thermal
36. Mecca
37. Thermal
38. Thermal
39. Thermal
40. Thermal
41. Thermal
42. Mecca

43. Thermal
44. Thermal
45. Thermal
46. Thermal
47. Thermal
48. Mecca
49. Thermal
50. Thermal
51. Thermal
52. Thermal
53. Thermal
54. Thermal
55. Thermal
56. Thermal
57. Thermal
58. Oasis
59. Oasis
60. Oasis
61. Oasis
62. Oasis
63. Oasis
64. Oasis
65. Oasis
66. Oasis
67. Oasis
68. Oasis
69. Oasis
70. Oasis
71. Oasis
72. Oasis
73. Oasis
74. Oasis
75. Oasis
76. Thermal

Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? Marque todo lo que corresponda.

1. Jardines, Centros comunitarios, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Parques comunitarios, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
2. Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Carriles para bicicletas, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
3. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Programa de raite de carro
4. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Cocina comunitarios, Programa de raite de carro, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Parques comunitarios, Carriles para bicicletas
5. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Reembolsos de paneles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
6. Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Proyectos solares comunitarios
7. Centros comunitarios, Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programas para conectividad en raites de van, programas de bicicletas, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Carriles para bicicletas, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

8. Viviendas asequibles, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
9. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Reembolsos de paneles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
10. Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, Tiendas de comida, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
11. Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Programa de raite de carro, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, programas de bicicletas, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
12. Jardines, Cocina comunitarios, programas de bicicletas, Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Carriles para bicicletas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
13. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Carriles para bicicletas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

14. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, programas de bicicletas, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Carriles para bicicletas, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
15. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, programas de bicicletas, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Carriles para bicicletas, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
16. Viviendas asequibles, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
17. Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, programas de bicicletas, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Carriles para bicicletas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
18. Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Carriles para bicicletas, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
19. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programas para conectividad en raites de van, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas

de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Reembolsos de paneles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
20. Viviendas asequibles, Centros comunitarios, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programas para conectividad en raites de van, programas de bicicletas, Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Carriles para bicicletas, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
21. Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Reembolsos de paneles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
22. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, programas de bicicletas, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
23. Jardines, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, banquetas, Proyectos solares comunitarios
24. Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Programas de climatización para casas móviles
25. Viviendas asequibles, Centros comunitarios, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
26. Viviendas asequibles, Cocina comunitarios, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Parques comunitarios, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

27. Viviendas asequibles, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programas para conectividad en raites de van, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
28. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Proyectos solares comunitarios
29. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Carriles para bicicletas, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
30. Centros comunitarios, Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Tiendas de comida, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
31. Viviendas asequibles, Centros comunitarios, programas de bicicletas, Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
32. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Carriles para bicicletas, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Reembolsos de paneles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
33. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Programa de raite de carro, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Carriles para bicicletas, Tránsito

Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
34. Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, programas de bicicletas, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Carriles para bicicletas, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Reembolsos de paneles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
35. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Carriles para bicicletas, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
36. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Reembolsos de paneles
37. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
38. Viviendas asequibles, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
39. Viviendas asequibles, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
40. Jardines, Centros comunitarios, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación

41. Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
42. Viviendas asequibles, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
43. Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, programas de bicicletas, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Carriles para bicicletas, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
44. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, Programas de climatización para casas móviles
45. Jardines, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Carriles para bicicletas, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
46. Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Parques comunitarios, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
47. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

48. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programas para conectividad en raites de van, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Reembolsos de paneles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
49. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, programas de bicicletas, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios
50. Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Carriles para bicicletas, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
51. Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, banquetas, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
52. Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Tiendas de comida, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, banquetas, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
53. Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Reembolsos de paneles, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
54. Jardines, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, banquetas, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
55. Programas para conectividad en raites de van, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

56. Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
57. Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Proyectos solares comunitarios
58. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
59. Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
60. Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Carriles para bicicletas, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Proyectos solares comunitarios
61. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Cocina comunitarios, Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, programas de bicicletas, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Carriles para bicicletas, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
62. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación

63. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, programas de bicicletas, Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
64. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
65. Viviendas asequibles, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
66. Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programas para conectividad en raites de van, programas de bicicletas, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Carriles para bicicletas
67. Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
68. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Programa de raite de carro, Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Proyectos solares comunitarios
69. programas de bicicletas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
70. Cocina comunitarios, Programa de raite de carro, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
71. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Programa de raite de carro, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, programas de bicicletas, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Carriles para bicicletas, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Reembolsos de paneles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
72. Jardines, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Parques comunitarios, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas

de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
73. Centros comunitarios, Tiendas de comida, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
74. Viviendas asequibles, Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
75. Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
76. Viviendas asequibles, Jardines, Centros comunitarios, Cocina comunitarios, Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas, Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación., Programa de raite de carro, Programas para conectividad en raites de van, programas de bicicletas, enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.), Tiendas de comida, Parques comunitarios, Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles, Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, Carriles para bicicletas, Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo, banquetas, Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación, Programas de climatización para casas móviles, Reembolsos de paneles, Proyectos solares comunitarios, Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus 3 proyectos de prioridad principales. (Por favor escriba su respuesta).

1. Centros comunitarios, parque comunitarios, transito proyectos
2. Infraestructura de agua y drenaje, banquetas y transitory proyectos.
3. Jardines 4. Raites 5. Viviendas
6. Jardines ,banquetas para bicicletas ,parques comunitarios
7. Community solar project 8. Assistance programs for mobile homes: rehabilitation 9. Water and drainage infrastructure
10. Monitoreo de site. Paneles solare communications.trasnsito productos.
11. Banquetas , pavimentacion de Las calles programas de entrenamiento para trabajo

12. 1. Viviendas Asequibles, 2.Sistemas de monitoreo del aire, 3. Programas de entrenamiento del aire
13. 1. Viviendas asequibles 2. Parques Comunitarios 3. Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
14. 1. Affordable Housing, 2. Infraestructura de agua y drenaje 3. Transito proyectos 4. Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
15. Infraestructura de agua y drenaje, enverdecimiento urbano (arboles, espacios verdes, etc.), programa de raite de carro *gratis*
16. 1. Cocina Comunitarios, 2. Jardines, 3.Parques comunitarios
17. 1. Viviendas asequibles, 2. Enverdecimiento urbano 3. Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
18. 1. Jardines 2.Infraestructura de agua y drenaje 3. Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
19. 1. Viviendas Asequibles 2. Parques Comunitarios 3. Transito Proyectos
20. 1. Vivienda asequibles 2. Transito proyectos 3.Programa de asistencia para casa moviles
21. 1. Centros Comunitarios 2. Parques Comunitarios 3. Carriles de Bicicleta 4. Cosina Comunitarios
22. I would love to bring the community of Mecca to enjoy their community by being proud of what it is, stands for and what it is proud of. Beautifying Mecca by making it more green. Urban Greening projects that make gardens/ farmers markets. Y una cocina comunitaria.
23. Programa de asistencia para casas moviles: rehabilitacion
24. Iluminacion, carriles para bicicletas, sistemas de monitoreo de aire
25. Tiendas, clinicas, escuela
26. Viviendas asequibles, iluminacion, tiendas de comida
27. X
28. 1. Tienda de Comida 2. Parques Comunitarios 3. Programas de climatizacion para casa moviles
29. 1. Viviendas asequibles, 2. Parques Comunitarios 3. Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
30. 1. Programas de asistencia para casas moviles, 2. Parques comunitarios, 3.Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
31. X
32. 1. Casas, 2. Proyectos solares
33. 1. Parques, 2. Raites de Carro 3. Pavimento
34. Luz publica y una escuela
35. 1. Centro comunitario 2.Drenaje 3. Trabajo

36. 1. Viviendas asequibles, 2. Concinas comunitarias 3. Programas de asistencia para casa moviles, 4. Parques comunitarios
37. X
38. X
39. X
40. X
41. Mas viviendas de bajos ingresos.
42. X
43. X
44. 1. Rutas de autobus, 2. Centro comunitario 3. Jardines
45. 1. Transporte 2. Tiendas de comida 3. Programas de entrenamientos
46. X
47. X
48. 1. Programas de asistencia para casa mobiles
49. X
50. X
51. X
52. Pavimentacion, baquetas, drenajes
53. X
54. X
55. Drenaje, viviendas, agua potable
56. Drenaje, agua potable, viviendas
57. X
58. X
59. X
60. X
61. X
62. X
63. 1. Parque, 2. Centro Communion 3. Tienda de Comida
64. 1. Pavimento 2. Aire 3. Banqueta
65. 1. Banqueta 2. Alumbrado 3. Enverdecimiento
66. 1. Roads 2. Drenaje 3. Vivienda 4. Pavimento
67. 1. Pavimentacion de parqueaderos 2. parques 3. Sunbus--better routes-better connection to Chapala
68. 1. Viviendas 2. Parques 3. Pavimento de parquederos

69. X
70. X
71. X
72. 1. Vivienda 2. Calidad de aire/ contaminacion 3. Carreteras--pavimento de parquederos
73. 1. Solar 2. Drenaje 3. Proyectos de transporte
74. 1. Infraestructura 2. Cocina comunitario 3. monitoreo del aire
75. 1. Proyectos de transito 2. Parques 3. Sistemas de monitoreo de aire
76. Sewage, public lighting, parks
77. 1. Infraestructura de agua y drenaje 2. Transito proyectos 3. tienda de comida
78. 1. viviendas 2. tienda de comida 3. parques comunitarios
79. X
80. 1. Pavimento para parquedareos de cassa moviles 2. parques comunitarios 3. Programas de climatizacion para casas moviles

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? (Por favor escriba su respuesta)

1. N/a
2. Alumbrado publico
3. Mas policía
4. Señalamientos para entrada de viviendas en van Buren , en área de 49 y 50 bajar los límites de velocidad para reducir la calle y de esta manera hacer flechas para entrar a estas viviendas de esta área .
5. Reduction of light pollution, where the lights correlate with the moon phases.
6. Mamtenimiento de calles
7. Servicios medicos

8. .
9. Servicios medicos, dentistas
10. Rehabilitation for homeless, domestic violence victims, ex-prisoners/ family of prisoners
11. .
12. Realmente no
13. Me gustaria ver mas progreso en obtener aseguranza medical. Aun que somos de bajos ingresos nos cobran mucho dinero para poder tener "medical".
14. Acceso a la salud/ Medi-Cal, Aseguranza
15. Eliminar la pobreza. Mas servicios de educacion en nuestros centros comunitarios
16. Hospital, urgent care
17. Un parque grande para toda la familia y muchos arboles.
18. A wellness center that includes gym. This can help with diabetes, high cholesterol.
19. Programas de arte y cultura de todas las edades
20. Mas vijiliancia de las policias, control animal
21. La limpieza de laguna es muy importante
22. Control animal, pesticidas, plagas
23. Banquetas y alumbrado
24. Alumbrado jardines banquetas
25. .
26. .
27. .
28. No

29. Cuidado de personas mayores
30. Una escuela
31. No
32. Talleres de diferentes artes (poesia, pintura, musica, baile, etc.)
33. .
34. .
35. .
36. .
37. Programas para algo de los jovenes.
38. .
39. Casas de bajos ingresos
40. .
41. .
42. Proyectos para casa de bajos ingresos
43. .
44. .
45. .
46. .
47. .
48. .
49. .
50. .
51. El agua potable
52. Agua Potable
53. .
54. .
55. .
56. .
57. .
58. .
59. .
60. .

61. .
62. .
63. .
64. .
65. .
66. .
67. Infraestructura
68. .
69. Topes para los ninos, carros se pasan muy rapidos
70. .
71. N/A
72. ..
73. .
74. .
75. .
76. .

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el problema más urgente en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? (Por favor escriba su respuesta)

1. La seguridad
2. Banquetas
3. Falta de vivienda
4. Más monitoreo de policías
5. Air pollution
6. Proyectos de transito.
7. Arreglar Las calles y banquetas
8. Viviendas aequibles, sistemas de monitoreo de aire
9. No hay infraestructura de agua y drenaje. Muchos trabajadores no conocen sus derechos.

10. Tiendas de comida y affordable (no more fast food), Affordable housing, #1 Cocina Comunitarios
11. Tener acesibilidad en las comunidades que haya transportacion de Cuidad de Coachella como en Mecca, Oasis, etc y enfocar mas en Mecca, Oasis, North Shore
12. Banquetas, la razon es porque pienso que es importante es porque no ay manera de mover dinero practico, tienes que manejar muy lejos para hacer cualquier cambio.
13. Accesso a vivienda accessible
14. Infraestructura de agua y drenaje
15. Vivenda
16. Hospital
17. Parques, centros comunitarios, gym, farms
18. Drainage system for rain. Community center that actively engages community.
19. Vivienda asequible
20. La contaminacion de la laguna y las plagas que se hacen en el tiempo de calor y las pesticidas.
21. Mas limpieza en el area y vijilancia
22. drenaje, ilumincacion
23. Jardines
24. .
25. Vivienda Asequible, y septico
26. Programa de asistencia para casa moviles, rehabilitacion

27. .
28. Arte
29. viviendas asequibles
30. la escuela y la luz publica
31. El arte
32. Calidad de Aire
33. .
34. .
35. .
36. .
37. viviendas y transportes
38. Vivienda
39. Vivienda
40. Autobus
41. Transporte mas segido y un area de juegos para los jovenes
42. .
43. Programas para jovenes despues de escuela, mas lineas de SunBus, mas accesso a consejeria para jovenes
44. .
45. Drenaje, agua potable y pavimentacion
46. Vivienda asistencia para trailas moviles
47. Drenaje, agua potable, pavimento
48. Flexibilidad para remplazar las trailas en malas condiciones y aceptar trailas nuevas en todos los parquederos Polancos y no tener preferencia solo en algunos y otros no.
49. .

50. Carriles para peatones, (ninos que van a la escuela pues es un peligro cada dia para estos estudiantes
51. Remplazar viviendas en el mismo parquedero
52. Remplazar viviendas
53. Viviendas, agua, drenaje
54. Calles pavimentadas, remplazo de trailas
55. El pavimento del Rancho Los Ferros
56. .
57. Para nosotros poder sacar permiso para nuestro parqueadero.
58. Viviendas
59. .
60. .
61. Luz, muy cara
62. .
63. .
64. Climatizacion de trailas
65. Viviendas asequibles
66. .
67. carretera
68. .
69. panelas solares
70. arreglar las carretera
71. Falta de transito
72. sewage and water
73. lighting
74. Work/ more jobs
75. .
76. .

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? (Elija uno)

1. Importante
2. Muy importante
3. Muy importante
4. Muy importante
5. Muy importante
6. Muy importante
7. Muy importante
8. Muy importante
9. Muy importante
10. Muy importante
11. Muy importante
12. Muy importante
13. Muy importante
14. Neutral
15. Muy importante
16. Muy importante
17. Muy importante
18. Muy importante
19. Muy importante

20. Muy importante
21. Muy importante
22. Muy importante
23. Muy importante
24. Muy importante
25. Muy importante
26. Muy importante
27. Importante
28. Muy importante
29. Muy importante
30. Importante
31. Muy importante
32. Muy importante
33. Muy importante
34. Muy importante
35. Muy importante
36. Muy importante
37. Muy importante
38. Muy importante
39. Muy importante

40. Muy importante
41. Muy importante
42. Importante
43. Muy importante
44. Muy importante
45. Muy importante
46. Muy importante
47. Muy importante
48. Muy importante
49. Neutral
50. Muy importante
51. Muy importante
52. Muy importante
53. Muy importante
54. Muy importante
55. Muy importante
56.
57. Muy importante
58. Muy importante
59. Importante
60. Muy importante

61. Muy importante
62.
63.
64.
65. Importante
66.
67. Neutral
68.
69. Importante
70. Muy importante
71. Importante
72. Importante
73. Muy importante
74. Muy importante
75. Muy importante
76. X 77. X

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas (TCC)
Encuesta de la Comunidad

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas es un programa estatal que financia la inversión pública a la comunidad para reducir las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero, mejorar la salud pública, y mejorar la prosperidad económica.

Pregunta # 1: Indique su nombre, número de teléfono y dirección a continuación. Esto nos permitirá comunicarnos con usted para futuras reuniones y actualizaciones del programa.

Pregunta # 2: Seleccione la comunidad en la que vive.

- ☐ Ciudad de Coachella
- ☑ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Mecca
- ☐ North Shore

Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ☑ Viviendas asequibles
- ☐ Jardines
- ☐ Centros comunitarios
- ☑ Cocina comunitarios
- ☐ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ☑ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ☐ Programa de raite de carro
- ☐ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ☐ programas de bicicletas
- ☐ enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)
- ☐ Tiendas de comida
- ☑ Parques comunitarios
- ☐ Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
- ☐ Sistemas de monitoreo del aire
- ☐ Carriles para bicicletas
- ☐ Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
- ☐ banquetas
- ☑ Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
- ☑ Programas de climatización para casas móviles
- ☐ Reembolsos de paneles
- ☐ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- ☑ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus ***3 proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

Progamas de asistencia para casas moviles rehabilitacion
Parques Comunitarios
Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)** Programas de asistencia Para Casas Mobiles rehabilitacion

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☑ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información. llamarme

** Gracias por tomar esta encuesta en el Programa de Comunidades de Clima Transformativo. Su aporte apoyará la creación de ECV Climate Resilience Action. **

LEADERSHIP COUNSEL FOR JUSTICE & ACCOUNTABILITY

CITY OF COACHELLA CALIFORNIA INCORPORATED 1946

CVAG

FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
V. MANUEL PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

Comunidades Climáticas Transformativas (TCC)
Encuesta de la Comunidad

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- ☑ Thermal
- ☐ Oasis
- ☐ Mecca
- ☐ North Shore

Pregunta # 3: ¿Cuáles son los tipos de programas o proyectos son más interesado en incluir en el Plan de Acción de la valle este de Coachella de adaptación al cambio climático? ***Marque todo lo que corresponda.***

- ☑ Viviendas asequibles
- ☐ Jardines
- ☑ Centros comunitarios
- ☐ Cocina comunitarios
- ☐ Negocios de Empresas Cooperativas
- ☐ Programas de asistencia para casas móviles: rehabilitación.
- ☐ Programa de raite de carro
- ☐ Programas para conectividad en raites de van
- ☐ programas de bicicletas
- ☑ enverdecimiento urbano (árboles, espacios verdes, etc.)
- ☑ Tiendas de comida
- ☑ Parques comunitarios
- ☐ Proyectos de pavimentación para parques de casas móviles
- ☐ Sistemas de monitoreo del aire
- ☐ Carriles para bicicletas
- ☐ Programas de entrenamiento de trabajo
- ☐ banquetas
- ☑ Tránsito Proyectos: infraestructura de paradas de autobús mejorada, rutas de autobús mejoradas , iluminación
- ☐ Programas de climatización para casas móviles
- ☐ Reembolsos de paneles
- ☐ Proyectos solares comunitarios
- ☑ Infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 4: De acuerdo con su selección de la lista de la pregunta # 3, seleccione sus *3* ***proyectos*** de ***prioridad principales***. **(Por favor escriba su respuesta).**

viviendas asequibles
Comunitarios
parques
infraestructura de agua y drenaje

Pregunta # 5: TCC es un programa destinado a ser impulsado por la comunidad, donde las ideas creativas provienen de los residentes de la comunidad que mejor reflejan las necesidades de su comunidad. ¿Hay proyectos que le gustaría ver en el Valle este de Coachella que no se mencionaron anteriormente? ***(Por favor escriba su respuesta)***

Pregunta # 6: ¿Cuál cree que es el ***problema más urgente*** en su comunidad que necesita ser abordado? **(Por favor escriba su respuesta)**

Vivienda accesible
~~Arreglar la fuente~~
Septico

Pregunta # 7: ¿Qué tan importante cree usted que es reunir a la comunidad para abogar por inversiones en el este del Valle de Coachella? ***(Elija uno)***

- ☑ Muy importante
- ☐ Importante
- ☐ Neutral
- ☐ No importancia
- ☐ No importante en lo absoluto

preguntas # 8: ¿ Algún comentario? Por favor, háganos saber la mejor manera de comunicarle información.

760 899-3251

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FOURTH DISTRICT SUPERVISOR
V. MANUEL PEREZ
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

ATTACHMENT A-6

TCC Gallery Walk

Planning Activity #1 ECV TCC Regional Convening Summary		Votes
#1: Affordable Housing/ Mobile Homes Station		
Single Family Homes		24
New Mobile Homes		14
Multi-Family Apartments		5
	Total Votes	**43**
#2: Active Transportation/ Transit Station		
Lighting		23
Increase Frequency of Buses		19
Sidewalks		17
Bike Lanes		14
Transit Passes to Residents		11
Streetscape Designs		7
Electric School Buses		7
Bike Share Programs		5
Electric Car Share Program		5
	Total Votes	**108**
#3: Urban Greening/ Parks/ Green Space Station		
Parks with Green Space and Cooling		17
Community Gardens		15
Civic Community Parks		14
Trees for General Greening		10
Trees for Share		8
Mini Farms		4
	Total Votes	**68**
#4: Water & Wastewater Station		
Wastewater Infrastructure		23
Drinking Water Infrastructure		20
	Total Votes	**43**
#5: Other Progams & Projects Station		
Medical Clinic		22
Grocery Stores		19
Farmer's Market		17
Community Kitchen		13
Energy Efficiency		12
Playground Cooling Surfaces		11
Solar Panels		8
Community Centers		7
Incubator Space for Organizations		6
Co-Op Business		6
Workforce Programs		5
Community College Campus		3
Compost Programs		3
Weatherization Projects		2
	Total Votes	**134**

2

- Temporary Housing for folks rehabilitating their mobilehom

- Roads around mobile homes (infrastructure) ✓✓

- Speed limit signs; speed bumps around mobile homes
  - Housing for Seniors
  - off of airport by John Kelly School

- Street lighting; Reflector lights on streets; stop signs (NorthShore)

- Down lincoln leaving Mecca Low-Income Apartments being built - need for roads

- Revise low-income standards - Single family homes
  - extremly low-income

Affordable Housing / Mobile Homes Station

Viviendas Asequibles / Trailas - Parqueaderos







2. Multi-Family Apartments/ Apartamentos multifamiliar de bajos ingresos



3. New mobile homes / nuevas trailas / programas de asistencia



1. Single-Family Homes (low-income)/ Viviendas de familia



2

- Incentives (free transit to coach libraries, county events, etc.
- Localized transit
- Ex: Palm Springs Bus
- school buses need air conditioning
- More Bus stops
- Looking to Imperial/to rest of valley (Beyond Thermal)
- Shade structures + Benches
- (a rain shelter).
- a lighting
- Greenery
- More Bus stops IN NS
- Emergency Bus routes
- (Direct routes to clinics/hospital) - other services
- Transfer station (mecca)

- Multi-modal Passes for bike share/transit
- Trains to LA (Not joint rail service)
- speed limits
- for Bus stops
- Flexible vans accessible to every (not just limited mobility)
- WIC
- More locations to buy Bus passes
- *Lighting
- *Design reflective of culture/region
- Local
- S.W. Drainage
- No-Mosquitos

Active Transportation / Transit Station

Estación de Transporte Activo / Transporte Público



1. Bike lanes/ líneas de bicicleta



4. Bike Share Programs/ programas de bicicleta de compartimiento

3. Lighting/ Alumbrado en las calles





5. Electric Car Share Program/ Programa de compartimiento de carros electricos

2. Sidewalks/ banquetas





6. Transit passes to residents/ pases de autobus para los residentes

7. Streetscape designs/ paisaje urbano en las calles







8. Increase frequency of buses/ engrandecer la frecuencia de los autobuses

9. Electric school buses/ autobuses de escuela eléctricos

~~3~~ 4

- farming community — have a healthy garden (pesticide free) ⇒ educational comp.
- drought-resistant native garden
- work out station w/in the park
- urban greening w/cacti (native plants)
- bus stop greening @ school buses
- co-op farm
- splash pad
- urban greening on parking lots
- better planning — hilly environment and creates flooding; ~~and~~ better infraestructure

- baseball fields (big ones)
- art/musical activities (sensory driven)
  - ↳ amphitheater
- community center
- giant jungle gym to climb to the top
- bike/skateboard rentals @ parks (i.e. checking out a book)
- more skateparks / BMX parks
- have hilly parks; different terrain
- programs for youth to get them involved
- trails for biking, walking, running, etc.
- movie nights
- ponds to feed ducks
- random installations of historical art throughout desert

- volleyball courts - not enough
- neighborhood parks (smaller)

Urban Greening / Parks / Green Space Station

Estación de Enverdecimiento / Parques / Espacios Verdes



1. Community Gardens/ Jardines Comunitarios

2. Mini farms/ granjas mini para la comunidad





3 Civic Community Parks/ Parques comunitarios



4. Trees for shade / arboles para sombra



5. Parks with green space and cooling/ parques de espacio verde con efectos de reducir el calentamiento



6. Trees for general greening/ arboles para enverdecimiento general

5

Water & Wastewater

Thermal - drinking water/wastewater

Coachella - [illegible] constituents make reusing fluid change color

Mecca - stormwater

MHPs - struggle w/ Toilets
ex. Shady Lives
Makes it hard to put more homes in

cancer clusters? - Loma Linda treatment statistics
- may be from water.

Protections for Ag Runoff?

Stormwater Drainage

North Shore - Drenaje

Replacement Bottled water

↓ Water Pressure

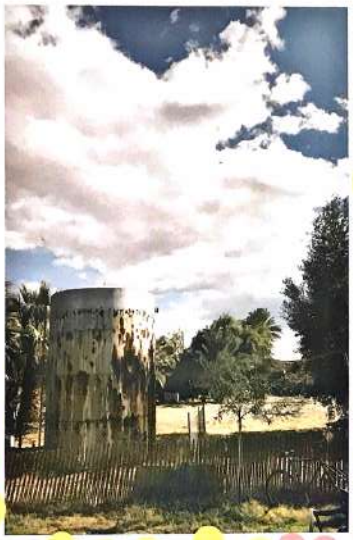
Point source Filtration systems

↑ use of Recycled water

Cooling Drinking Fountain Temperature
*Water in pipes and school its heat

Water and Wastewater Station
Estación de Agua Potable y Drenaje

Clean drinking water and consolidation is important to me and my community. (place sticker here)



Agua limpia potable y consolidación es importante para mi y mi comunidad. (Poner sticker aqui)

What has your personal experience been with lack of safe and affordable drinking water and unreliable wastewater systems? What other assistance is needed in the meantime until this type of infrastructure is pl[illegible] the Eastern Coachella Valley?

Safe and reliable wastewater system is important to me and my community. (place sticker here)



Un sistema seguro de drenaje es importante para mi y mi comunidad. (poner sticker aqui)

¿Que ha sido su experiencia sin agua potable y sistema de drenaje? ¿Qué otras ayudas necesitan en lo que la infraestructura llegue al este del valle de Coachella?

1. kids + Adults programs / art

< Gym in Centro Communitario

pool // exercise & recreation

- post office in North Shore
- Library in North Shore
- Medical Clinic in North Shore
- Boys + Girls / ymca in Thermal
- Hospital / ER / Urgent Care
- Local farmers Market
- Healthy Cooking Classes
- Affordable Groceries
- Favor locally owned businesses instead of corporate
- Medical Clinics that accept Medicaid
- Another grocery store in North Shore

Other Programs and Projects Station

Estación de otros programas y proyectos



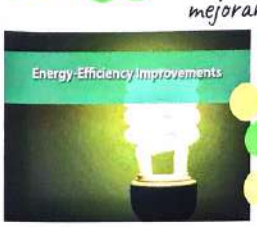
1. Grocery Stores/ Tiendas de Comida



5. Farmers Markets/ Mercados



9. Solar Panels/ Paneles Solares



10. Energy efficiency programs/ Programas de mejoramiento de energia

2. Community Center/ Centro Comunitario



6. Co-Op Business/ Negocios Co-operativos de la comunidad



11. Community College campus/ colegio omunitario campus







7. Community Kitchen/ Cocina de la Comunidad

Weatherization Works

12. Weatherization projects/ proyectos de climatización

13. Compost programs/ programs de residuos verdes



3. Playground Cooling Surfaces/ superficies de enfriamiento en el patio de recreo

8. Workforce Programs/ entrenamiento de trabajo



4. Incubator space for organizations/ espacio para organizaciones o negocios





14. Medical clinic/ clinica medica

Feedback / other

- → better maps
- → the whole community
  - tribal level → invite terrez maritimez
- → online (drop-pins)
  - ↳ for ppl who can't come.

- trash in NS
  - regulate
- upcycling

APPENDIX B

Grant Competitiveness Evaluation

Coachella - AHSC

Project Area Requirements			
Criteria	**Grant Requirements**	**Bagdad Avenue & Libnan Street (COA- AHSC-1)**	**4th Street and Cesar Chavez Street (COA-AHSC-2)**
Disadvantaged Community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0)	Scores above 75%	**Yes**	
Low-Income Community	At or below 80% of State AMI		
Low-Income Household	At or below 80% of State AMI		
Proximity to Transit Stop	Transit Stop within a 1/4 mile from the project	**Yes**, project boundary is approximately 1000 feet from Line 91 Stop at Bagdad Avenue at Cesar Chavez Street	**Yes**, project boundary is adjacent to the stop at 4th and Cesar Chavez for the 91, 95, and 111 Lines
Qualifying transit	At least two departures per peak hours	**Yes**, routes depart at least once an hour	

Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure			
Infrastructure Type	**Metric**	**Bagdad Avenue & Libnan Street (COA- AHSC-1)**	**4th Street and Cesar Chavez Street (COA-AHSC-2)**
Context sensitive bikeway	miles and classification	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
Sidewalk	feet of new or repairs		
Bike share	number of bikes and pricing		
Street crossing enhancements	describe improvements		
Shade trees	number and species		
Bus shelter improvements	describe improvements		
Bike racks	number and type		

Coachella - AHSC

Active Transportation Improvements			
Improvement	**Scoring Criteria**	**Bagdad Avenue & Libnan Street (COA- AHSC-1)**	**4th Street and Cesar Chavez Street (COA-AHSC-2)**
Context sensitive bikeway	>2 miles = 3 points; 0.5 - 2 miles = 2 points; <0.5 mile = 1 point	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by bikeway	1 point	**Yes**, Could connect to multiple services on Cesar Chavez Street	
Increase bicycle safety on existing route	1 point	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
Safe and accessible walkways	>3,000 feet = 3 points; 3000 < 2000 =2 points; <2000 = 1 point		
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by walkway	1 point	**Yes**, Could connect to multiple services on Cesar Chavez Street	
Increase pedestrian safety on existing route	1 point	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	

Green Buildings and Renewable Energy			
Improvement	**Scoring Criteria**	**Bagdad Avenue & Libnan Street (COA- AHSC-1)**	**4th Street and Cesar Chavez Street (COA- AHSC-2)**
Green Building Standards[3]	3 points	**N/A**, should strive for net-zero	
CalGreen - Tier 2			
LEED – Gold			
Energy Star – Certified			
Green Point Rated - New construction gold, rehabilitation whole building			
Energy producer	33% of building energy is produced on site through renewable sources = 2 points		
Zero net energy	The project produces as much energy as it consumes over the course of a year = 3 points	**Yes**	

Coachella - AHSC

Housing and Transportation Collaboration			
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Bagdad Avenue & Libnan Street (COA- AHSC-1)**	**4th Street and Cesar Chavez Street (COA-AHSC-2)**
Percentage of Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure finance request[4]	10% = 2 points; 15% = 4 points; 25% = 6 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
Transportation Related Amenities and Transit Station or Stop	5% of funds spent on Transportation Related Amenities at a transit station or stop = 2 points; 5% of funds on transportation related amenities apart from a transit station or stop		
Other Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund programs	1 point		

Housing and Transportation Collaboration			
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Bagdad Avenue & Libnan Street (COA-AHSC-1)**	**4th Street and Cesar Chavez Street (COA-AHSC-2)**
EPA Walkability Score	Most Walkable = 3 points; Above Average Walkable = 2 points; Below Average Walkable =1 point	Most Walkable	
Map of key destinations within Project Area[5]	Grocery Store = 0.5 point	**Yes**, can attach	
	Medical clinic that accepts Medi-Cal payments = 0.5 point		
	Public elementary, middle or high school = 0.5 point		
	Licensed child care facility = 0.5 point		
	Pharmacy = 0.5 point		
	Park accessible to general public = 0.5 point		
	Public library = 0.5 point		

Coachella - AHSC

Housing Affordability			
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Bagdad Avenue & Libnan Street (COA-AHSC-1)**	**4th Street and Cesar Chavez Street (COA-AHSC-2)**
Percentage of total units restricted to extremely low income households	>20% = 5 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
	16% - 20% = 4 points		
	11% to 15% = 3 points		
	5% to 10% = 2 points		

Coachella - AHSC

Project Area Requirements			
Criteria	**Grant Requirements**	**Coachella Ranch Market Redevelopment (COA-AHSC-3)**	**Community Park and Housing (COA- AHSC-4)**
Disadvantaged Community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0)	Scores above 75%	**Yes**	
Low-Income Community	At or below 80% of State AMI		
Low-Income Household	At or below 80% of State AMI		
Proximity to Transit Stop	Transit Stop within a 1/4 mile from the project	**Yes**, project boundary directly abuts the stop at 50th and Harrison	**Yes**, project boundary directly abuts the stop at Tyler and Cardinal
Yes, routes depart at least once an hour			**No**, improvements in headways of fixed transit would be required

Coachella - AHSC

Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure			
Infrastructure Type	**Metric**	**Coachella Ranch Market Redevelopment (COA-AHSC-3)**	**Community Park and Housing (COA- AHSC-4)**
Context sensitive bikeway	miles and classification	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
Sidewalk	feet of new or repairs		
Bike share	number of bikes and pricing		
Street crossing enhancements	describe improvements		
Shade trees	number and species		
Bus shelter improvements	describe improvements		
Bike racks	number and type		

Active Transportation Improvements			
Improvement	**Scoring Criteria**	**Coachella Ranch Market Redevelopment (COA-AHSC-3)**	**Community Park and Housing (COA- AHSC-4)**
Context sensitive bikeway	>2 miles = 3 points; 0.5 - 2 miles = 2 points; <0.5 mile = 1 point		
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by bikeway	1 point	**Yes**, Could connect to mutlipul services south along Harrison Street	**Yes**, Could connect to mutlipul services to the north west along Avenue 50 or to the south along Avenue 52
Increase bicycle safety on existing route	1 point		
Safe and accessible walkways	>3,000 feet = 3 points; 3000 < 2000 =2 points; <2000 = 1 point		
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by walkway	1 point	**Yes**, Could connect to multiple services south along Harrison Street	**Yes**, Could connect to multiple services to the north west along Avenue 50 or to the south along Avenue 52
Increase pedestrian safety on existing route	1 point		

Green Buildings and Renewable Energy			
Improvement	**Scoring Criteria**	**Coachella Ranch Market Redevelopment (COA-AHSC-3)**	**Community Park and Housing (COA-AHSC-4)**
Green Building Standards[3]	3 points	**N/A**, should strive for net-zero	
CalGreen - Tier 2			
LEED – Gold			
Energy Star – Certified			
Green Point Rated - New construction gold, rehabilitation whole building			
Energy producer	33% of building energy is produced on site through renewable sources = 2 points		
Zero net energy	The project produces as much energy as it consumes over the course of a year = 3 points	**Yes**	

Coachella - AHSC

Housing and Transportation Collaboration			
Improvement	**Scoring Criteria**	**Coachella Ranch Market Redevelopment (COA-AHSC-3)**	**Community Park and Housing (COA-AHSC-4)**
Percentage of Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure finance request[4]	10% = 2 points; 15% = 4 points; 25% = 6 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
Transportation Related Amenities and Transit Station or Stop	5% of funds spent on Transportation Related Amenities at a transit station or stop = 2 points; 5% of funds on transportation related amenities apart from a transit station or stop		
Other Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund programs	1 point		

Housing and Transportation Collaboration			
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Coachella Ranch Market Redevelopment (COA-AHSC-3)**	**Community Park and Housing (COA-AHSC-4)**
EPA Walkability Score	Most Walkable = 3 points; Above Average Walkable = 2 points; Below Average Walkable =1 point	Above Average Walkable	Below Average Walkable
Map of key destinations within Project Area[5]	Grocery Store = 0.5 point	**Yes**, can attach	
	Medical clinic that accepts Medi-Cal payments = 0.5 point		
	Public elementary, middle or high school = 0.5 point		
	Licensed child care facility = 0.5 point		
	Pharmacy = 0.5 point		
	Park accessible to general public = 0.5 point		
	Public library = 0.5 point		

Coachella - AHSC

Housing Affordability			
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Coachella Ranch Market Redevelopment (COA-AHSC-3)**	**Community Park and Housing (COA- AHSC-4)**
Percentage of total units restricted to extremely low income households	>20% = 5 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
	16% - 20% = 4 points		
	11% to 15% = 3 points		
	5% to 10% = 2 points		

Coachella - TCC

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Coachella Adult School (Project COA-TCC-1)</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="5">Project Area Requirements</th></tr>
<tr><td>Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score</td><td colspan="4">75-80%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Project Description</td><td colspan="4">Refer to Chapter 7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Potential Regional Partner Agencies</td><td colspan="4">City of Coachella Adult School, City of Coachella, Desert Recreation District, Sunline Transit Agency</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consistency with Local Plans</td><td colspan="4">Consistent with local zoning</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="5">Transformative Requirements</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Greenhouse Gas Reduction</td><td>Policy</td><td>Performance Indicator</td><td>GHG Reduction</td><td>Climate Adaptation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Solar panels</td><td>kW generated</td><td rowspan="3">This would need to be calculated at the project design stage</td><td rowspan="3">Urban greening around campus and connecting to the nearest transit stations</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy efficiency retrofits</td><td>kW saved</td></tr>
<tr><td>Urban greening</td><td>$MTCO_2e$ sequestered</td></tr>
<tr><td>Displacement Avoidance Opportunities</td><td colspan="4">Not applicable, not a residential project</td></tr>
<tr><td>Community Support</td><td colspan="4">Workforce training was identified as a key community priority in TCC outreach</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Funding Opportunities</td><td colspan="4">Urban greening and active transportation funds</td></tr>
</table>

Coachella - TCC

Community Center (Project COA-TCC-2)				
Project Area Requirements				
Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score	**75-80%**			
Project Description	Refer to Chapter 7			
Potential Regional Partner Agencies	Desert Recreation District, Sunline Transit Agency			
Consistency with Local Plans	Would require require up-zoning to mixed use			
Transformative Requirements				
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	**Policy**	**Performance Indicator**	**GHG Reduction**	**Climate Adaptation**
	Community solar	kW generated	This would need to be calculated at the project design stage	Urban greening connecting to active transportation
	Urban greening	$MTCO_2e$ sequestered		
Displacement Avoidance Opportunities	Deed restricted units at least the rate of residential units replaced by the project			
Community Support	Community kitchen, community centers, community solar, and workforce training where all highlighted during TCC outreach			
Other Funding Opportunities	Affordable housing, urban greening, active transportation funds			

Coachella - Urban Greening

Criteria	Community Park (COA-UG-1)	Complete Streets (COA-UG-2)	AHSC Parks (COA-UG-3)
Does the project meet at least one of the three GHG reduction project activities below?			
Sequester and store carbon by planting trees	**Yes**		
Reduce building energy use by strategically planting trees to shade buildings	**Potentially**	**Potentially**	**Potentially**
Reduce commute vehicle miles traveled by constructing bicycle paths, bicycle lanes or pedestrian facilities that provide safe routes for travel between residences, workplaces, commercial centers, and schools.	**No**	**Yes**	**No**

Coachella - Urban Greening

Does the project meet at least one of the statutory requirements listed below?			
Acquire, create, enhance or expand community parks and green spaces	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**
Use natural systems or systems that mimic natural systems to achieve multiple benefits	Systems should be designed to provide bioswales in areas prone to flooding.		
Is 50% or more of the project located within a publicly accessible area in a disadvantaged or low-income community? (Select all that apply)			
a. Disadvantaged Community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0 score above 75%)	**Yes**		
b. Low-Income Community (at or below 80% of statewide median income)			
c. Low-Income Community within a Half Mile of a Disadvantaged Community			

Coachella - Urban Greening

Does the project meet at least one of the following criteria? Mark all that apply.			
Will a majority of the trees planted be accessible by walking within ½ mile of the disadvantaged or low-income community?	**Yes**		
Does the project reduce the flood risk to one or more adjacent disadvantaged or low-income communities?	Systems should be designed to provide bioswales in areas prone to flooding.		
Does the project expand or improve the usability of existing active transportation routes?	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Does the project improve open spaces, parks, greenbelts, and passive recreational areas publicly accessible by walking within ½ mile of a disadvantaged or low-income community?	**Yes**		
Does the project reduce energy demand for households?	**No**	**Potentially**	**Potentially**

Coachella - ATP

Selection Criteria	Census Tract 9404 (Project COA-ATP-1)	Census Tract 457.06 (Project COA-ATP-2)	Census Tract 457.07 (Project COA-ATP-3)
QUESTION 1: Disadvantaged Communities	**10 points**		
Does the project provide reasonable improvements to close missing gaps; increase needed routes or connections (such as access to and/or community safety for disadvantaged community residents to parks, greenways, open space, health care centers, transit stops, and other community assets) or address the poor conditions of an existing route?	**Yes**		
If developing a new route/connection, will the project result in a convenient and logical route that residents will want to use because it offers improved access to destinations the community commonly utilizes.			

Will the project address the lack of or need for active transportation planning? And/or does the project address the community concerns about the lack of pedestrian or bicycle safety education in their community?	**Yes**
Will the project address an identified "need" that was identified by the local community and is it supported by backup documentation/attachments?	

Coachella - ATP

Is your project located within a disadvantaged community (DAC)?	**2 points**		
Medium Household Income	41,983	28,494	35,136
CalEnviroScreen Criteria	85-90%	80-85%	75-80%
Free or Reduced Lunches	Would need to be determined during the application period. See project example in Attachment A.		
Other DAC criterion			

QUESTION 2: Potential for increased walking and bicycling, especially among students, including the identification of walking and bicycling routes to and from schools, transit facilities, community centers, employment centers, and other destinations; and including increasing and improving connectivity and mobility of nonnotarized users.	**53 points**
Statement of Project need. Describe the issue(s) that this project will address. How will the proposed project benefit the non-motorized users? What is the project's desired outcome and how will the project best deliver that outcome?	These projects would connect affordable housing projects to the nearby transit stops to make the routes safer and more temperate. These projects would also improve transit stations to include hydration stations, bike racks, electronic signs, and shade. Additional details will need to be explored during the application phase.
Describe how the proposed project will address the active transportation need:	
1. Proposed project addresses:	
Close a gap?	
Creation of new routes?	
Removal of barrier to mobility?	
Other improvements to existing routes?	

2. Must provide a map of each gap closure identifying the gap and connections, and/or of the new route location, and/or the barrier location and improvement.	These projects would connect affordable housing projects to the nearby transit stops to make the routes safer and more temperate. These projects would also improve transit stations to include hydration stations, bike racks, electronic signs, and shade. Additional details will need to be explored during the application phase.
3. Referencing this map, describe the existing route(s) that currently connect the affected transportation related and community identified destinations and why the route(s) are not adequate.	
4. Referencing this map, describe how the project links or connects, or encourages use of existing routes to transportation-related and community identified destinations where an increase in active transportation modes can be realized, including but not limited to: schools, school facilities, transit facilities, community, social service or medical centers, employment centers, high density or affordable housing, regional, State or national trail system, recreational and visitor destinations or other community identified destinations. Specific destination must be identified.	
For combined I/NI projects: discuss how the encouragement, education, and/ or enforcement program will help address the needs.	

QUESTION 3: Potential for reducing the number and/or rate or the risk of pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities and injuries, including the identification of safety hazards for pedestrians and bicyclists.	**25 points**
Describe the project location's history of pedestrian and bicycle collisions resulting in fatalities and injuries to non-motorized users, which this project will mitigate	Cesar Chavez Street and Bagdad Street is a hotspot for car crashes involving bikes and pedestrians. Avenue 50 and Avenue 53 also have pedestrian and bicycle crash history.
Based on applicant's ability to make a compelling case that they have analyzed their past Crash Dara (or Safety Data for projects without documented crash data) and can demonstrate that the proposed safety improvements correspond to the types and locations of the past collisions	
Safety Countermeasures: describe how the project improvements will remedy (one or more) potential safety hazards that contribute to pedestrian and/or bicyclist injuries or fatalities. Referencing the information you provided above, demonstrate how the proposed countermeasures directly address the underlying factors that are contributing to the occurrence of pedestrian and/or bicyclist collisions.	

QUESTION 4: Public Participation and Planning	10 points
Describe the community based public participation process that has and will continue to define the proposed project. Include discussion of: What was the process to prepare for existing and future needs of users of this project? Who was engaged in the public participation and planning process? How will stakeholders continue to be engaged in the implementation of the project?	Community members highlighted the importance of transit projects during TCC Outreach.
QUESTION 5: Scope and Plan Consistency	**2 points**
The application, scope and plans are consistent with one another including improvement location(s) and improvement element(s).	This would need to be determined at the application stage.

Mecca - AHSC

Project Area Requirements				
Criteria	**Grant Requirements**	**North Mecca (MEC-AHSC-1)**	**Downtown Mecca (MEC-AHSC-2)**	**Central Mecca (MEC-AHSC-3)**
Disadvantaged Community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0)	Scores above 75%	**Yes**, 80-85%		
Low-Income Community	At or below 80% of State AMI			
Proximity to Transit Stop	Transit Stop within a 1/4 mile from the project	**Yes**, existing bus stop on Lincon and Avenue 64	**Yes**, existing bus stops throughout dowtown	**Yes**, existing bus stop on Lincon and 7th Street
Qualifying transit	At least two departures per peak hours	**Yes**, once an hour	**Yes**, once an hour	**Yes**, once an hour
Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure				
Context sensitive bikeway	miles and classification	Improvements identified under ATP project recommendations		
Sidewalk	feet of new or repairs			
Bike share	number of bikes and pricing			
Street crossing enhancements	describe improvements			
Shade trees	number and species			
Bus shelter improvements	describe improvements			
Bike racks	number and type			

Active Transportation Improvements				
Context sensitive bikeway	>2 miles = 3 points; 0.5 - 2 miles = 2 points; <0.5 mile = 1 point	**Not clear**, would need to be included in grant application. Improvements between the development and transit stops or key destinations will be an important component of all applications. Project sites on Lincoln Street should be pursued in tandem to improvements along Lincoln Street as described under urban greening and active transportation.	**Not clear**, would need to be included in grant application. Improvements between the development and transit stops or key destinations will be an important component of all applications.	**Not clear**, would need to be included in grant application. Improvements between the development and transit stops or key destinations will be an important component of all applications. Project sites on Lincoln Street should be pursued in tandem to improvements along Lincoln Street as described under urban greening and active transportation.
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by bikeway	1 point			
Increase bicycle safety on existing route	1 point			
Safe and accessible walkways	>3k feet=3 points; 3k <2k =2 points; <2k = 1 point			
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by walkway	1 point			
Increase pedestrian safety on existing route	1 point			

Green Buildings and Renewable Energy		
Green Building Standards[3]	3 points	**N/A**, should strive for net zero
CalGreen - Tier 2		
LEED – Gold		
Energy Star – Certified		
Green Point Rated - New construction gold, rehabilitation whole building		
Energy producer	33% of building energy is produced on site through renewable sources = 2 points	
Zero net energy	The project produces as much energy as it consumes over the course of a year = 3 points	**Yes**

Housing and Transportation Collaboration		
Percentage of Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure finance request[4]	10% = 2 points; 15% = 4 points; 25% = 6 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.
Transportation Related Amenities and Transit Station or Stop	5% of funds spent on Transportation Related Amenities at a transit station or stop = 2 points; 5% of funds on transportation related amenities apart from a transit station or stop	
Other Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund programs	1 point	

Mecca - AHSC

Housing and Transportation Collaboration				
EPA Walkability Score	Most Walkable = 3 pts; Above Average = 2 pts; Below Average =1 pts	**1** - 64th and Lincoln is located in an EPA Below Average Walkable zone.	**2** -Downtown Mecca is located within the Above Average Walkable zone.	**1** - 7th and Lincoln is located in an EPA Below Average Walkable zone.
Map of key destinations within Project Area	Grocery Store = 0.5 point Medical clinic that accepts Medi-Cal payments = 0.5 point Public elementary, middle or high school = 0.5 point Licensed child care facility = 0.5 point Pharmacy = 0.5 point Park accessible to general public = 0.5 point Public library = 0.5 point	**Can be included**		
Housing Affordability				
Percentage of total units restricted to extremely low income households	>20% = 5 points 16% - 20% = 4 points 11% to 15% = 3 points 5% to 10% = 2 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.		

Community Projects along 2nd Street and Avenue 66 (Project MEC-TCC-1)				
Project Area Requirements				
Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score	**80-85%**			
Project Description	**Refer to Chapter 7**			
Potential Regional Partner Agencies	**TBD**			
Consistency with Local Plans				
Transformative Requirements				
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	**Policy**	**Performance Indicator**	**GHG Reduction**	**Climate Adaptation**
	Carbon sequestration from tree planting	$MTCO_2e$ of sequestered carbon	**TBD**	Facility could act as a cool zone on extreme heat days
	VMT reduction from Urban Greening	VMT reduced	**TBD**	Would reduce the urban heat island
Displacement Avoidance Opportunities	No housing on site			
Community Support	Grocery stores received the most support from community residents in surveys. Also, community solar, workforce training, and access to healthy food were highlighted during TCC outreach			
Other Funding Opportunities	Urban greening and LCTOP			

Mecca Community Solar Farm (Project MEC-TCC-2)				
Project Area Requirements				
Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score	**80-85%**			
Project Description	**Refer to Chapter 7**			
Potential Regional Partner Agencies	**TBD**			
Consistency with Local Plans				
Transformative Requirements				
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	**Policy**	**Performance Indicator**	**GHG Reduction**	**Climate Adaptation**
	Solar pannels	kW generated	**TBD**	reduces energy costs during exteme heat
	Carbon sequestration from tree planting	$MTCO_2e$ of sequestered carbon	**TBD**	Shades, cools, and filters air adjacent to roadways
Displacement Avoidance Opportunities	No housing on site			
Community Support	Community solar and access to healthy food were highlighted during TCC outreach			
Other Funding Opportunities	Urban greening and LCTOP			

Mecca Dale Kiler and 5th Plaza (Project MEC-TCC-3)				
Project Area Requirements				
Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score	**80-85%**			
Project Description	**Refer to Chapter 7**			
Potential Regional Partner Agencies	**TBD**			
Consistency with Local Plans	**Garden and Plaza consistent with local zoning, streetvending TBD**			
Transformative Requirements				
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	**Policy**	**Performance Indicator**	**GHG Reduction**	**Climate Adaptation**
	Carbon sequestration from community garden and tree planting	$MTCO_2e$ of sequestered carbon	**TBD**	Shades, cools, and filters air adjacent to roadways
Displacement Avoidance Opportunities	No housing on site			
Community Support	Access to healthy food highlighted during TCC outreach			
Other Funding Opportunities	Urban greening and LCTOP			

Mecca Coahuilla St and 2nd St Transit Center (Project MEC-TCC-4)				
Project Area Requirements				
Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score	**80-85%**			
Project Description	**Refer to Chapter 7**			
Potential Regional Partner Agencies	**TBD**			
Consistency with Local Plans	**Garden and Plaza consistent with local zoning, streetvending TBD**			
Transformative Requirements				
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	**Policy**	**Performance Indicator**	**GHG Reduction**	**Climate Adaptation**
	Carbon sequestration from community garden and tree planting	$MTCO_2e$ of sequestered carbon	**TBD**	Shades, cools, and filters air adjacent to roadways
Displacement Avoidance Opportunities	No housing on site			
Community Support	Access to healthy food highlighted during TCC outreach			
Other Funding Opportunities	Urban greening			

Mecca - SALC

Selection Criteria - Land For Community Access to Healthy and Affordable Food (Project MEC-SALC-1)	Points
Threat of Conversion/Greenhouse Gases Avoided	
The project avoids a greater number of GHG emissions per acre relative to projects that propose to conserve comparable land uses within the pool of applicants evaluated this round.	Cannot be determined
The property is located within 2 miles of a city sphere of influence for a city with a population greater than 5,000, or within 2 miles of a census designated place (CDP) with a population greater than 5,000.	**Yes**
The conserved property would act as or add to a community separator between two communities or a green-belt along the edge of a single community.	These parcels would contribute to greenbelt around Mecca
The property is identified for conservation in an adopted conservation plan, regional conservation program, mitigation plan, or sustainable communities strategy.	**TBD**
The property is subject to conversion risks in addition to the identified Risk Options.	**TBD**, most parcels are large and zoned agriculture

Mecca - SALC

Agricultural Use	
The property is in active agricultural production, including cultivated and non-cultivated agriculture (e.g., rangeland and pasture).	Yes
The property is surrounded by other parcels with sizes and land uses likely to support long-term commercial agricultural production.	Yes
The property has no known agricultural constraints due to soil or water contamination.	TBD
The property has adequate water availability and water quality for agricultural purposes.	
The property incorporates or is in the process of incorporating on-farm conservation management practices that build soil health for soil carbon sequestration or decreases GHG emissions.	
The property incorporates or is in the process of incorporating on-farm land management practices that improve water use efficiency, conservation, and reduction, increase use of recycled water, support groundwater recharge, or reduce reliance on groundwater.	

Environmental Co-Benefits	
The property provides environmental conservation values or co-benefits in addition to those specified below (e.g., protection of open space, viewsheds, wildlife habitat, biodiversity, riparian corridor, habitat along an elevational gradient).	TBD
The property is in strategic proximity to other permanently protected lands (e.g., other agricultural conservation easements, habitat conservation easements, or other fee-title protection).	

Mecca - SALC

Economic Co-Benefits	
The property provides economic co-benefits (e.g., retention of local jobs and agricultural revenue; food production for local, national, and/or international markets; retention of entrepreneurial opportunities).	**Yes**
Public Health Co-Benefits	
The property provides public health co-benefits (e.g., reduction or elimination of pesticide use; access to affordable, nutritious foods; reductions in food waste).	**Yes**
Priority Populations[1]	
The property is located within a priority population area as identified using CalEnviroScreen 3.0.	**Yes**
The property provides documented benefits to a priority population and qualifies for priority population status.	
Applicant Support	
The applicant has the technical and fiscal capacity to secure and steward the easement, as evidenced by accreditation by the Land Trust Alliance.	**TBD**
The project is related to a SALC Planning Grant (this round) or Strategies and Outcome Grant (prior rounds).	**No**

Mecca - Urban Greening

Criteria	Mecca Sports Park (Project MEC-UG-1)	Complete Street Improvements (Project MEC-UG-2)
Does the project meet at least one of the three GHG reduction project activities below?		
Sequester and store carbon by planting trees	**Yes**	**Yes**
Reduce building energy use by strategically planting trees to shade buildings	**No**	**Potentially**
Reduce commute vehicle miles traveled by constructing bicycle paths, bicycle lanes or pedestrian facilities that provide safe routes for travel between residences, workplaces, commercial centers, and schools.	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	**Yes**
Does the project meet at least one of the statutory requirements listed below?		
Acquire, create, enhance or expand community parks and green spaces	**Yes**	**No**
Use natural systems or systems that mimic natural systems to achieve multiple benefits	Systems should be designed to provide bioswales in areas prone to flooding.	

Mecca - Urban Greening

Is 50% or more of the project located within a publicly accessible area in a disadvantaged or low-income community? (Select all that apply)	
a. Disadvantaged Community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0 score above 75%)	**Yes,** 80-85%
b. Low-Income Community (at or below 80% of statewide median income)	**Yes,** $27,136
c. Low-Income Community within a Half Mile of a Disadvantaged Community	

Mecca - Urban Greening

Does the project meet at least one of the following criteria? Mark all that apply.		
Will a majority of the trees planted be accessible by walking within ½ mile of the disadvantaged or low-income community?	Yes	
Does the project reduce the flood risk to one or more adjacent disadvantaged or low-income communities?		
Does the project expand or improve the usability of existing active transportation routes?	No	Yes
Does the project improve open spaces, parks, greenbelts, and passive recreational areas publicly accessible by walking within ½ mile of a disadvantaged or low-income community?	Yes	
Does the project reduce energy demand for households?	No	Potentially

Mecca - Urban Greening

Criteria	Pocket Parks with Community Gardens (Project MEC-UG-3)	North Mecca Green Plaza (Project MEC-UG-4)
Does the project meet at least one of the three GHG reduction project activities below?		
Sequester and store carbon by planting trees	**Yes**	**Yes**
Reduce building energy use by strategically planting trees to shade buildings	**Potentially**	**Potentially**
Reduce commute vehicle miles traveled by constructing bicycle paths, bicycle lanes or pedestrian facilities that provide safe routes for travel between residences, workplaces, commercial centers, and schools.	**No**	**No**
Does the project meet at least one of the statutory requirements listed below?		
Acquire, create, enhance or expand community parks and green spaces	**Yes**	**Yes**
Use natural systems or systems that mimic natural systems to achieve multiple benefits	Systems should be designed to provide bioswales in areas prone to flooding.	

Mecca - Urban Greening

Is 50% or more of the project located within a publicly accessible area in a disadvantaged or low-income community? (Select all that apply)	
a. Disadvantaged Community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0 score above 75%)	**Yes,** 80-85%
b. Low-Income Community (at or below 80% of statewide median income)	**Yes,** $27,136
c. Low-Income Community within a Half Mile of a Disadvantaged Community	

Mecca - Urban Greening

Does the project meet at least one of the following criteria? Mark all that apply.		
Will a majority of the trees planted be accessible by walking within ½ mile of the disadvantaged or low-income community?	Yes	
Does the project reduce the flood risk to one or more adjacent disadvantaged or low-income communities?		
Does the project expand or improve the usability of existing active transportation routes?	No	TBD
Does the project improve open spaces, parks, greenbelts, and passive recreational areas publicly accessible by walking within ½ mile of a disadvantaged or low-income community?	Yes	
Does the project reduce energy demand for households?	Potentially	Potentially

Selection Criteria	Complete Streets (Project MEC-ATP-1)	Mecca Transit Center (Project MEC-ATP-2)
QUESTION 1: Disadvantaged Communities	**10 points**	
Does the project provide reasonable improvements to close missing gaps; increase needed routes or connections (such as access to and/or community safety for disadvantaged community residents to parks, greenways, open space, health care centers, transit stops, and other community assets) or address the poor conditions of an existing route?	**Yes**	**Yes**
If developing a new route/connection, will the project result in a convenient and logical route that residents will want to use because it offers improved access to destinations the community commonly utilizes.		
Will the project address the lack of or need for active transportation planning? And/or does the project address the community concerns about the lack of pedestrian or bicycle safety education in their community?		
Will the project address an identified "need" that was identified by the local community and is it supported by backup documentation/attachments?		

Is your project located within a disadvantaged community (DAC)?	**2 points**
Medium Household Income	$27,136
CalEnviroScreen Criteria	80-85%
Free or Reduced Lunches	Would need to be determined during the application period. See project example in Attachment A
Other DAC criterion	

QUESTION 2: Potential for increased walking and bicycling, especially among students, including the identification of walking and bicycling routes to and from schools, transit facilities, community centers, employment centers, and other destinations; and including increasing and improving connectivity and mobility of nonmotorized users.	**53 points**	
Describe how the proposed project will address the active transportation	The project would create a new route down Lincoln Street into downtown, connecting North Mecca to downtown.	The project would create a new transit center and would include walking and biking improvements on the surronding streets.
Close a gap?		
Creation of new routes?		
Removal of barrier to mobility?		
Other improvements to existing routes?		
2. Must provide a map of each gap closure identifying the gap and connections, and/or of the new route location, and/or the barrier location and improvement.		
3. Referencing this map, describe the existing route(s) that currently connect the affected transportation related and community identified destinations and why the route(s) are not adequate.		
4. Referencing this map, describe how the project links or connects, or encourages use of existing routes to transportation-related and community identified destinations where an increase in active transportation modes can be realized, including but not limited to: schools, school facilities, transit facilities, community, social service or medical centers, employment centers, high density or affordable housing, regional, State or national trail system, recreational and visitor destinations or other		
For combined I/NI projects: discuss how the encouragement, education, and/or enforcement program will help address the needs.		

QUESTION 3: Potential for reducing the number and/or rate or the risk of pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities and injuries, including the identification of safety hazards for pedestrians and bicyclists.	25 points
Describe the project location's history of pedestrian and bicycle collisions resulting in fatalities and injuries to non-motorized users, which this project will mitigate	Limited collision history in Mecca involving pedestrians and bicycles
Based on applicant's ability to make a compelling case that they have analyzed their past Crash Dara (or Safety Data for projects without documented crash data) and can demonstrate that the proposed safety improvements correspond to the types and locations of the past collisions	
Safety Countermeasures: describe how the project improvements will remedy (one or more) potential safety hazards that contribute to pedestrian and/or bicyclist injuries or fatalities. Referencing the information you provided above, demonstrate how the proposed countermeasures directly address the underlying factors that are contributing to the occurrence of pedestrian and/or bicyclist collisions.	

QUESTION 4: Public Participation and Planning	10 points	10 points
Describe the community based public participation process that has and will continue to define the proposed project. Include discussion of: What was the process to prepare for existing and future needs of users of this project? Who was engaged in the public participation and planning process? How will stakeholders continue to be engaged in the implementation of the project?	This route was identified in TCC plan outreach.	This responds to a need for Mecca residents to travel to Coachella and Indio to work and shop.
QUESTION 5: Scope and Plan Consistency	**2 points**	**2 points**
The application, scope and plans are consistent with one another including improvement location(s) and improvement element(s).	**TBD**	

North Shore - AHSC

Project Area Requirements (Project NOR-AHSC-1)			
Criteria	**Grant Requirements**	**Project Area**	**Does the Project meet the criteria?**
Disadvantaged Community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0)	Scores above 75%	80-85%	**Yes**
Low-Income Community	At or below 80% of State AMI	$27,136	**Yes**
Proximity to Transit Stop	Transit Stop within a 1/4 mile from the project	Yes, all project sites are within a 1/4 mile of route 95 bus stops	**Yes**
Qualifying transit	At least two departures per peak hours	Departures do not meet this schedule	**No**
Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure			
Infrastructure Type	**Metric**	**How does the Project meet the criteria?**	
Context sensitive bikeway	miles and classification	Improvements identified under ATP project recommendations	
Sidewalk	feet of new or repairs		
Bike share	number of bikes and pricing		
Street crossing enhancements	describe improvements		
Shade trees	number and species		
Bus shelter improvements	describe improvements		
Bike racks	number and type		
Active Transportation Improvements			

Improvement	Scoring Criteria	Project Points	Description of Improvement
Context sensitive bikeway	>2 miles = 3 points; 0.5 - 2 miles = 2 points; <0.5 mile = 1 point	**Not clear**, would need to be included in grant application. Improvements between the development and transit stops or key destinations will be an important component of all applications.	
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by bikeway	1 point		
Increase bicycle safety on existing route	1 point		
Safe and accessible walkways	>3,000 feet = 3 points; 3000 < 2000 =2 points; <2000 = 1 point		
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by walkway	1 point		
Increase pedestrian safety on existing route	1 point		

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Green Buildings and Renewable Energy</th></tr>
<tr><th>Improvement</th><th>Scoring Criteria</th><th>Project Points</th><th>Description of Improvement</th></tr>
<tr><td>Green Building Standards[3]</td><td rowspan="5">3 points</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="6">N/A, should strive for net-zero</td></tr>
<tr><td>CalGreen - Tier 2</td></tr>
<tr><td>LEED – Gold</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy Star – Certified</td></tr>
<tr><td>Green Point Rated - New construction gold, rehabilitation whole building</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy producer</td><td>33% of building energy is produced on site through renewable sources = 2 points</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zero net energy</td><td>The project produces as much energy as it consumes over the course of a year = 3 points</td><td>3</td><td>Should strive for net-zero</td></tr>
</table>

Housing and Transportation Collaboration			
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
Percentage of Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure finance request[4]	10% = 2 points; 15% = 4 points; 25% = 6 points	**Not clear**, would need to be included in grant application.	
Transportation Related Amenities and Transit Station or Stop	5% of funds spent on Transportation Related Amenities at a transit station or stop = 2 points; 5% of funds on transportation related amenities apart from a transit station or stop		
Other Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund programs	1 point		

Housing and Transportation Collaboration			
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
EPA Walkability Score	Most Walkable = 3 points; Above Average Walkable = 2 points; Below Average Walkable =1 point	0	Least walkable
Map of key destinations within Project Area[5]	Grocery Store = 0.5 point	Can provide	
	Medical clinic that accepts Medi-Cal payments = 0.5 point		
	Public elementary, middle or high school = 0.5 point		
	Licensed child care facility = 0.5 point		
	Pharmacy = 0.5 point		
	Park accessible to general public = 0.5 point		
	Public library = 0.5 point		

Housing Affordability			
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
Percentage of total units restricted to extremely low income households	>20% = 5 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
	16% - 20% = 4 points		
	11% to 15% = 3 points		
	5% to 10% = 2 points		

North Shore Community Kitchen and Grocery Store (Project NOR-TCC-1)				
Project Area Requirements				
Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score	**80-85%**			
Project Description	Refer to Chapter 7			
Potential Regional Partner Agencies	**TBD**			
Consistency with Local Plans				
Transformative Requirements				
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	**Policy**	**Performance Indicator**	**GHG Reduction**	**Climate Adaptation**
	Reduce car trips by providing grocery store within walking distance	VMT	**TBD**	Site can be designed with site specific greening to reduce heat and flooding
Displacement Avoidance Opportunities	**TBD**; only applicable if site includes housing which is unlikely			
Community Support	Community Identified the need for a grocery store as their top community priority			
Other Funding Opportunities	Urban greening			

North Shore - TCC

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Community Center with Clinic (Project NOR-TCC-2)</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="5">Project Area Requirements</th></tr>
<tr><td>Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score</td><td colspan="4">70-75%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Project Description</td><td colspan="4">Refer to Chapter 7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Potential Regional Partner Agencies</td><td colspan="4">TBD</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consistency with Local Plans</td><td colspan="4">No change to zoning</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="5">Transformative Requirements</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Greenhouse Gas Reduction</td><td>Policy</td><td>Performance Indicator</td><td>GHG Reduction</td><td>Climate Adaptation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reduce car trips by providing a clinic</td><td>VMT</td><td rowspan="2">TBD</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>Urban Greening</td><td>CO_2e sequestered</td><td>Reduces urban heat island effect</td></tr>
<tr><td>Displacement Avoidance Opportunities</td><td colspan="4">N/A, would not remove housing units</td></tr>
<tr><td>Community Support</td><td colspan="4">Highlighted in TCC outreach</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Funding Opportunities</td><td colspan="4">TBD</td></tr>
</table>

Mobile Home Improvements (Project NOR-TCC-3)				
Project Area Requirements				
Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score	**70 -75%**			
Project Description	Refer to Chapter 7			
Potential Regional Partner Agencies	Sunline; CalVans			
Consistency with Local Plans	No change to zoning			
Transformative Requirements				
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	**Policy**	**Performance Indicator**	**GHG Reduction**	**Climate Adaptation**
	Energy efficiency and water efficiency upgrades	kW saved	**TBD**	Reduces utility cost and load during extreme heat events for vulnerable communities
	Urban Greening	CO_2e sequestered		Reduces urban heat island effect
Displacement Avoidance Opportunities	**N/A**, would not remove housing units, any improvements would be linked to owner			
Community Support	Highlighted in TCC outreach			
Other Funding Opportunities	Water-energy grant program			

North Shore - TCC

Multi-Purpose Community Center (Project NOR-TCC-4)	
Project Area Requirements	
Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score	**70 -75%**
Project Description	Refer to Chapter 7
Potential Regional Partner Agencies	Sunline; CalVans
Consistency with Local Plans	Consistent with zoning

North Shore - TCC

Transformative Requirements				
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	**Policy**	**Performance Indicator**	**GHG Reduction**	**Climate Adaptation**
	Solar Panels	kW generated	**TBD**	Reduces utility cost and load during extreme heat events for vulnerable communities
	Van Share	VMT reduced		Vans could be available during potential evacuation
	Community Center	N/A		Act as a cooling center during extreme heat events
	Community Garden	CO_2e sequestered		Reduces urban heat island effect
Displacement Avoidance Opportunities	**N/A**, would not include housing units			
Community Support	Highlighted in TCC outreach			
Other Funding Opportunities	**TBD**			

North Shore - Urban Greening

Criteria	Complete Streets (Project NOR-UG-1)	Pocket Parks (Project NOR-UG-2)	Medium-sized Park (Project NOR-UG-3)
Does the project meet at least one of the three GHG reduction project activities below?			
Sequester and store carbon by planting trees	**Yes**		
Reduce building energy use by strategically planting trees to shade buildings	**Potentially**		
Reduce commute vehicle miles traveled by constructing bicycle paths, bicycle lanes or pedestrian facilities that provide safe routes for travel between residences, workplaces, commercial centers, and schools.	**Yes**	**No**	**Potentially**
Does the project meet at least one of the statutory requirements listed below?			
Acquire, create, enhance or expand community parks and green spaces	**No**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Use natural systems or systems that mimic natural systems to achieve multiple benefits	Systems should be designed to provide bioswales in areas prone to flooding.		
Is 50% or more of the project located within a publicly accessible area in a disadvantaged or low-income community? Mark all that apply.			
a. Disadvantaged Community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0 score above 75%)	**Yes**, 80-85%		
b. Low-Income Community (at or below 80% of statewide median income)	**Yes**, $27,136		
c. Low-Income Community within a Half Mile of a Disadvantaged Community	**Yes**		

North Shore - Urban Greening

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Does the project meet at least one of the following criteria? Mark all that apply.</th></tr>
<tr><td>Will a majority of the trees planted be accessible by walking within ½ mile of the disadvantaged or low-income community?</td><td rowspan="4">Yes</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="2">Yes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Does the project reduce the flood risk to one or more adjacent disadvantaged or low-income communities?</td></tr>
<tr><td>Does the project expand or improve the usability of existing active transportation routes?</td><td>No</td><td>Potentially</td></tr>
<tr><td>Does the project improve open spaces, parks, greenbelts, and passive recreational areas publicly accessible by walking within ½ mile of a disadvantaged or low-income community?</td><td>Yes</td><td>Yes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Does the project reduce energy demand for households?</td><td>Potentially</td><td>Potentially</td><td>Potentially</td></tr>
</table>

North Shore - ATP

Selection Criteria	Sunline Route Improvements (Project NOR-ATP-1)	70th Street Improvements (Project NOR-ATP-2)
QUESTION 1: Disadvantaged Communities	**10 points**	**10 points**
Explain how the project closes a gap, provides connections to, and/or addresses a deficiency in an active transportation network and how the improvements meet an important need of the disadvantaged community. The evaluator shall consider:	**Yes**	**Yes**
Does the project provide reasonable improvements to close missing gaps; increase needed routes or connections (such as access to and/or community safety for disadvantaged community residents to parks, greenways, open space, health care centers, transit stops, and other community assets) or address the poor conditions of an existing route?		
If developing a new route/connection, will the project result in a convenient and logical route that residents will want to use because it offers improved access to destinations the community commonly utilizes.		
Will the project address the lack of or need for active transportation planning? And/or does the project address the community concerns about the lack of pedestrian or bicycle safety education in their community?		
Will the project address an identified "need" that was identified by the local community and is it supported by backup documentation/attachments?		

Applicant's ability to demonstrate the project is located within a DAC	2 points	2 points
CalEnviroScreen Criteria	80-85%	80-85%
Free or Reduced Lunches	Would need to be determined during the application period. See project example in Attachment A.	Would need to be determined during the application period. See project example in Attachment A.
Other DAC criterion		

QUESTION 2: Potential for increased walking and bicycling, especially among students, including the identification of walking and bicycling routes to and from schools, transit facilities, community centers, employment centers, and other destinations; and including increasing and improving connectivity and mobility of nonmotorized users.	**53 points**	**53 points**
Describe how the proposed project will address the active transportation need:	The project would connect transit stops, local parks, and a new elementary school.	The project remove a current dangerous choke point and reduce conflicts bettween motorized and non-motorzied commuters.
Close a gap?		
Creation of new routes?		
Removal of barrier to mobility?		
Other improvements to existing routes?		
2. Must provide a map of each gap closure identifying the gap and connections, and/or of the new route location, and/or the barrier location and improvement.		
3. Referencing this map, describe the existing route(s) that currently connect the affected transportation related and community identified destinations and why the route(s) are not adequate.		
4. Referencing this map, describe how the project links or connects, or encourages use of existing routes to transportation-related and community identified destinations where an increase in active transportation modes can be realized, including but not limited to: schools, school facilities, transit facilities, community, social service or medical centers, employment centers, high density or affordable housing, regional, State or national trail system, recreational and visitor destinations or other community identified destinations. Specific destination must be identified.		
For combined I/NI projects: discuss how the encouragement, education, and/or enforcement program will help address the needs.		

QUESTION 3: Potential for reducing the number and/or rate or the risk of pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities and injuries, including the identification of safety hazards for pedestrians and bicyclists.	**25 points**	**25 points**
Describe the project location's history of pedestrian and bicycle collisions resulting in fatalities and injuries to non-motorized users, which this project will mitigate	Limited collision history in North Shore involving pedestrians and bicycles	This is a collision hot spot in the community. Data may need to be supplimented from reported data due to the isolation of the community.
Based on applicant's ability to make a compelling case that they have analyzed their past Crash Dara (or Safety Data for projects without documented crash data) and can demonstrate that the proposed safety improvements correspond to the types and locations of the past collisions		
Safety Countermeasures: describe how the project improvements will remedy (one or more) potential safety hazards that contribute to pedestrian and/or bicyclist injuries or fatalities. Referencing the information you provided above, demonstrate how the proposed countermeasures directly address the underlying factors that are contributing to the occurrence of pedestrian and/or bicyclist collisions.		

QUESTION 4: Public Participation and Planning	10 points	10 points
Describe the community based public participation process that has and will continue to define the proposed project. Include discussion of: What was the process to prepare for existing and future needs of users of this project? Who was engaged in the public participation and planning process? How will stakeholders continue to be engaged in the implementation of the project?	Improved bike, pedestrian, and lighting infastructure was highlighted in TCC outreach.	Residents sugested this improvement during outreach.
QUESTION 5: Scope and Plan Consistency	**2 points**	**2 points**
The application, scope and plans are consistent with one another including improvement location(s) and improvement element(s).	**TBD**	**TBD**

Oasis - AHSC

Project Area Requirements			
Criteria	**Grant Requirements**	**Avenue 76 and Pierce (OAS -AHSC-1)**	**Avenue 70 and Pierce (OAS-AHSC-2)**
Disadvantaged Community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0)	Scores above 75%	**No**, 70-75%	
Low-Income Community	At or below 80% of State AMI	**Yes**, $27,136	
Proximity to Transit Stop	Transit Stop within a 1/4 mile from the project	**No**, Both sites would need flexible transit service to be eligible for grant funding	
Qualifying transit	At least two departures per peak hours		
Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure			
Infrastructure Type	**Metric**	**How does the Project meet the criteria?**	
Context sensitive bikeway	miles and classification	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
Sidewalk	feet of new or repairs		
Bike share	number of bikes and pricing		
Street crossing enhancements	describe improvements		
Shade trees	number and species		
Bus shelter improvements	describe improvements		
Bike racks	number and type		

Active Transportation Improvements		
Improvement	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**
Context sensitive bikeway	>2 miles = 3 points; 0.5 - 2 miles = 2 points; <0.5 mile = 1 point	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by bikeway	1 point	
Increase bicycle safety on existing route	1 point	
Safe and accessible walkways	>3,000 feet = 3 points; 3000 < 2000 =2 points; <2000 = 1 point	
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by walkway	1 point	
Increase pedestrian safety on existing route	1 point	

Green Buildings and Renewable Energy		
Improvement	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**
Green Building Standards[3]	3 points	**N/A**, should strive for net-zero
CalGreen - Tier 2		
LEED – Gold		
Energy Star – Certified		
Green Point Rated - New construction gold, rehabilitation whole building		
Energy producer	33% of building energy is produced on site through renewable sources = 2 points	
Zero net energy	The project produces as much energy as it consumes over the course of a year = 3 points	**Yes**

Housing and Transportation Collaboration		
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**
Percentage of Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure finance request[4]	10% = 2 points; 15% = 4 points; 25% = 6 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.
Transportation Related Amenities and Transit Station or Stop	5% of funds spent on Transportation Related Amenities at a transit station or stop = 2 points; 5% of funds on transportation related amenities apart from a transit station or stop	
Other Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund programs	1 point	

Housing and Transportation Collaboration			
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	
EPA Walkability Score	Most Walkable = 3 points; Above Average Walkable = 2 points; Below Average Walkable =1 point	**0**	**1**
Map of key destinations within Project Area	Grocery Store = 0.5 point	Can include map	
	Medical clinic that accepts Medi-Cal payments = 0.5 point		
	Public elementary, middle or high school = 0.5 point		
	Licensed child care facility = 0.5 point		
	Pharmacy = 0.5 point		
	Park accessible to general public = 0.5 point		
	Public library = 0.5 point		

Housing Affordability		
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**
Percentage of total units restricted to extremely low income households	>20% = 5 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.
	16% - 20% = 4 points	
	11% to 15% = 3 points	
	5% to 10% = 2 points	

Mobile Home Park Improvements (Project OAS-TCC-1)				
Project Area Requirements				
Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score	**70-75%**			
Project Description	Refer to Chapter 7			
Potential Regional Partner Agencies	Sunline, Calvans			
Consistency with Local Plans	Does not conflict			
Transformative Requirements				
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	**Policy**	**Performance Indicator**	**GHG Reduction**	**Climate Adaptation**
	Energy efficiency and water efficiency upgrades	kW saved	**TBD**	Reduces utility cost and load during extreme heat events for vulnerable communities
	Urban Greening	CO_2e sequestered	**TBD**	Reduces urban heat island effect
Displacement Avoidance Opportunities	**N/A**, would not remove housing units, any improvements would be linked to owner			
Community Support	Highlighted in TCC outreach			
Other Funding Opportunities	Water-energy grant program			

Community Solar and Gardens (Project OAS-TCC-2)				
Project Area Requirements				
Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score	**70-75%**			
Project Description	Refer to Chapter 7			
Potential Regional Partner Agencies	Desert Recreation District			
Consistency with Local Plans	Does not conflict			
Transformative Requirements				
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	**Policy**	**Performance Indicator**	**GHG Reduction**	**Climate Adaptation**
	Urban Greening	CO_2e sequestered	**TBD**	Reduces urban heat island effect
	Solar farm	kW generated	**TBD**	Increase available energy durring peak events
Displacement Avoidance Opportunities	**N/A**, would not remove housing units			
Community Support	Highlighted in TCC outreach			
Other Funding Opportunities	**TBD**			

Community Center and Gardens (Project OAS-TCC-3)				
Project Area Requirements				
Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score	**70-75%**			
Project Description	Refer to Chapter 7			
Potential Regional Partner Agencies	Desert Recreation District			
Consistency with Local Plans	Does not conflict			
Transformative Requirements				
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	**Policy**	**Performance Indicator**	**GHG Reduction**	**Climate Adaptation**
	Community Garden and Urban Greening	CO_2e sequestered	**TBD**	Reduces urban heat island effect
	Community Center	N/A	**TBD**	Act as a community cooling center during extreme heat events
Displacement Avoidance Opportunities	**N/A**, would not remove housing units			
Community Support	Highlighted in TCC outreach			
Other Funding Opportunities	**TBD**			

Oasis - SALC

Selection Criteria (Project OAS-SALC-1)	Points
Threat of Conversion/Greenhouse Gases Avoided	
The project avoids a greater number of GHG emissions per acre relative to projects that propose to conserve comparable land uses within the pool of applicants evaluated this round.	Cannot be determined
The property is located within 2 miles of a city sphere of influence for a city with a population greater than 5,000, or within 2 miles of a census designated place (CDP) with a population greater than 5,000.	**Yes**
The conserved property would act as or add to a community separator between two communities or a green-belt along the edge of a single community.	**No**
The property is identified for conservation in an adopted conservation plan, regional conservation program, mitigation plan, or sustainable communities strategy.	**TBD**
The property is subject to conversion risks in addition to the identified Risk Options.	**TBD** on site by site basis

Agricultural Use	
The property is in active agricultural production, including cultivated and non-cultivated agriculture (e.g., rangeland and pasture).	TBD
The property is surrounded by other parcels with sizes and land uses likely to support long-term commercial agricultural production.	
The property has no known agricultural constraints due to soil or water contamination.	
The property has adequate water availability and water quality for agricultural purposes.	
The property incorporates or is in the process of incorporating on-farm conservation management practices that build soil health for soil carbon sequestration or decreases GHG emissions.	
The property incorporates or is in the process of incorporating on-farm land management practices that improve water use efficiency, conservation, and reduction, increase use of recycled water, support groundwater recharge, or reduce reliance on groundwater.	

Environmental Co-Benefits	
The property provides environmental conservation values or co-benefits in addition to those specified below (e.g., protection of open space, viewshed, wildlife habitat, biodiversity, riparian corridor, habitat along an elevational gradient).	These projects should be designed with flood projection in mind
The property is in strategic proximity to other permanently protected lands (e.g., other agricultural conservation easements, habitat conservation easements, or other fee-title protection).	**No**
Economic Co-Benefits	
The property provides economic co-benefits (e.g., retention of local jobs and agricultural revenue; food production for local, national, and/or international markets; retention of entrepreneurial opportunities).	**Yes**, this should be central to design
Public Health Co-Benefits	
The property provides public health co-benefits (e.g., reduction or elimination of pesticide use; access to affordable, nutritious foods; reductions in food waste).	**Yes**, this should be central to design

Oasis - SALC

Priority Populations[1]	
The property is located within a priority population area as identified using CalEnviroscreen 3.0.	**No**
The property provides documented benefits to a priority population and qualifies for priority population status.	**Yes**
Applicant Support	
The applicant has the technical and fiscal capacity to secure and steward the easement, as evidenced by accreditation by the Land Trust Alliance.	**TBD**
The project is related to a SALC Planning Grant (this round) or Strategies and Outcome Grant (prior rounds).	**No**

Oasis - Urban Greening

Criteria	Oasis Community Park (Project OAS-UG-1)	Complete Street Improvements (Project OAS-UG-2)	Pocket Parks (Project OAS-UG-3)
Does the project meet at least one of the three GHG reduction project activities below?			
Sequester and store carbon by planting trees	**Yes**		
Reduce building energy use by strategically planting trees to shade buildings	**Potentially**		
Reduce commute vehicle miles traveled by constructing bicycle paths, bicycle lanes or pedestrian facilities that provide safe routes for travel between residences, workplaces, commercial centers, and schools.	**Potentially**	**Yes**	**No**
Does the project meet at least one of the statutory requirements listed below?			
Acquire, create, enhance or expand community parks and green spaces	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**
Use natural systems or systems that mimic natural systems to achieve multiple benefits	Projects should provide bioswales in areas prone to flooding		

Oasis - Urban Greening

Is 50% or more of the project located within a publicly accessible area in a disadvantaged or low-income community Mark all that apply.	
a. Disadvantaged Community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0 score above 75%)	**No**, 70-75%
b. Low-Income Community (at or below 80% of statewide median income)	**Yes**, $27,136
c. Low-Income Community within a Half Mile of a Disadvantaged Community	

Oasis - Urban Greening

Does the project meet at least one of the following criteria? Mark all that apply.			
Will a majority of the trees planted be accessible by walking within ½ mile of the disadvantaged or low-income community?	Yes		
Does the project reduce the flood risk to one or more adjacent disadvantaged or low-income communities?			
Does the project expand or improve the usability of existing active transportation routes?	No	Yes	Yes
Does the project improve open spaces, parks, greenbelts, and passive recreational areas publicly accessible by walking within ½ mile of a disadvantaged or low-income community?	Yes		
Does the project reduce energy demand for households?	No	Potentially	Potentially

Criteria	Lighting and Sidewalks (Project OAS-ATP-1)	Complete Streets (OAS-ATP-2)
QUESTION 1: Disadvantaged Communities	**10 points**	
Does the project provide reasonable improvements to close missing gaps; increase needed routes or connections (such as access to and/or community safety for disadvantaged community residents to parks, greenways, open space, health care centers, transit stops, and other community assets) or address the poor conditions of an existing route?	Yes, the infrastructure improvements would connect two sides of the community on a transit corridor with a history of accidents. The improvements were identified in multiple planning efforts.	Yes, the infrastructure improvements would connect two sides of the community along 70th Ave on a transit corridor with a history of accidents. The improvements were identified in multiple planning efforts.
If developing a new route/connection, will the project result in a convenient and logical route that residents will want to use because it offers improved access to destinations the community commonly utilizes.		
Will the project address the lack of or need for active transportation planning? And/or does the project address the community concerns about the lack of pedestrian or bicycle safety education in their community?		
Will the project address an identified "need" that was identified by the local community and is it supported by backup documentation/attachments?		
Is your project located within a disadvantaged community (DAC)?	**2 points**	
Medium Household Income	$27,136	$31,954
CalEnviroScreen Criteria	70-75%	70-75%
Free or Reduced Lunches	Would need to be determined at the time of the application	Would need to be determined at the time of the application
Other DAC criterion		

QUESTION 2: Potential for increased walking and bicycling, especially among students, including the identification of walking and bicycling routes to and from schools, transit facilities, community centers, employment centers, and other destinations; and including increasing and improving connectivity and mobility of nonmotorized users.	**53 points**	
Describe how the proposed project will address the active transportation need:	This project would connect both sides of the community and provide pedestrian and bike connectivity to transit stops, employment, and community services.	This project would connect both sides of the community and provide pedestrian and bike connectivity to transit stops, employment, and community services.
Close a gap?		
Creation of new routes?		
Removal of barrier to mobility?		
Other improvements to existing routes?		
2. Must provide a map of each gap closure identifying the gap and connections, and/or of the new route location, and/or the barrier location and improvement.		
3. Referencing this map, describe the existing route(s) that currently connect the affected transportation related and community identified destinations and why the route(s) are not adequate.		
4. Referencing this map, describe how the project links or connects, or encourages use of existing routes to transportation-related and community identified destinations where an increase in active transportation modes can be realized.		
For combined I/NI projects: discuss how the encouragement, education, and/or enforcement program will help address the needs.		

QUESTION 3: Potential for reducing the number and/or rate or the risk of pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities and injuries, including the identification of safety hazards for pedestrians and bicyclists.	**25 points**	
Describe the project location's history of pedestrian and bicycle collisions resulting in fatalities and injuries to non-motorized users, which this project will mitigate	Pierce Street has been a hot spot for past collisions, however, Oasis has a small proportion of bike and pedestrian collisions	TBD
Based on applicant's ability to make a compelling case that they have analyzed their past Crash Dara (or Safety Data for projects without documented crash data) and can demonstrate that the proposed safety improvements correspond to the types and locations of the past collisions	Projects will include urban greening to slow traffic and separated facilities where feasible to minimize interactions between bicycles and cars	Projects will include urban greening to slow traffic and separated facilities where feasible to minimize interactions between bicycles and cars
Safety Countermeasures: describe how the project improvements will remedy (one or more) potential safety hazards that contribute to pedestrian and/or bicyclist injuries or fatalities. Referencing the information you provided above, demonstrate how the proposed countermeasures directly address the underlying factors that are contributing to the occurrence of pedestrian and/or bicyclist collisions.		
QUESTION 4: Public Participation and Planning	**10 points**	

Describe the community based public participation process that has and will continue to define the proposed project. Include discussion of: What was the process to prepare for existing and future needs of users of this project? Who was engaged in the public participation and planning process? How will stakeholders continue to be engaged in the implementation of the project?	These improvements along Airport Boulevard and Polk were identified in public outreach events for the Neighborhood Mobility Plan and TCC outreach	These improvements along 70th Avenue were identified in TCC public outreach
QUESTION 5: Scope and Plan Consistency	**2 points**	
The application, scope and plans are consistent with one another including improvement location(s) and improvement element(s).	**TBD**	**TBD**

Thermal - AHSC

Criteria		Project Area Requirements (East of 86; Project THE-AHSC-1)	
Criteria		**Project Area**	**Does the Project meet the criteria?**
Disadvantaged Community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0)	Scores above 75%	70-75%	**No**
Low-Income Community	At or below 80% of State AMI	$26,941	**Yes**
Proximity to Transit Stop	Transit Stop within a 1/4 mile from the project	Project sites are within a 1/4 mile of the Line 91 stop on 57th and Filmore	**Yes**
Qualifying transit	At least two departures per peak hours	Departures every hour	**Yes**

Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure		Project Area Requirements (East of 86; Project THE-AHSC-1)
Infrastructure Type	**Metric**	**How does the Project meet the criteria?**
Context sensitive bikeway	miles and classification	Improvements identified under ATP project recommendations
Sidewalk	feet of new or repairs	
Bike share	number of bikes and pricing	
Street crossing enhancements	describe improvements	
Shade trees	number and species	
Bus shelter improvements	describe improvements	
Bike racks	number and type	

Thermal - AHSC

Active Transportation Improvements		Project Area Requirements (East of 86; Project THE-AHSC-1)	
Improvement	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
Context sensitive bikeway	>2 miles = 3 points; 0.5 - 2 miles = 2 points; <0.5 mile = 1 point	**Not clear**, would need to be included in grant application. Improvements between the development and transit stops or key destinations will be an important component of all applications.	
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by bikeway	1 point		
Increase bicycle safety on existing route	1 point		
Safe and accessible walkways	>3,000 feet = 3 points; 3000 < 2000 =2 points; <2000 = 1 point		
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by walkway	1 point		
Increase pedestrian safety on existing route	1 point		

Thermal - AHSC

Green Buildings and Renewable Energy		Project Area Requirements (East of 86; Project THE-AHSC-1)	
Improvement	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
Green Building Standards[3]	3 points	N/A, should strive for net zero	
CalGreen - Tier 2			
LEED – Gold			
Energy Star – Certified			
Green Point Rated - New construction gold, rehabilitation whole building			
Energy producer	33% of building energy is produced on site through renewable sources = 2 points		
Zero net energy	The project produces as much energy as it consumes over the course of a year = 3 points	3	Should strive for net-zero

Thermal - AHSC

Housing and Transportation Collaboration		Project Area Requirements (East of 86; Project THE-AHSC-1)	
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
Percentage of Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure finance request[4]	10% = 2 points; 15% = 4 points; 25% = 6 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
Transportation Related Amenities and Transit Station or Stop	5% of funds spent on Transportation Related Amenities at a transit station or stop = 2 points; 5% of funds on transportation related amenities apart from a transit station or stop		
Other Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund programs	1 point		

Thermal - AHSC

Housing and Transportation Collaboration		Project Area Requirements (East of 86; Project THE-AHSC-1)	
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
EPA Walkability Score	Most Walkable = 3 points; Above Average Walkable = 2 points; Below Average Walkable =1 point	**0**	Least walkable
Map of key destinations within Project Area[5]	Grocery Store = 0.5 point	**Can provide**, however there are no key destinations on the east side of the 86 expressway	
	Medical clinic that accepts Medi-Cal payments = 0.5 point		
	Public elementary, middle or high school = 0.5 point		
	Licensed child care facility = 0.5 point		
	Pharmacy = 0.5 point		
	Park accessible to general public = 0.5 point		
	Public library = 0.5 point		

Housing Affordability		Project Area Requirements (East of 86; Project THE-AHSC-1)	
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
Percentage of total units restricted to extremely low income households	>20% = 5 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
	16% - 20% = 4 points		
	11% to 15% = 3 points		
	5% to 10% = 2 points		

Thermal - AHSC

Criteria		Project Area Requirements (West of 86; Project THE-AHSC-2)	
Criteria		**Project Area**	**Does the Project meet the criteria?**
Disadvantaged Community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0)	Scores above 75%	70-75%	**No**
Low-Income Community	At or below 80% of State AMI	$26,942	**Yes**
Proximity to Transit Stop	Transit Stop within a 1/4 mile from the project	Project sites are within a 1/4 mile of the Line 91 stop on Airport and Palm	**Yes**
Qualifying transit	At least two departures per peak hours	Departures every hour	**Yes**

Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure		Project Area Requirements (West of 86; Project THE-AHSC-2)
Infrastructure Type	**Metric**	**How does the Project meet the criteria?**
Context sensitive bikeway	miles and classification	Improvements identified under ATP project recommendations
Sidewalk	feet of new or repairs	
Bike share	number of bikes and pricing	
Street crossing enhancements	describe improvements	
Shade trees	number and species	
Bus shelter improvements	describe improvements	
Bike racks	number and type	

Thermal - AHSC

Active Transportation Improvements		Project Area Requirements (West of 86; Project THE-AHSC-2)	
Improvement	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
Context sensitive bikeway	>2 miles = 3 points; 0.5 - 2 miles = 2 points; <0.5 mile = 1 point	**Not clear**, would need to be included in grant application. Improvements between the development and transit stops or key destinations will be an important component of all applications.	
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by bikeway	1 point		
Increase bicycle safety on existing route	1 point		
Safe and accessible walkways	>3,000 feet = 3 points; 3000 < 2000 =2 points; <2000 = 1 point		
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by walkway	1 point		
Increase pedestrian safety on existing route	1 point		

Thermal - AHSC

Green Buildings and Renewable Energy		Project Area Requirements (West of 86; Project THE-AHSC-2)	
Improvement	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
Green Building Standards[3]	3 points	**N/A**, should strive for net zero	
CalGreen - Tier 2			
LEED – Gold			
Energy Star – Certified			
Green Point Rated - New construction gold, rehabilitation whole building			
Energy producer	33% of building energy is produced on site through renewable sources = 2 points		
Zero net energy	The project produces as much energy as it consumes over the course of a year = 3 points	3	Should strive for net-zero

Thermal - AHSC

Housing and Transportation Collaboration		Project Area Requirements (West of 86; Project THE-AHSC-2)	
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
Percentage of Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure finance request[4]	10% = 2 points; 15% = 4 points; 25% = 6 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
Transportation Related Amenities and Transit Station or Stop	5% of funds spent on Transportation Related Amenities at a transit station or stop = 2 points; 5% of funds on transportation related amenities apart from a transit station or stop		
Other Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund programs	1 point		

Thermal - AHSC

Housing and Transportation Collaboration		Project Area Requirements (West of 86; Project THE-AHSC-2)	
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
EPA Walkability Score	Most Walkable = 3 points; Above Average Walkable = 2 points; Below Average Walkable =1 point	**1**	Below average walkable
Map of key destinations within Project Area[5]	Grocery Store = 0.5 point	**Can provide map**	
	Medical clinic that accepts Medi-Cal payments = 0.5 point		
	Public elementary, middle or high school = 0.5 point		
	Licensed child care facility = 0.5 point		
	Pharmacy = 0.5 point		
	Park accessible to general public = 0.5 point		
	Public library = 0.5 point		

Housing Affordability		Project Area Requirements (West of 86; Project THE-AHSC-2)	
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
Percentage of total units restricted to extremely low income households	>20% = 5 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
	16% - 20% = 4 points		
	11% to 15% = 3 points		
	5% to 10% = 2 points		

Thermal - AHSC

Criteria		Project Area Requirements (South Thermal; Project THE-AHSC-3)	
Criteria		**Project Area**	**Does the Project meet the criteria?**
Disadvantaged Community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0)	Scores above 75%	70-75%	**No**
Low-Income Community	At or below 80% of State AMI	$31,954	**Yes**
Proximity to Transit Stop	Transit Stop within a 1/4 mile from the project	Project sites are within a 1/4 mile of the Line 91 stop on 66th and Middleton	**Yes**
Qualifying transit	At least two departures per peak hours	Departures every hour	**Yes**

Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure		Project Area Requirements (South Thermal; Project THE-AHSC-3)
Infrastructure Type	**Metric**	**How does the Project meet the criteria?**
Context sensitive bikeway	miles and classification	Improvements identified under ATP project recommendations
Sidewalk	feet of new or repairs	
Bike share	number of bikes and pricing	
Street crossing enhancements	describe improvements	
Shade trees	number and species	
Bus shelter improvements	describe improvements	
Bike racks	number and type	

Thermal - AHSC

Active Transportation Improvements		Project Area Requirements (South Thermal; Project THE-AHSC-3)	
Improvement	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
Context sensitive bikeway	>2 miles = 3 points; 0.5 - 2 miles = 2 points; <0.5 mile = 1 point	**Not clear**, would need to be included in grant application. Improvements between the development and transit stops or key destinations will be an important component of all applications.	
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by bikeway	1 point		
Increase bicycle safety on existing route	1 point		
Safe and accessible walkways	>3,000 feet = 3 points; 3000 < 2000 =2 points; <2000 = 1 point		
Connection between transit or affordable housing and key destination by walkway	1 point		
Increase pedestrian safety on existing route	1 point		

Thermal - AHSC

Green Buildings and Renewable Energy		Project Area Requirements (South Thermal; Project THE-AHSC-3)	
Improvement	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
Green Building Standards[3]	3 points	N/A, should strive for net zero	
CalGreen - Tier 2			
LEED – Gold			
Energy Star – Certified			
Green Point Rated - New construction gold, rehabilitation whole building			
Energy producer	33% of building energy is produced on site through renewable sources = 2 points		
Zero net energy	The project produces as much energy as it consumes over the course of a year = 3 points	3	Should strive for net-zero

Thermal - AHSC

Housing and Transportation Collaboration		Project Area Requirements (South Thermal; Project THE-AHSC-3)	
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
Percentage of Sustainable Transportation Infrastructure finance request[4]	10% = 2 points; 15% = 4 points; 25% = 6 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
Transportation Related Amenities and Transit Station or Stop	5% of funds spent on Transportation Related Amenities at a transit station or stop = 2 points; 5% of funds on transportation related amenities apart from a transit station or stop		
Other Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund programs	1 point		

Thermal - AHSC

Housing and Transportation Collaboration		Project Area Requirements (South Thermal; Project THE-AHSC-3)	
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
EPA Walkability Score	Most Walkable = 3 points; Above Average Walkable = 2 points; Below Average Walkable =1 point	**1**	Below average walkable
Map of key destinations within Project Area[5]	Grocery Store = 0.5 point	**Can provide map**	
	Medical clinic that accepts Medi-Cal payments = 0.5 point		
	Public elementary, middle or high school = 0.5 point		
	Licensed child care facility = 0.5 point		
	Pharmacy = 0.5 point		
	Park accessible to general public = 0.5 point		
	Public library = 0.5 point		

Housing Affordability		Project Area Requirements (South Thermal; Project THE-AHSC-3)	
Funding	**Scoring Criteria**	**Project Points**	**Description of Improvement**
Percentage of total units restricted to extremely low income households	>20% = 5 points	**Not Clear**, would need to outline in an application.	
	16% - 20% = 4 points		
	11% to 15% = 3 points		
	5% to 10% = 2 points		

Thermal - TCC

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Energy Collective (Project THE-TCC-1)</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="5">Project Area Requirements</th></tr>
<tr><td>Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score</td><td colspan="4">80-85%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Project Description</td><td colspan="4">Refer to Chapter 7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Potential Regional Partner Agencies</td><td colspan="4">TBD</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consistency with Local Plans</td><td colspan="4">Solar energy systems should be designed with residential allowances, may need a conditional use permit for larger applications</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="5">Transformative Requirements</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Greenhouse Gas Reduction</td><td>Policy</td><td>Performance Indicator</td><td>GHG Reduction</td><td>Climate Adaptation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Community solar</td><td>kW generated</td><td rowspan="2">This would need to be calculated at the project design stage</td><td rowspan="2">Urban greening connecting to active transportation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Energy Efficiency</td><td>kW savings</td></tr>
<tr><td>Displacement Avoidance Opportunities</td><td colspan="4">Deed restricted units at least the rate of residential units replaced by the project</td></tr>
<tr><td>Community Support</td><td colspan="4">The community indicated community solar projects as their highest priority for community based projects in TCC outreach</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Funding Opportunities</td><td colspan="4">TBD</td></tr>
</table>

Thermal - TCC

Community Park and Ammenties (Project THE-TCC-2)				
Project Area Requirements				
Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score	**80-85%**			
Project Description	Refer to Chapter 7			
Potential Regional Partner Agencies	**TBD**			
Consistency with Local Plans	Not consistent. Designated for agriculture use.			
Transformative Requirements				
Greenhouse Gas Reduction	**Policy**	**Performance Indicator**	**GHG Reduction**	**Climate Adaptation**
	Community solar	kW generated	**TBD**	N/A
	Urban Greening	CO_2 sequester	**TBD**	Natural reduction of ambient air temperature and development of cool zone
Displacement Avoidance Opportunities	Would not displace residents			
Community Support	This project was developed by the community durring outreach events.			
Other Funding Opportunities	**TBD**			

Thermal - TCC

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Sunbird Mobile Home Park (Project THE-TCC-3)</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="5">Project Area Requirements</th></tr>
<tr><td>Census Tract CalEnviroScreen Score</td><td colspan="4">80-85%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Project Description</td><td colspan="4">Refer to Chapter 7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Potential Regional Partner Agencies</td><td colspan="4">TBD</td></tr>
<tr><td>Consistency with Local Plans</td><td colspan="4">Solar energy systems should be designed with residential allowances, may need a conditional use permit for larger applications</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="5">Transformative Requirements</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Greenhouse Gas Reduction</td><td>Policy</td><td>Performance Indicator</td><td>GHG Reduction</td><td>Climate Adaptation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Community solar</td><td>kW generated</td><td rowspan="2">TBD</td><td rowspan="2">Urban greening connecting to active</td></tr>
<tr><td>Urban Greening</td><td>CO2 sequester</td></tr>
<tr><td>Displacement Avoidance Opportunities</td><td colspan="4">N/A no residential residents woiuld be replaced</td></tr>
<tr><td>Community Support</td><td colspan="4">This project was developed by the community durring outreach events.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Funding Opportunities</td><td colspan="4">TBD</td></tr>
</table>

Thermal - SALC

Selection Criteria (Project THE-SALC-1)	Points
Threat of Conversion/Greenhouse Gases Avoided	
The project avoids a greater number of GHG emissions per acre relative to projects that propose to conserve comparable land uses within the pool of applicants evaluated this round.	Cannot be determined
The property is located within 2 miles of a city sphere of influence for a city with a population greater than 5,000, or within 2 miles of a census designated place (CDP) with a population greater than 5,000.	**Yes**
The conserved property would act as or add to a community separator between two communities or a green-belt along the edge of a single community.	**No**
The property is identified for conservation in an adopted conservation plan, regional conservation program, mitigation plan, or sustainable communities strategy.	**TBD**
The property is subject to conversion risks in addition to the identified Risk Options.	**Yes**, not zoned for agriculture
Agricultural Use	
The property is in active agricultural production, including cultivated and non-cultivated agriculture (e.g., rangeland and pasture).	**TBD**
The property is surrounded by other parcels with sizes and land uses likely to support long-term commercial agricultural production.	
The property has no known agricultural constraints due to soil or water contamination.	
The property has adequate water availability and water quality for agricultural purposes.	
The property incorporates or is in the process of incorporating on-farm conservation management practices that build soil health for soil carbon sequestration or decreases GHG emissions.	
The property incorporates or is in the process of incorporating on-farm land management practices that improve water use efficiency, conservation, and reduction, increase use of recycled water, support groundwater recharge, or reduce reliance on groundwater.	

Thermal - SALC

Environmental Co-Benefits	
The property provides environmental conservation values or co-benefits in addition to those specified below (e.g., protection of open space, viewshed, wildlife habitat, biodiversity, riparian corridor, habitat along an elevational gradient).	The project should be designed in coordination with the river
The property is in strategic proximity to other permanently protected lands (e.g., other agricultural conservation easements, habitat conservation easements, or other fee-title protection).	**No**
Economic Co-Benefits	
The property provides economic co-benefits (e.g., retention of local jobs and agricultural revenue; food production for local, national, and/or international markets; retention of entrepreneurial opportunities).	**Yes**
Public Health Co-Benefits	
The property provides public health co-benefits (e.g., reduction or elimination of pesticide use; access to affordable, nutritious foods; reductions in food waste).	**Yes**
Priority Populations[1]	
The property is located within a priority population area as identified using CalEnviroscreen 3.0.	**Yes**
The property provides documented benefits to a priority population and qualifies for priority population status.	**Yes**
Applicant Support	
The applicant has the technical and fiscal capacity to secure and steward the easement, as evidenced by accreditation by the Land Trust Alliance.	**TBD**
The project is related to a SALC Planning Grant (this round) or Strategies and Outcome Grant (prior rounds).	**No**

Thermal - Urban Greening

Criteria	Community Park (North) (Project THE-UG-1)	Community Park (South) (Project THE-UG-2)	Complete Street Improvements (Project THE-UG-3)
Does the project meet at least one of the three GHG reduction project activities below?			
Sequester and store carbon by planting trees	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Reduce building energy use by strategically planting trees to shade buildings	**Potentially**	**Potentially**	**Potentially**
Reduce commute vehicle miles traveled by constructing bicycle paths, bicycle lanes or pedestrian facilities that provide safe routes for travel between residences, workplaces, commercial centers, and schools.	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Does the project meet at least one of the statutory requirements listed below?			
Acquire, create, enhance or expand community parks and green spaces	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Use natural systems or systems that mimic natural systems to achieve multiple benefits	Projects should provide bioswales in areas prone to flooding		
Is 50% or more of the project located within a publicly accessible area in a disadvantaged or low-income community? (Select all that apply)			
a. Disadvantaged Community (CalEnviroScreen 3.0 score above 75%)	**No**, 70-75%		
b. Low-Income Community (at or below 80% of statewide median income)	**Yes**, $26,941		
c. Low-Income Community within a Half Mile of a Disadvantaged Community			

Thermal - Urban Greening

Does the project meet at least one of the following criteria? Mark all that apply.			
Will a majority of the trees planted be accessible by walking within ½ mile of the disadvantaged or low-income community?	Yes		
Does the project reduce the flood risk to one or more adjacent disadvantaged or low-income communities?			
Does the project expand or improve the usability of existing active transportation routes?			
Does the project improve open spaces, parks, greenbelts, and passive recreational areas publicly accessible by walking within ½ mile of a disadvantaged or low-income community?			
Does the project reduce energy demand for households?	No	No	Potentially

Thermal - ATP

Selection Criteria (Project THE-ATP)	Possible Points (Project THE-ATP-1)	Possible Points (Project THE ATP-2)
QUESTION 1: Disadvantaged Communities	**10 points**	
Does the project provide reasonable improvements to close missing gaps; increase needed routes or connections (such as access to and/or community safety for disadvantaged community residents to parks, greenways, open space, health care centers, transit stops, and other community assets) or address the poor conditions of an existing route?	**Yes**, the infastructure improvements would connect two sides of the community on a transit corridor with a history of accidents. The improvements along Airport Boulevard and Polk were identified in multiple planning efforts	**Yes**, the infastructure improvements would connect two sides of the community along 66th Avenue with a transit corridor.
If developing a new route/connection, will the project result in a convenient and logical route that residents will want to use because it offers improved access to destinations the community commonly utilizes.		
Will the project address the lack of or need for active transportation planning? And/or does the project address the community concerns about the lack of pedestrian or bicycle safety education in their community?		**Yes**, the project addresses a lack of active transportation infrastructure in the area and outreach identified this site for infrastructure and safety improvements.
Will the project address an identified "need" that was identified by the local community and is it supported by backup documentation/attachments?		

Thermal - ATP

Is your project located within a disadvantaged community (DAC)?	2 points	2 points
Medium Household Income	$26,941	$26,941
CalEnviroScreen Criteria	70-75%	70-75%
Free or Reduced Lunches	Would need to be determined during the application period. See project example in Attachment A	Would need to be determined during the application period. See project example in Attachment A
Other DAC criterion		

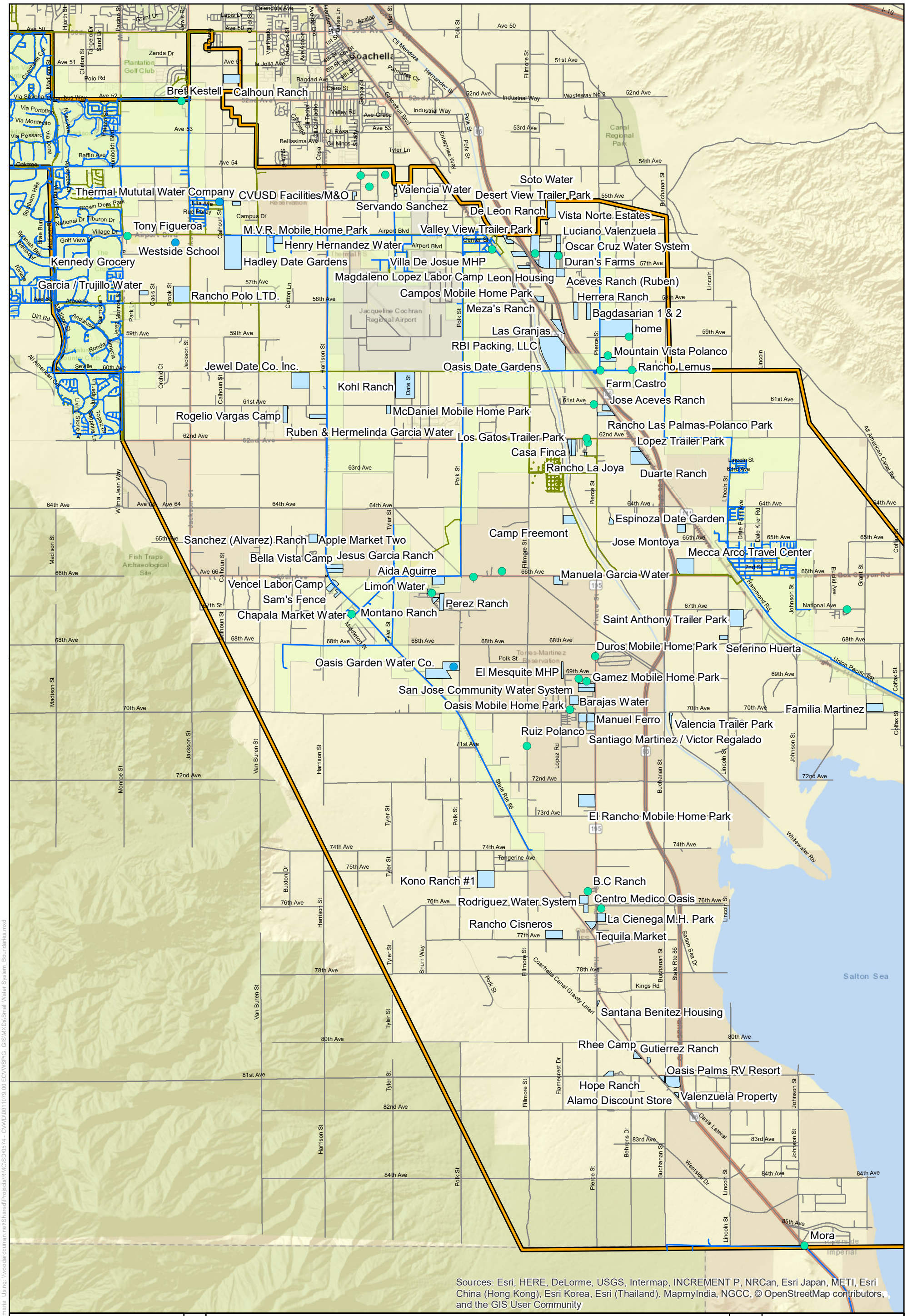
QUESTION 2: Potential for increased walking and bicycling, especially among students, including the identification of walking and bicycling routes to and from schools, transit facilities, community centers, employment centers, and other destinations; and including increasing and improving connectivity and mobility of nonmotorized users.	53 points	
Describe how the proposed project will address the active transportation need:	This project would connect both sides of the community and provide pedestrian and bike connectivity to transit stops, employment, and community services.	This project would connect both sides of the community and provide pedestrian and bike connectivity to transit stops, housing, employment, and community services.
Creation of new routes?		
Removal of barrier to mobility?		
Other improvements to existing routes?		
2. Must provide a map of each gap closure identifying the gap and connections, and/or of the new route location, and/or the barrier location and improvement.		
3. Referencing this map, describe the existing route(s) that currently connect the affected transportation related and community identified destinations and why the route(s) are not adequate.		
4. Referencing this map, describe how the project links or connects, or encourages use of existing routes to transportation-related and community identified destinations where an increase in active transportation modes can be realized.		
For combined I/NI projects: discuss how the encouragement, education, and/or enforcement program will help address the needs.		

QUESTION 3: Potential for reducing the number and/or rate or the risk of pedestrian and bicyclist fatalities and injuries, including the identification of safety hazards for pedestrians and bicyclists.	20 points	
Describe the project location's history of pedestrian and bicycle collisions resulting in fatalities and injuries to non-motorized users, which this project will mitigate	Airport Boulevard has been a hot spot for past collisions, however, Thermal has a small proportion of collisions including pedestrians and bicycles	TBD
Safety Countermeasures: describe how the project improvements will remedy (one or more) potential safety hazards that contribute to pedestrian and/or bicyclist injuries or fatalities. Referencing the information you provided above, demonstrate how the proposed countermeasures directly address the underlying factors that are contributing to the occurrence of pedestrian and/or bicyclist collisions.	Projects will include urban greening to slow traffic and seperated facilities to minimize interactions between bicycles and cars	Projects will include urban greening to slow traffic and seperated facilities to minimize interactions between bicycles and cars

QUESTION 4: Public Participation and Planning	10 points	
Describe the community based public participation process that has and will continue to define the proposed project. Include discussion of: What was the process to prepare for existing and future needs of users of this project? Who was engaged in the public participation and planning process? How will stakeholders continue to be engaged in the implementation of the project?	These improvements along Airport Boulevard and Polk were identifed in public outreach events for the Neighborhood Mobility Plan and TCC outreach	The improvements along 66th Avenue were identifed in public outreach events for the Neighborhood Mobility Plan and TCC outreach
QUESTION 5: Scope and Plan Consistency	**2 points**	
The application, scope and plans are consistent with one another including improvement location(s) and improvement element(s).	**TBD**	**TBD**

APPENDIX C

Small Water System Boundaries



East Coachella Valley Water Supply Project

Legend

- Small Water Systems
- Additional Systems
- Active CVWD Consolidation
- Existing Water Mains
- Existing Sewer Lines
- Study Area
- Cove Community Boundary

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

N

WOODARD &CURRAN

Project #: 0011079.00
Map Created: March 2018

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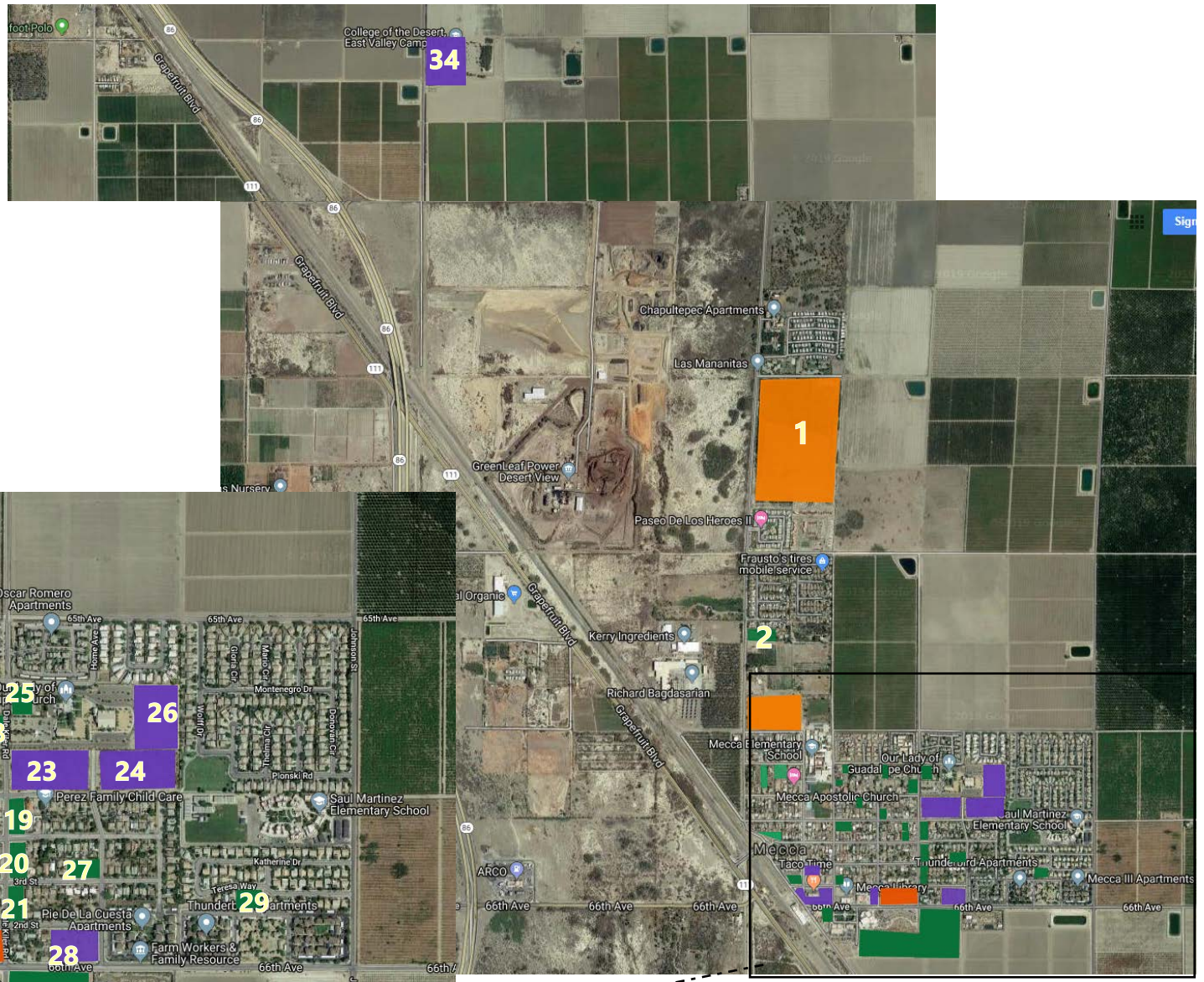
APPENDIX D

Final Site Recommendations

Mecca Site Reccomendations

Legend

- ***Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program (AHSC)***
- ***Transformative Climate Communities (TCC)***
- ***Urban Greening (UG)***



Mecca Site Recommendations		
Site Number	**Classification** Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program: **AHSC** Transformative Climate Communities: **TCC** Sustainable Agriculture Land Conservation: **SALC** Urban Greening: **UG** Active Transportation Program: **ATP**	**Description**
1	AHSC	AHSC Site for affordable housing. Near transit and would add to any complete street improvements to Lincoln St. Other amenities could also include green space, community garden, and community solar. The feel for this housing should reflect more townhomes to give off the single-family vibe and keep the rural characteristic.
2	UG	Urban greening space, plaza, garden etc.
3	AHSC	Urban greening space, or possible community center, garden, workforce training, solar, or AHSC mixed-use housing development.
4	UG	Pocket park
5	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate the nearby community with a community garden. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.
6	UG	Pocket Park. Near existing bike lanes, there is a community mural on it, and can serve as a buffer for the neighborhood since it's behind a roundabout and the main entrance to Mecca.
7	UG	Potential mixed-use public space with greening and a solar shade structure for car parking and bike racks and to assist with dust mitigation. Cool pavement and tree shading. Will also serve as an important connector for main corridors.
8	TCC	Creation of a plaza with some greening as a public space but also allow street-vending to add to the entrepreneurial and local-business character of the town
9	TCC	Workforce center and training program on solar, arborist, and community garden jobs as caretakers to ensure the sustainability of the garden.
10	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate the community. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.
11	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate the community. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.
12	UG	Greening site, public space near transit and adding to the network of pocket parks. Some of these parks can serve as creative art space with solar panels.
13	AHSC	Potential mixed-use housing site that could activate the downtown area and potentially bring more commercial or be a hub for a workforce center, cooling space, or non-profit center, and small business center.
14	UG	Sports Park---Prop 68 funds. EDA applying for funds in august

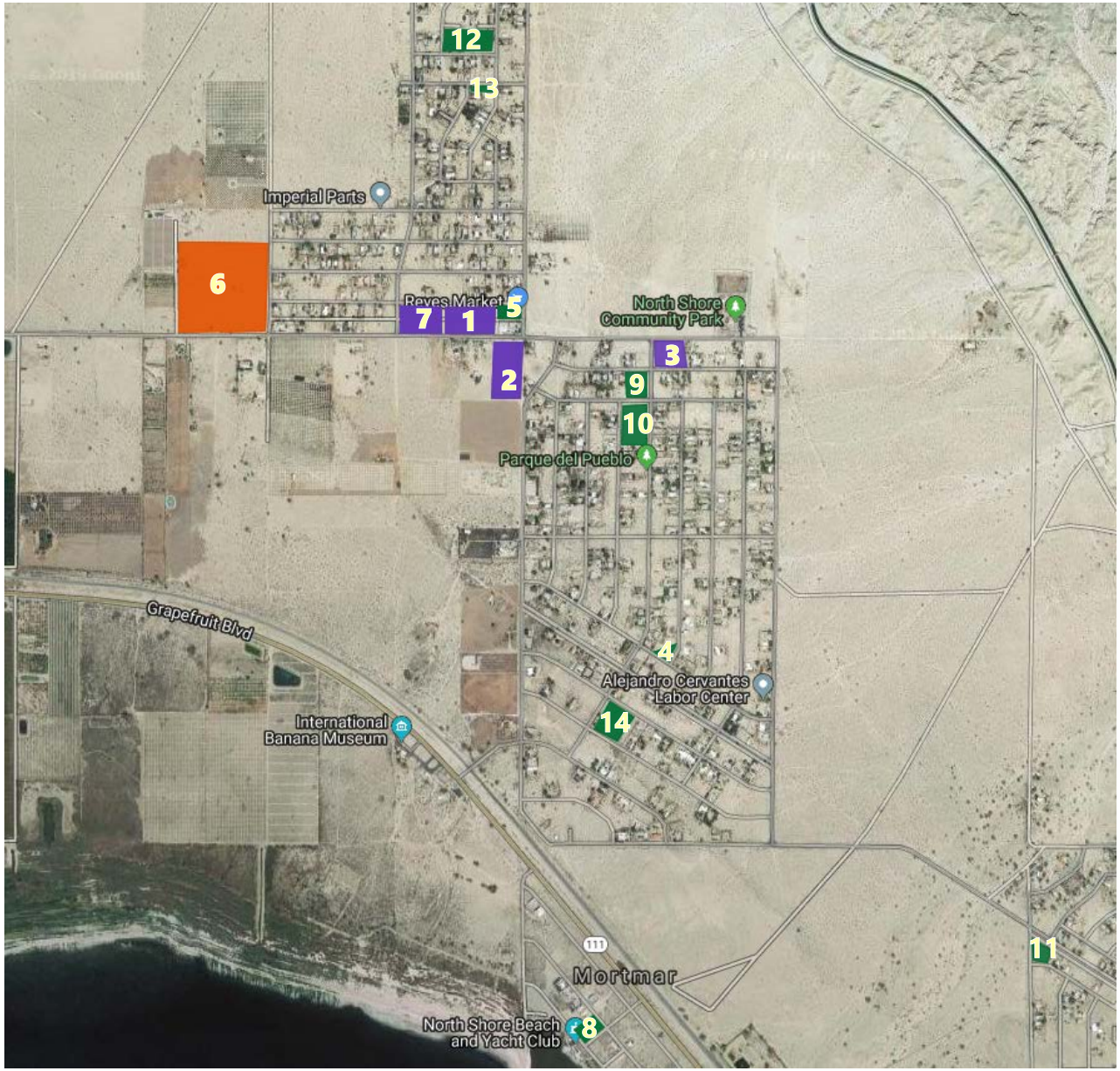
15	TCC	Creation of a plaza with some greening as a public space but also allow street-vending to add to the entrepreneurial and local-business character of the town.
16	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate Dale Kiler & 5th St. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.
17	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate the community. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.
18	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate Dale Kiler & 6th st . Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space
19	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate Dale Kiler identified as a main corridor. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.
20	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate Dale Kiler identified as a main corridor. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.
21	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate the community. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.
22	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate the community. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.
23	TCC	Creation of a plaza, urban forest, public space, and allows to be activated with street vending, a community garden and more.
24	TCC	Creation of a plaza, urban forest, public space, and allows to be activated with street-vending, a community garden and more.
25	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate Dale Kiler near the church where many people congregate. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space etc.
26	TCC	Workforce center and training program on solar, arborist, and community garden jobs as caretakers to ensure the sustainability of the garden.
27	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate the neighborhood. Potential projects could include a community garden/ community kitchen. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.
27	TCC	Workforce center and training program on solar, arborist, and community garden jobs as caretakers to ensure the sustainability of the garden.
29	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate the neighborhood. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.
30	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate the community. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.
31	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate the community. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.

32	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate the community. Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.
33	UG	Urban greening site pocket park, public space to activate Dale Kiler & 7th st . Could provide opportunities for small solar shade structures and creative art space.
34	TCC	Opportunity site to renovate the Mecca College of the Desert Campus to create an urban greening space for the students and can serve as a center for workforce programs, adult school training, and agricultural training.

North Shore Site Reccomendations

Legend

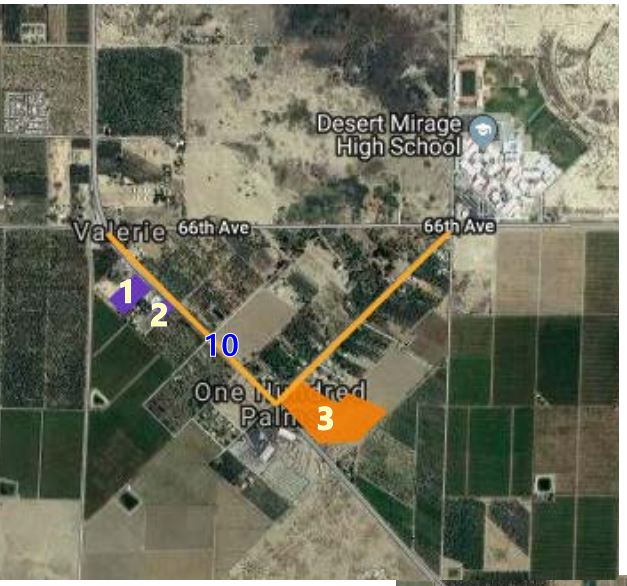
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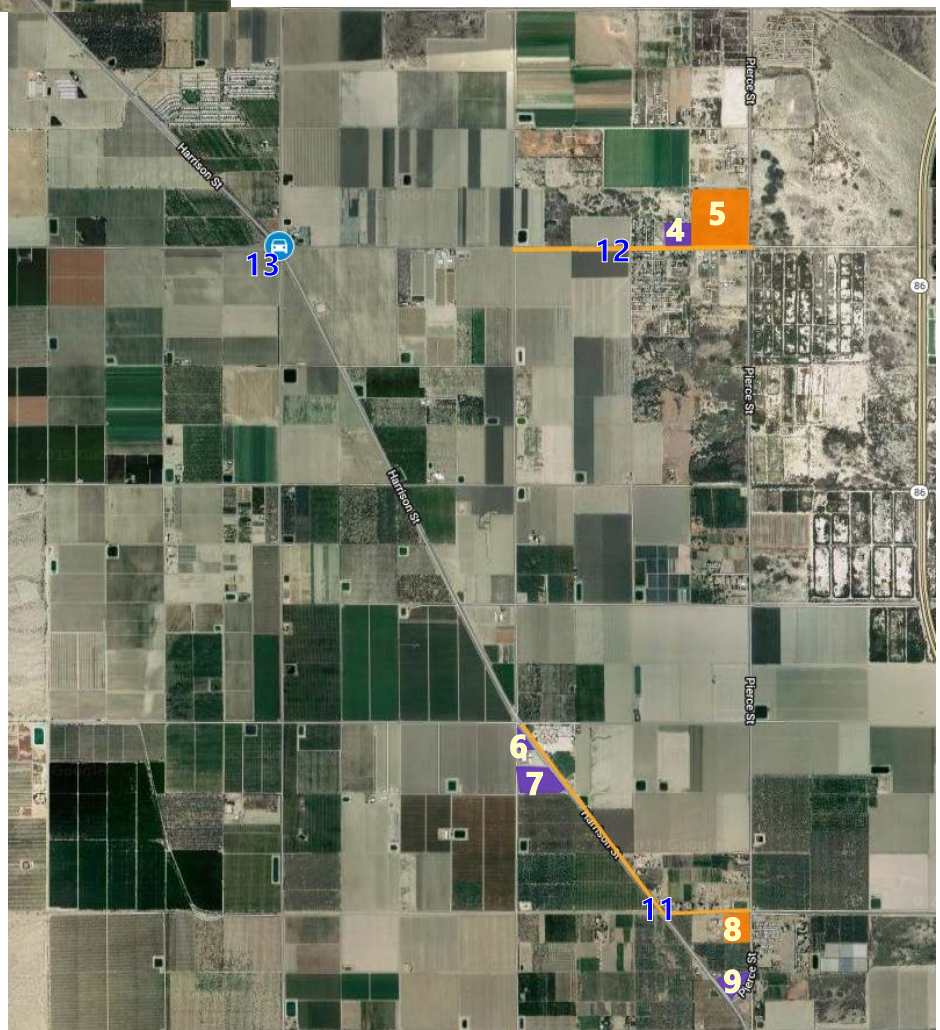


North Shore Site Recommendations

Site Number	Classification Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program: **AHSC** Transformative Climate Communities: **TCC** Sustainable Agriculture Land Conservation: **SALC** Urban Greening: **UG** Active Transportation Program: **ATP**	Description
2	TCC	Medium-sized park to serve as a center of connectivity space for gatherings and nearby use to future community project and housing. Accessible by transit and by potential complete street projects
3	TCC	Potential community center, cultural museum, and community garden and kitchen.
4	UG	Pocket park for the community to use near the transit stop.
5	UG	Urban greening space as a small to medium sized pocket park to increase access to green space to the community and act as buffers to reduce dust and contamination
6	AHSC	Potential housing location
7	TCC	Public greening space for leisure and a plaza-like space that allows street vending for the community.
8	UG	Small community public space with community garden, urban greening for the outside use of the community and available for those who frequent the Yacht Club
9	UG	Urban Greening space as a small to medium sized pocket park to increase access to green space to the community and act as buffers to reduce dust and contamination
10	UG	Urban Greening space as a small to medium sized pocket park to increase access to green space to the community and act as buffers to reduce dust and contamination
11	UG	Pocket park for the community to use near transit stop.
12	UG	Urban Greening space as a small to medium sized pocket park to increase access to green space to the community and act as buffers to reduce dust and contamination
13	UG	Urban Greening space as a small to medium sized pocket park to increase access to green space to the community and act as buffers to reduce dust and contamination
14	UG	Urban Greening space as a small to medium sized pocket park to increase access to green space to the community and act as buffers to reduce dust and contamination

Oasis Site Reccomendations





Legend

- ***Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program (AHSC)***
- ***Transformative Climate Communities (TCC)***
- ***Urban Greening (UG)***
- ***Active Transportation Program (ATP)***

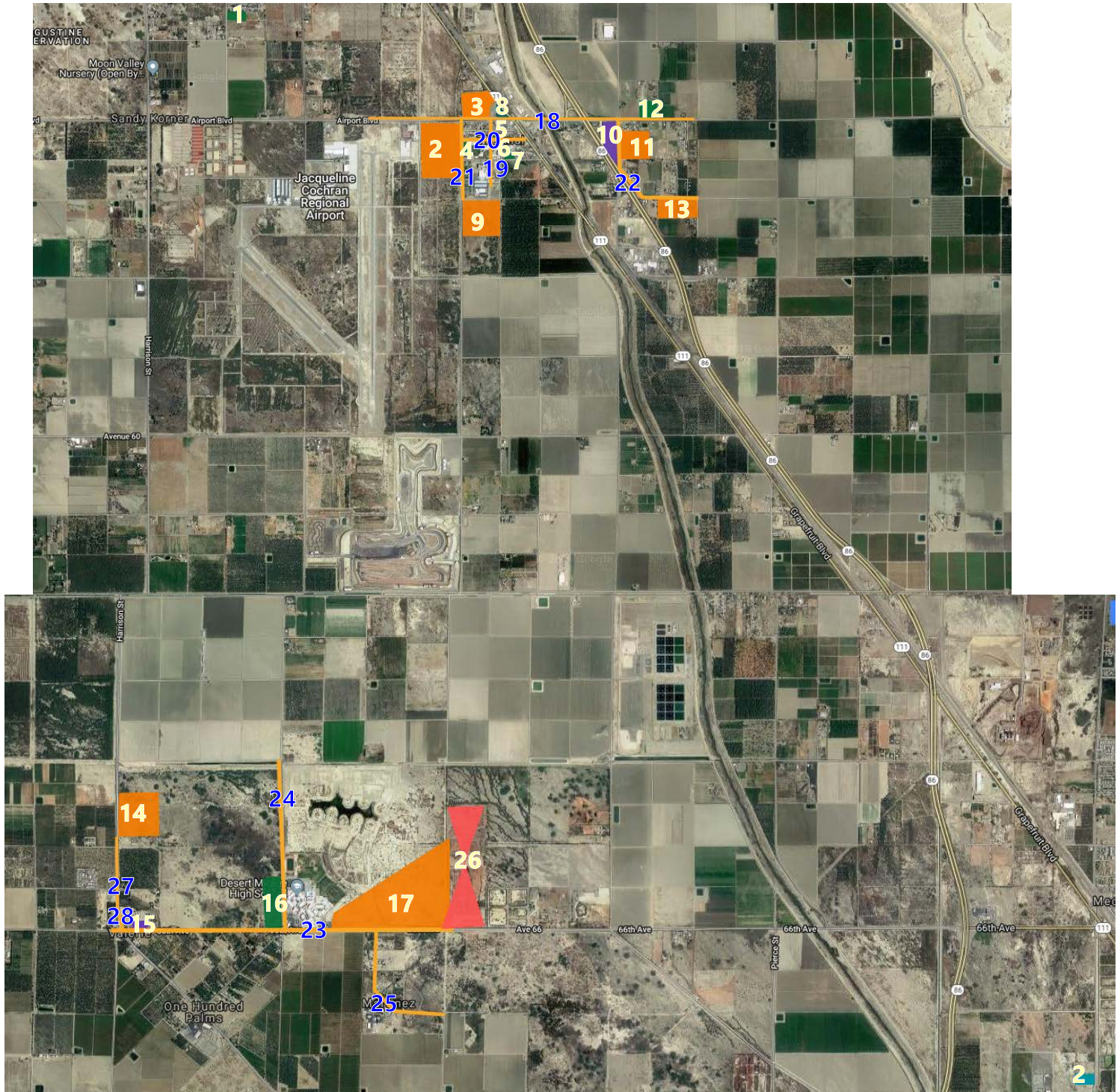
Oasis Site Recommendations

Site Number	Classification Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program: **AHSC** Transformative Climate Communities: **TCC** Sustainable Agriculture Land Conservation: **SALC** Urban Greening: **UG** Active Transportation Program: **ATP**	Description
2	TCC	Urban Greening, plaza type site
3	AHSC	AHSC included for housing
4	TCC	This would be an ideal place for a community center, there are a lot of homes
5	AHSC	AHSC included for housing
6	TCC	Identified solar farm project with community garden etc. Potential Site.
7	TCC	Potential site #2 for the solar farm, community center, garden, etc.
8	AHSC	AHSC included for housing
9	TCC	Potential ideas include a community center w/ greening and new transit stops or a public green space for the community.
10	ATP	Sidewalks, bike lanes, urban greening, curb and gutter, lighting, and road improvements would benefit this site of Oasis for its proximity to mobile homes, the schools, markets/ gas stations, and transit. (Harrison St and Middleton)
11	ATP	Sidewalks, bike lanes, urban greening, curb and gutter, lighting, and road improvements would benefit this site of Oasis for its proximity to mobile homes, the schools, the Oasis Community Park, Centro Medico Oasis, and could be improved by enhancing new transit in the area .
12	ATP	Sidewalks, bike lanes, urban greening, curb and gutter, lighting, and road improvements would benefit this site of Oasis for its proximity to mobile homes, markets/ gas stations, and transit. 70th Ave has a high volume of pedestrians and a large population here. Improvements would be ideal for the community and potential new community assets would serve it well.
13	ATP	Roundabout to better control traffic on Ave 70, Harrison St. and Polk St.

Thermal Site Reccomendations

Legend

- Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program (AHSC)
- Transformative Climate Communities (TCC)
- Urban Greening (UG)
- Active Transportation Program (ATP)
- MHP
- Illegal Dumping Site



Thermal Site Recommendations

Site Number	Classification Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities Program: **AHSC** Transformative Climate Communities: **TCC** Sustainable Agriculture Land Conservation: **SALC** Urban Greening: **UG** Active Transportation Program: **ATP**	Description
2	AHSC	Housing site
3	AHSC	Housing site
4	UG	Public green space, plaza, to promote a more lively neighborhood
5	UG	Pocket Park
6	UG	Public green space, pocket park or Skate Park. Highlighted as a need in the community to get kids off the street and into public spaces
7	UG	Public Green Space, Plaza Park
8	UG	Urban greening space,
9	AHSC	Housing Site
10	TCC	Community center with various amenities on workforce program, community kitchen, and public space greening around the center.
11	AGSC	AHSC Site
12	UG	Public green space, Potential Park, and community garden and solar farm
13	AHSC	AHSC site, potential mixed-use development
14	AHSC	Potential housing site
15	TCC	Potential community center for workforce training and solar farm with onsite community garden. The solar could support the local community.
16	UG	Plaza and public greening and park as a space to allow for street-vending and a place for the youth to congregate after school. Would boost the local economy by providing the adequate space and accessibility. Park would be more accessible to the community on 66th Ave.

17	AHSC	Affordable housing project near the school and transit.
18	ATP	Complete Streets Project
19	ATP	Complete Streets Project
20	ATP	Complete Streets Project
21	ATP	Complete Streets Project
22	ATP	Complete Streets Project
23	ATP	Complete Streets Project
24	ATP	Complete Streets Project
25	ATP	Complete Streets Project
26	Illegal Dumping Site	This site for years has acted as an illegal dumping site cause a lot of air pollution and frequent fires that puts mobile home parks in jeopardy and frequent evacuation. This is located near 3 schools on 66th Ave. This should be shut down immediately.
27	ATP	Complete Streets Project
28	ATP	Bike Path and Sidewalks

APPENDIX E

Additional Considerations

This appendix outlines additional policy goals of the region that should be considered when developing local plans and projects. Implementation of these policies will support the overall goals of the community as outlined and mission of the Cap and Trade Projects recommended in the Action Plan

Regional Investment

The Eastern Coachella Valley requires a sustainable rural development strategy that will truly guide the infrastructure needs of rural communities mentioned in this Action Plan. The priorities community express in affordable housing, urban greening, active transportation, water and wastewater infrastructure, and other community amenities rely on the fact that the historical disinvestment of rural communities have contributed to the lack of infrastructure in the community and policies that do not support or advance investment in the region. Therefore, a comprehensive rural development strategy is critical to ensuring programs and policies in regional planning are inclusive of rural communities and will advance community priorities of historically disadvantaged communities. Many programs and policies as they stand further disadvantage rural Environmental Justice communities such as the ECV.

Drinking and Wastewater Infrastructure

A changing climate will continue to impact water supplies for both environmental and human needs. Some impacts may include reduced availability and reliability of groundwater existing communities, especially those reliant on domestic wells and shallow wells: reduced availability of groundwater for industrial and residential development; decreased water availability for agricultural uses; and exacerbated reduction in Salton Sea levels.

Changing precipitation patterns has impacts to water both in terms of scarcity and overabundance. Some of the most salient issues include a receding Salton Sea, increased flooding, and threatened small drinking water and onsite wastewater systems. Increased investments in climate resilience and adaptation can address these vulnerabilities through mitigation and restoration efforts, increased flood and stormwater protection which may also provide green infrastructure assets, and sustainable drinking water and wastewater infrastructure.

Septic systems in the region also threaten local water quality. The CVRWMG is committed to implementing septic-to-sewer conversion projects through the IRWM program. Various conversion projects throughout the Valley may be coordinated under a larger, more efficient program to address DWR's Statewide Priority "Protect Surface and Groundwater Quality". The Region's Proposition 84- Round 1 Implementation Grant Proposal includes several septic-to-sewer projects that address critical groundwater quality issues related to nitrate contamination.

Infrastructure investment the region in conjunction with projects identified in the Action Plan or as a standalone project will support the Eastern Coachella Valley adapt to climate change and support the communities holistically to thrive in the future.

Mobile Home Paving

A majority of the mobile homes and Polanco parks in the eastern Coachella Valley are located relatively far from dense urban areas, and as such are only accessible from dirt roads. Paving these roads to connect these Polanco parks and other mobile homes to major roadways would improve and extend the region's transportation infrastructure, allow for easier commuting, and eventually increase the connectivity of the entire eastern Coachella Valley.

Access to Housing

An important source of affordable housing the Easter Coachella Valley are manufactured or mobile homes in Polanco parks. Manufactured homes and Polanco parks in the eastern Coachella Valley are not subject to local building codes in compliance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards. This allows for the provision of such affordable housing in the Eastern Coachella Valley, but can leave these communities out of programs to increase the climate resiliency of their homes.

Retrofitting Manufactured Homes

The State, County, and community task force have been working since 1999 towards receiving an infusion of funds for the substandard mobile home parks to improve conditions and retrofit these buildings to be safe and livable in the extreme heat and desert environment. When water, sewer, electrical power, and air quality improvements are not available, mobile home parks cannot be upgraded and licensed, and residents will be subject to harsh and dangerous conditions. The Clearinghouse Community Development (CDFI) is making loans to owners of Polanco parks to make improvements, and bring their parks into code compliance and obtain permits. Private financing has been nearly impossible to obtain because of the lending guidelines in the conventional market.

Farm Worker Housing

Due to the lack of affordable housing in the region, farm workers have been forced to resort to living out of cars near their work, sleeping in onion fields, or spending a significant portion of their wages on substandard housing units or renting motel rooms. Targeted farm worker housing can be difficult to fund with traditional mechanisms due to the rural nature of the environments farmers live and work in. New affordable housing can be catered to farmworkers by providing shared vanpools to local farms, placing housing in existing communities of farm

workers. Additionally, local governments can improve existing farm working housing and providing improved infrastructure, weatherization, and retrofits.

Localized Air Pollution

The main air contaminants found in the eastern Coachella Valley are particulate matter 10 and 2.5, Hydrogen Sulfide, Ozone, and Selenium. More detail on these contaminants, health impacts, and recommendations for air monitoring and emission reduction can be found in the AB 617 Community Nomination for the Eastern Coachella Valley submitted by Leadership Counsel with support from a number of other community organizations, agencies, and elected officials.

Regional Air Quality Monitoring

Recent years have seen increased understanding of the role of climate change and climate pollutants in air quality degradation and there are efforts underway to address air quality as part of our broader climate and environmental goals and resilience programs. Notably, AB 617 (2017) developed mandates and programs to address air pollution and part of the state's comprehensive air quality, environmental protection, and environmental justice approach. AB 617 includes programs to address air pollutants - often also climate pollutants - locally and funding is available to facilitate air quality improvements.

AB 617 funded projects can both reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions by reducing emission sources such as car trips or local point sources of air pollution. AB 617 can also fund air quality monitoring and filtration improvements. Projects outlined in this action plan can be expanded to include additional air quality benefits, specifically monitoring and filtration, and would be appropriate to pursue in tandem as duel leveraged funding source.

Salton Sea Mitigation

The Salton Sea poses a major air pollution hazard to the eastern Coachella Valley, as its water level is expected to drastically fall in the coming years, exposing thousands of square miles of sediment containing arsenic, selenium, and DDT to the valley's hot, dry winds. Mitigating the harmful effects of the Salton Sea's dust is vital to the health of the residents of the eastern Coachella Valley. The State of California plans to provide both habitat and dust suppression measures and plans to incorporate ongoing maintenance and operations on site until 2028 to minimize the effects of toxic dust and the shrinking lake.

Salton Sea Management Program: The revitalization of the Salton Sea is critical to the sustainability of the eastern Coachella Valley. The SSMP identifies specific mitigation projects that will assist with dust suppression and provide habitat for threatened species and ecosystems. However, the plan is lacking sufficient dust mitigation strategies that focus on preserving and improving air quality and public health.

Electrification of Local Fleets

Localized air quality can be improved with improved by local fleets, such as busses. Sunline has won grant awards funding electric busses, which can be built on regionally. Projects identified in this Action Plan could support electric busses or other vehicles by providing charging on-site or including electric fleets in grant applications