



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

February 16, 2021 5:30 PM	MEETING AGENDA	Conducted by Video Conference
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COMMISSIONERS		
Roy Clark, Chair	Jim Flanagan	Sandra Garratt
Robert McCann, Vice Chair	David Freedman	Greg Gauthier
Carl Baker	Jennifer Futterman	Lani Miller

City of Palm Springs Vision Statement: Palm Springs aspires to be a unique world-class desert community where residents and visitors enjoy our high quality of life and a relaxing experience. We desire to balance our cultural and historical resources with responsible, sustainable economic growth and enhance our natural desert beauty. We are committed to providing responsive, friendly, and efficient customer service in an environment that fosters unity among all our citizens.

Pursuant to Executive Order N-29-20, this meeting will be conducted by teleconference and there will be no in-person public access to the meeting location.

To view/listen/participate in the meeting live, please use the following link:
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87064801181> / call +1 669 900 6833 **Meeting ID 870 6480 1181.**

- **Written public comment may also be submitted to cityclerk@palmspringsca.gov. Transmittal prior to the meeting is required. Any correspondence received during or after the meeting will be distributed to the Board/Commission as soon as practicable and retained for the official record.**
- **The meeting will be recorded and the audio file will be available from the Office of the City Clerk and will be posted on the City’s YouTube channel, as soon as practicable.**

Staff representative: Patrick Tallarico, Manager, Office of Sustainability

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

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS (5 MINUTES)

ACCEPTANCE OF AGENDA (5 MINUTES)

STAFF COMMENTS – Manager Tallarico (10 MINUTES)

1. Introduction of Program Coordinator, Tracy Sheldon
2. Council Meeting Topics
 - a. EV Charger Expansion
 - b. SB1383 Consulting Support
3. Leaf Blower Ordinance Enforcement and Outreach
4. Materials/Fixtures for Outdoor Dining at Restaurants, Information Sheet
5. Climate Reality Project Meeting

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

If participating by video conference to provide comments, please try to minimize background noise at your location to ensure you can be heard. Please mute your microphone when you are not speaking.

- A. PRESENTATIONS (0 MINUTES)**
 - 1. None

- B. MEETING MINUTES – January 19, 2020 Regular Meeting (5 MINUTES)**

- C. OLD BUSINESS (40 MINUTES)**
 - 1. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory
 - 2. Smoking Ordinance and Restrictions for Outdoor Dining – Commissioner Baker
 - 3. Fees at Baristo Parking Structure, Policy Statement – Commissioner Flanagan
 - 4. Sustainability Scholarship and Home Energy Assessment Status and Feedback
 - a. Should businesses that have multiple properties be entitled to multiple scholarships?

- D. NEW BUSINESS (15 MINUTES)**
 - 1. Tree Standards and Arbor Day

- E. SUBCOMMITTEE AND COMMISSIONER REPORTS (45 MINUTES)**
 - 1. Standing Subcommittee on Solar and Green Building - Commissioners Freedman and Flanagan
 - a. California Energy Commission and Public Utilities Commission Proceedings
 - b. AB 1236 Implementation – Streamlined EV Charger Installation
 - c. Wind Energy Success Story
 - 2. Standing Subcommittee on Waste Reduction – Manager Tallarico, Vice Chair McCann, Chair Clark, Commissioner Miller
 - a. WWTP Analytical Roadmap
 - b. Community composting
 - 3. Standing Subcommittee on World Environment Day – Commissioners Futterman, Garratt, Gauthier
 - 4. Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Walkability & Pedestrian Planning - Commissioners Gauthier, Flanagan, Futterman
 - a. Walkability Master Plan and Safe Routes to Schools Master Plan, CAC Meeting
 - 5. Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Bicycle Routes and Cycling – Commissioner Flanagan
 - 6. Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Night Sky – Vice Chair McCann and Commissioner Flanagan
 - 7. Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Strategic Planning and General Plan Update – Manager Tallarico, Chair Clark, Vice Chair McCann, Commissioner Freedman
 - 8. Water Conservation – Commissioner Freedman
 - a. Consumption comparisons on DWA bills
 - 9. Wellness – Commissioner Baker
 - 10. Desert Community Energy, Community Advisory Committee – Commissioners Baker, Freedman, Miller

- F. COMMISSIONER COMMENTS AND UPCOMING AGENDA (10 MINUTES)**
 - 1. Commissioners will be allowed 1 minute to provide thoughts on future agenda items or other Commission-related items of interest

G. ADJOURNMENT - The meeting of the Sustainability Commission will adjourn to the Regular Meeting of the Sustainability Commission to be held at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 16, 2020, via Video Teleconference. The Sustainability Commission’s regular meeting schedule is at 5:30 p.m. the third Tuesday each month except August unless otherwise noted or amended.

It is the intention of the City of Palm Springs to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) in all respects. If, as an attendee or a participant at this meeting, you need special assistance beyond what is normally provided, the City will attempt to accommodate you in every reasonable manner. Please contact the Office of the City Clerk at (760) 323-8204 at least 48 hours prior to the meeting to inform us of your needs and to determine if accommodation is feasible.

Pursuant to G.C. Section 54957.5(b)(2) the designated office for inspection of records in connection with the meeting is the Office of Sustainability, City Hall, 3200 E. Tahquitz Canyon Way, Palm Springs, CA 92262. Agenda and staff reports are available on the City's website www.palmspringsca.gov. If you would like additional information on any item appearing on this agenda, please contact the Office of Sustainability at 760-323-8214.

AFFIDAVIT OF POSTING: I, Patrick Tallarico, Manager of the Office of Sustainability of the City of Palm Springs, California, certify this Agenda was posted at or before 5:30 p.m. on February 13, 2021, as required by established policies and procedures.



Patrick Tallarico, Manager of the Office of Sustainability



City of Palm Springs

Development Services Department Office of Sustainability

TO: Sustainability Commission

FROM: Patrick Tallarico, Manager

SUBJECT: Update Summary – Staff Comments

MEETING DATE: February 16, 2021

The Office of Sustainability would like to provide this update on activities since the last Commission meeting to help speed discussion at the in-person meeting. The following items can be discussed in more depth at the meeting, if desired by the Commission.

- **Past and Upcoming Council Meeting Topics**
 - January 28, 2021 – Approval of contract modification for SB 1383 support
 - February 11, 2021 – EV Charging Expansion Contract
- **New Program Coordinator Position**
 - The New Program Coordinator, Tracy Sheldon, will start February 22nd.
- **Demo Garden and Turf Conversion at the Airport** – City staff is continuing to work with the contractor to finalize design details. He will be acquiring gravel samples, which he will share with the small working group. City Staff will also bring the final design back to the Airport Commission for their review in the February or March time frame. To save money, the City is looking into sources of boulders from other City property to bring to the demo garden site.
- **Leaf Blower Ordinance Enhanced Enforcement** – The City has approved (awarded or reserved) 14 requests for electric lawn equipment – mostly leaf blowers – through the Sustainability Scholarship program. Radio ads to help spread the word about the availability of funds will run on Spanish Radio between February 15th and February 22nd. Results of the visual audit to date indicate that of the 45 observed units, 23 were electric and 22 were gas. This confirms initial estimates of about a 50% compliance rate. The City continues to increase use of electric leaf blowers through the Sustainability Scholarship Program, but many of the violators have blowers already. They just aren't using them or using them consistently.
- **Materials/Fixtures for Outdoor Dining at Restaurants, Information Sheet** – The information has been shared with Planning/Building and will be shared with applicants. It will be added to the City's outdoor dining guidelines.

- **Presentation to Climate Reality Project** – Manager Tallarico and Chair Clark participated in the February meeting of the Climate Reality Project’s local chapter. They were eager to hear about the status of the GHG inventory, the EV charger expansion plans, the food ware ordinance, and Desert Community Energy. They were interested in providing more support for the City’s sustainability efforts. They are holding an Inland Empire Climate Coalition meeting on February 21st for organizations and individuals in the area that are interested in the topic of climate action. More info on the Chapter’s website at <HTTPS://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/GROUPS/CLIMATEREALITYPROJECTRIVERSIDECOUNTYCHAPTER/>



SUSTAINABILITY COMMISSION - REGULAR MEETING MINUTES

Tuesday, January 19, 2021

Pursuant to Executive Order N-29-20, by Governor Newsom, this meeting was conducted by teleconference and there was no in-person public access to the meeting location.

CALL TO ORDER: Chair Clark called the meeting to order at **5:34** p.m.

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

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS

AGENDA APPROVAL: The agenda was presented by Chair Clark. A motion to approve as posted was made by Commissioner McCann and seconded by Commissioner Miller and carried unanimously on an open vote.

	<u>This Meeting</u>	<u>Present to Date</u>	<u>FY 2020/2021 Excused Absences</u>	<u>FY 2020/2021 Unexcused Absences</u>
Roy Clark, Chair	X	48		
Robert McCann, Vice Chair	X	46		
David Freedman	X	58		
Jennifer Futterman	X	41	1	
Greg Gauthier	X	37	1	
Carl Baker	X	24		
Jim Flanagan	X	17		
Lani Miller	X	16		
Sandra Garratt	E	12	1	

X = Present

E = Excused (notified Chair and Staff of absence)

L = Late

U = did not notify of absence

CITY STAFF PRESENT: Patrick Tallarico, Manager, Office of Sustainability

STAFF COMMENTS – Manager Tallarico submitted a written report (which was included in the meeting materials) on the following:

- In addition to the items included in the update memo, City Council discussed the downtown residential project that will replace the Virgin hotel. That project has a requirement to exceed state-mandated energy code requirements and meet other sustainability measures. Manager Tallarico will follow up with the Planning Department to ensure that the developer understands the requirements.
- Mr. Tallarico also announced that there was another person yet to interview for the Program Coordinator position and that the hiring process should be complete by the next Commission meeting.
- The group agreed to defer discussion of the Tree City USA standard until the next meeting because Commissioner Garratt was absent.

PUBLIC COMMENTS – None.

A. PRESENTATIONS – None

B. MEETING MINUTES

December 15, 2020, Regular Meeting minutes approval: Motion by Commissioner Flanagan to accept as modified, second by Commissioner Baker. Motion passed unanimously on an open vote. Commissioner Gauthier abstained because he was absent from the meeting.

C. OLD BUSINESS

1. Parking Fees at Downtown Garages – Commissioner Flanagan reviewed current General Plan language about exploration of paid parking. He developed a more active statement to include in

a future iteration of the General Plan. Mr. Flanagan read the draft language. Manager Tallarico will send around the draft language to the Commission after the meeting for further consideration. It will be added to the agenda for the next Commission meeting.

2. Sustainability Scholarship Program – Manager Tallarico reviewed the requests made to date under the program and discussed the following items with the Commission:
 - The Commission approved all requests for electric leaf blowers.
 - The Commission requested more information on the biodegradable gloves and the UV disinfecting equipment. Manager Tallarico asked that Commissioners provide feedback by Tuesday January 26th.
 - The Commission also supported the purchase of the split AC system for Cathedral City Upholstery (which is located in Palm Springs).
 - The Commission rejected the request for medical waste, sharps containers, and red bags because it did not reflect anything beyond standard waste management practices.
 - Commissioner Freedman suggested focusing funding on processes that use less resources or generate less waste than a traditional practice.
 - There have been no requests for the Home Energy Assessment rebate.
 - Commissioner Miller requested that Commissioner Freedman share any information he may gather about electric vehicle rebates with the Commission.

D. NEW BUSINESS - NONE.

E. SUBCOMMITTEE AND COMMISSIONER REPORTS

1. Standing Subcommittee on Solar and Green Building - Commissioners Freedman and Flanagan
 - AB 1236 implementing ordinance passed City Council, and Commissioner Freedman has provided input on updates needed to the City website in response.
 - Mr. Freedman summarized recent conversations that the Energy Commission is having in anticipation of the 2022 Energy Code.
 - He noted that Chula Vista's Reach Codes are particularly applicable to the City of Palm Springs and can be shared with Council when that topic is presented to them.
 - There is cap and trade money available for affordable housing projects. The DAP project and the Agave Affordable Housing project may be eligible if they go all electric. Commissioner Freedman will share more details when available.
2. Standing Subcommittee on Waste Reduction – Manager Tallarico, Vice Chair McCann, Chair Clark, Commissioner Miller
 - Manager Tallarico referred participants to the report information. He announced he is kicking off the discussion with PSDS on SB 1383 compliance. He also shared the latest product from the Subcommittee related to signage on recycling containers in the downtown area to help people understand what not to put in the recycling containers.
3. Standing Subcommittee on World Environment Day – Commissioners Futterman, Garratt, Gauthier
 - Commissioner Futterman shared the draft flyer for the art/essay/video contest. It will be in English and Spanish.
 - She requested that the Commission, as a sponsor, serve as a sponsor for all three of the categories and increase the financial commitment to \$1000.
 - Commissioner Miller made a motion that the Commission increase its contribution to \$1200. Commissioner McCann seconded the motion. The motion was passed unanimously on an open vote.
 - Commissioner Freedman suggested contacting Allianza to potentially identify a judge for the contest.
 - Commissioner Baker suggested Commissioner Perez or Congressman Ruiz may be interested in providing a resolution.
4. Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Walkability & Pedestrian Planning - Commissioners Gauthier, Futterman
 - Manager Tallarico mentioned that the next meeting of the Community Advisory Committee meeting was scheduled for January 20th.
5. Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Bicycle Routes and Cycling – Commissioner Flanagan.
 - Manager Tallarico will reach out to Council Member Middleton regarding a discussion on biking.

6. Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Night Sky – Vice Chair McCann and Commissioner Flanagan
 - The City passed along the letter on uplifting, and Maintenance said they would investigate lighting compliance.
 - Commissioner McCann is still developing updated guidelines that reflects best practices from other cities.
7. Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Strategic Planning and General Plan Update – Manager Tallarico, Chair Clark, Vice Chair McCann, Commissioner Freedman
 - No updates.
8. Water Conservation – Commissioner Freedman reported:
 - The DWA Board extended its COVID fee waivers for two more months.
 - Commissioner Freedman updated the Board on the Airport Demonstration Garden.
 - The Whitewater Hydro Plant generated nearly 2M kWh of electricity last year, which is sold to SCE.
 - DWA and its customers achieved a 6% reduction in potable water during December 2020 compared to December 2013 baseline.
9. Wellness – Commissioner Baker reported
 - The review of the updated smoking ordinance will be added to the next agenda.
10. Desert Community Energy, Community Advisory Committee – Commissioners Baker, Freedman, Miller
 - DCE Board approved agreements with three wind projects in the Coachella Valley. There will be a press release and signing ceremony to celebrate agreement.
 - DCE is also negotiating a local long-term solar agreement.
 - The Community Advisory Committee will meet in the next month, and Commissioner Freedman will share information on the Sustainability Scholarship and Home Energy Assessment rebate program.
 - GRID Alternatives continues to work with DCE and the City to get the message to low income residents that may qualify for free solar.

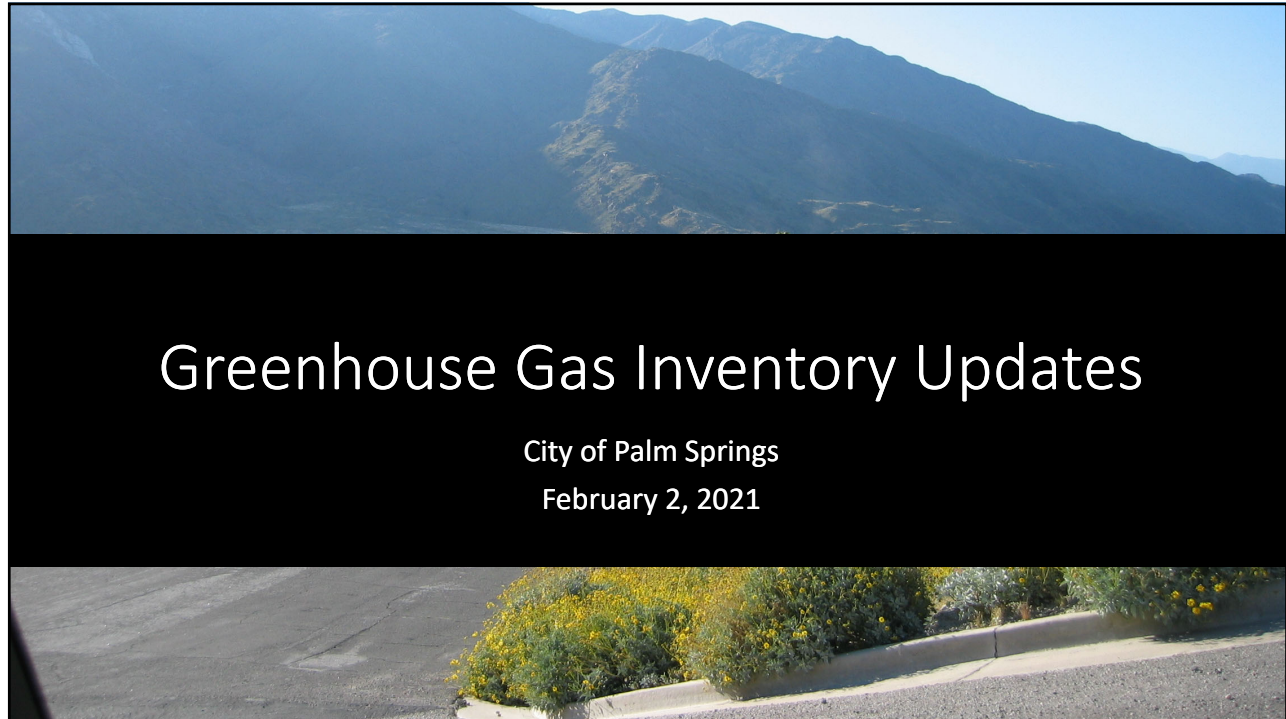
F. COMMISSIONER COMMENTS AND UPCOMING AGENDA

- Commissioner Miller requested more information about DWA's current comparison method – to show usage compared to similar customers – instead of the 2013 baseline. Commissioner Freedman will investigate what “similar customers” means. Commissioner Freedman agreed to report back at the next Commission meeting. Commissioner Freedman also suggested looking into a leak detector to assess potential home leaks.

G. ADJOURNMENT - The meeting of the Sustainability Commission adjourned at 7:05 PM by a motion from Commissioner McCann and seconded by Commissioner Baker and approved by a unanimous vote. They adjourned to the Regular Meeting of the Sustainability Commission to be held at 5:30 p.m. on Tuesday, February 16, 2021, location to be determined. There is a possibility that the next meeting will be via telecommunication also. The Sustainability Commission's regular meeting schedule is at 5:30 p.m. the third Tuesday each month except August unless otherwise noted or amended.

Respectfully Submitted,

Patrick Tallarico, Manager, Office of Sustainability



Topics

- Methods.
- Updated 2010 greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, community-wide and municipal operations.
- Comparison between original and revised 2010 inventories.
- 2018 GHG inventory, community-wide emissions.
- Trends in community-wide GHG emissions between 2010 and 2018.
- Next steps.



GHG Inventory Team

City staff

- Patrick Tallarico
 - Manager, Office of Sustainability

PlaceWorks staff

- Tammy Seale
 - Principal, Climate Action & Resilience
- Eli Krispi
 - Senior Associate, Climate Action & Resilience
- Jessica Robbins
 - Project Planner, Climate Action & Resilience



Method Changes: Both Inventories

- Use of most recent guidance documents.
 - US Community Protocol (2019)
 - Local Government Operations Protocol (2010)
- Revised global warming potentials (GWPs) to match best available science.
- Updated emissions factors for SCE.
- New method for wastewater processing emissions.



2010 GHG Inventories

Update to Methods
Update to Data Sources
Comparison of original and updated inventories



Method Changes: Community-wide Inventory

- Revised estimate of vehicle miles traveled (VMT).
 - Greater accuracy of commute and travel patterns.
- Emission factor for vehicles now reflects mix of vehicle types in Coachella Valley region.
- Changes to allocation of off-road equipment emissions.
- Removed GHG emissions from ozone-depleting substance substitutes.
- Added carbon sequestration from natural lands and street trees.



Method Changes: City Operations Inventory

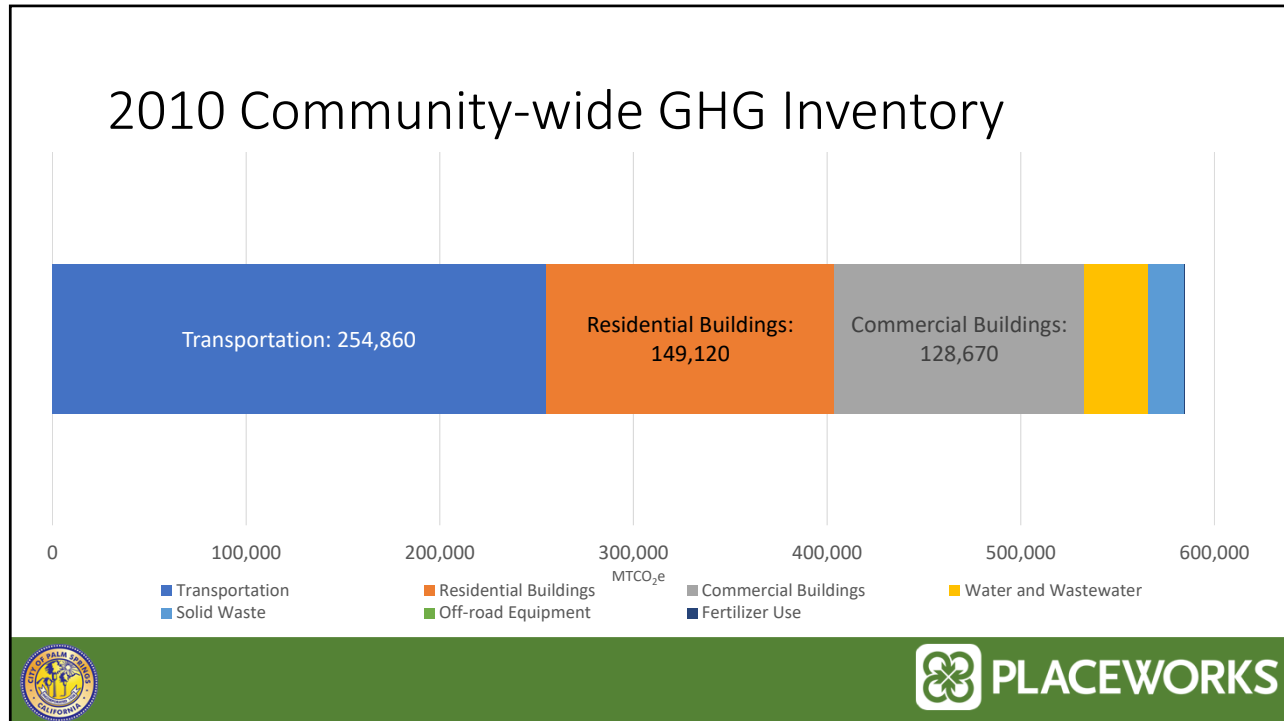
- Removed GHG emissions from solid waste hauling.
- Updated the emissions factor for solid waste to reflect current recommended methods.
- Updated the calculation process for fertilizer application to be consistent with current recommended methods.
- Removed GHG emissions from septic tanks.
 - Not part of the City's operations.



2010 Community-wide GHG Inventory

- Total emissions: 583,200 MTCO₂e
- Largest contributors to community emissions:
 - Transportation – 254,860 MTCO₂e
 - Residential Buildings – 149,120 MTCO₂e
 - Commercial Buildings – 128,670 MTCO₂e



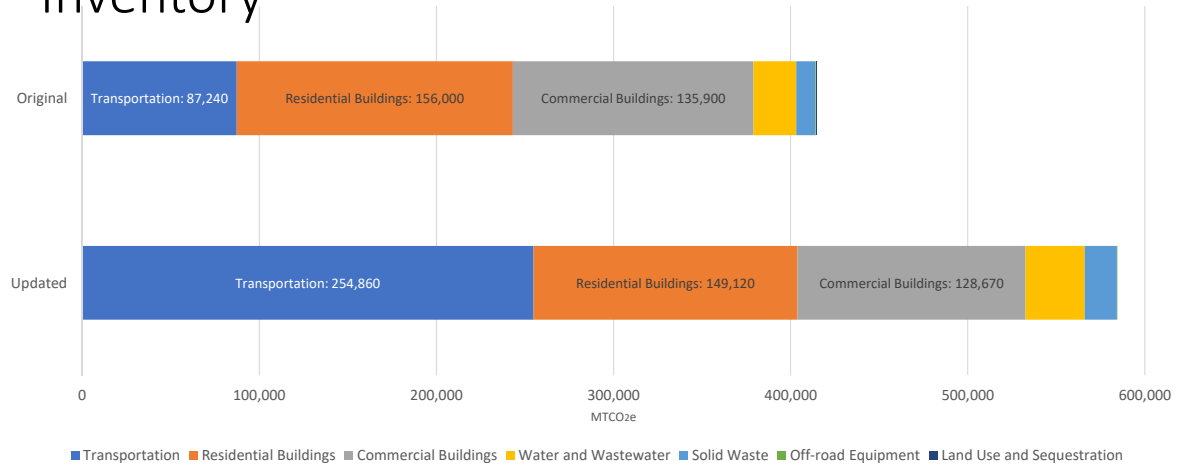


2010 Community-Wide Inventory: Update Trends

- Increase in total emissions (35%)
- Increase primarily due to method changes in the transportation sector.
- Significant decline in land use and sequestration.
 - Changes in method.
 - Land use as a “carbon sink”.
- Smaller changes in other sectors.



Original and Updated Community-wide 2010 Inventory

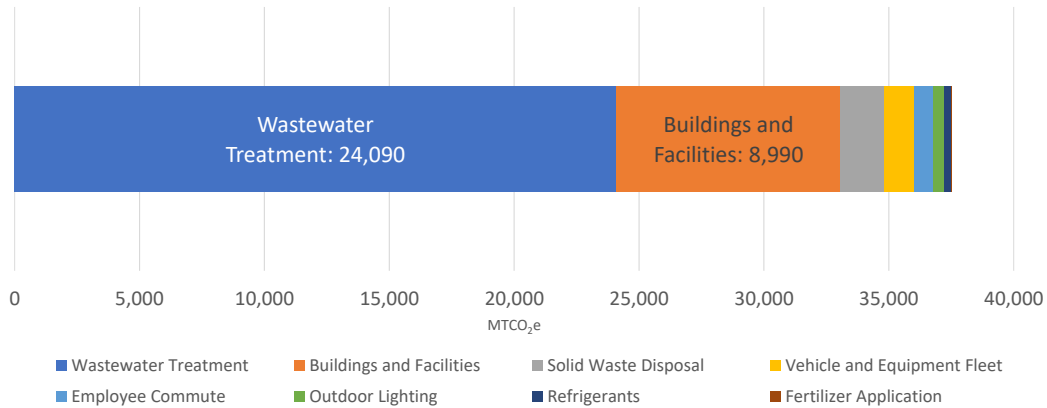


2010 City Operations GHG Inventory

- Total emissions: 37,530 MTCO₂e
- Largest contributors to City operations emissions:
 - Wastewater Treatment – 24,090 MTCO₂e
 - Buildings and Facilities – 8,990 MTCO₂e
 - Solid Waste Disposal – 1,730 MTCO₂e
 - Vehicle and Equipment Fleet – MTCO₂e



2010 City Operations GHG Inventory

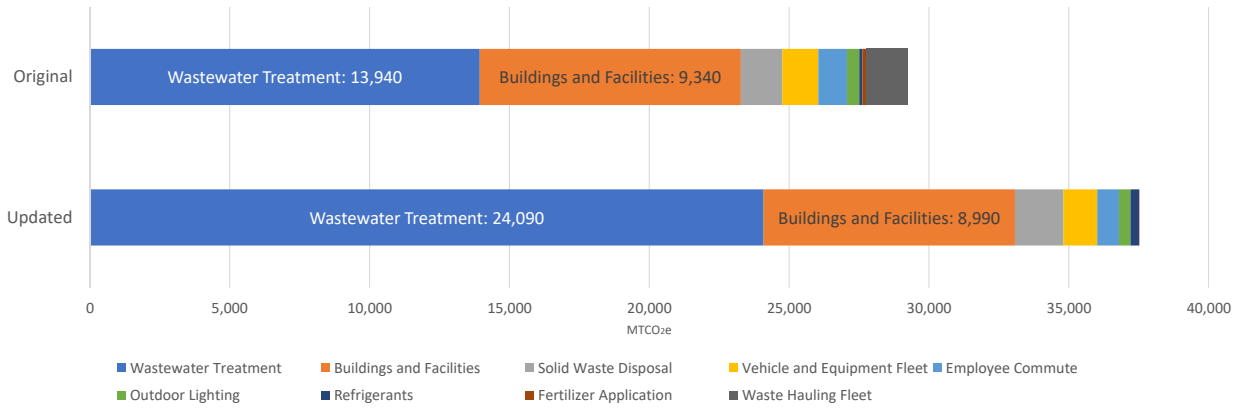


2010 City Operations Inventory: Update Trends

- City operations emissions increased by 28%
 - Large increase in wastewater emissions due to revised calculations.
- Fewer commute emissions (-24%) because of greater fuel efficiency.
- Large shifts in smaller sectors due to method changes and exclusion of irrelevant data.
 - Refrigerants
 - Fertilizer.



Original and Updated City Operations 2010 Inventory



2018 Draft Community GHG Inventory

Results
Comparison to 2010

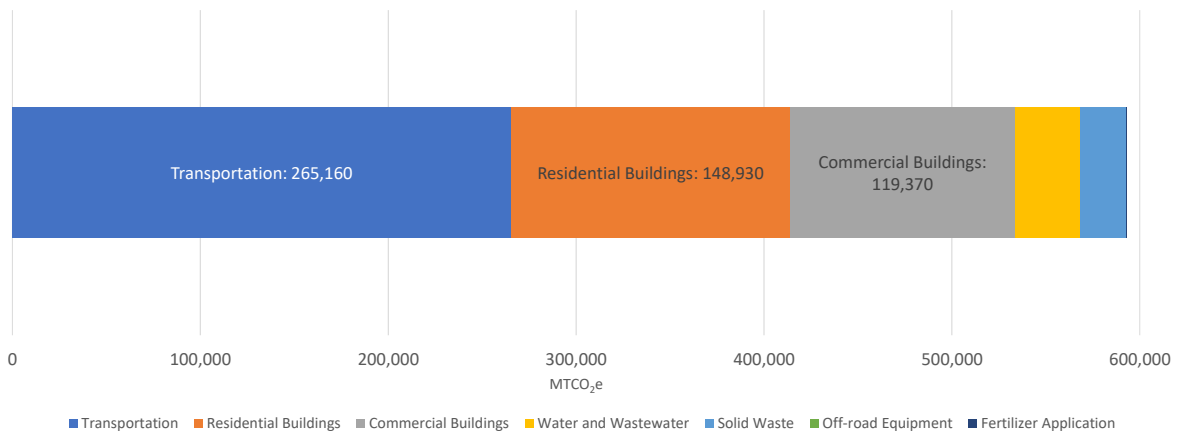


2018 Draft Community-wide Inventory

- Total emissions: 591,800 MTCO₂e
- Largest contributors to community emissions:
 - Transportation – 265,160 MTCO₂e
 - Residential buildings – 148,930 MTCO₂e
 - Commercial buildings – 119,370 MTCO₂e



2018 Draft Community-wide GHG Inventory

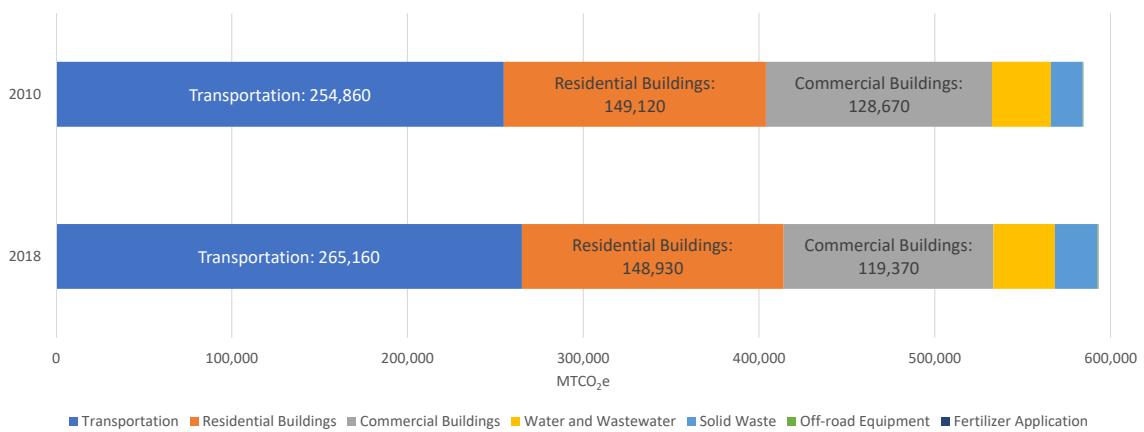


2010 and Draft 2018 Community GHG Inventories

Trends



2010 and Draft 2018 Community-wide GHG Inventories



2010 and Draft 2018 Activity Data

Sector	Subsector	2010	2018	Percent Change	Source
Energy	Residential electricity	283,328,990 kWh	303,611,370 kWh	7%	SCE
	Residential natural gas	13,925,140 therms	14,795,460 therms	6%	SoCal Gas
	Residential propane	75,580 gallons	54,620 gallons	-28%	Census
	Nonresidential electricity	309,065,640 kWh	340,766,760 kWh	10%	SCE
	Nonresidential natural gas	8,831,600 therms	7,607,800 therms	-14%	SoCal Gas
Transportation	On-road transportation	533,326,260 VMT	650,820,820 VMT	22%	RIVCOM model
Waste	Municipal solid waste	56,330 tons	80,670 tons	43%	CalRecycle
	Alternative daily cover	630 tons	20 tons	-97%	CalRecycle
Water and Wastewater	Water energy	30,832,180 kWh	65,754,250 kWh	113%	Desert Water Agency
	Wastewater electricity	4,278,080 kWh	859,700 kWh	-80%	City WWTP



Trends in GHG Emissions: 2010 - 2018

- Total increase of 1% in emissions.
 - Largest increase in off-road equipment (96%).
 - Largest decline in commercial energy use (7%)
- Most sectors saw small or no changes.
- Transportation was the largest contributor to community-wide emissions both years, followed by residential and commercial energy use.



Trends in Activity Data: 2010 - 2018

- Commercial natural gas use fell 14%.
- Drop in propane use of 28%.
- Total water use is down 11%.
 - Increase in energy needed to meet water supplies (changes in data availability).
- Increases in vehicle miles traveled (22%) mostly offset by fuel efficiency and electric vehicles.
- Increase in solid waste generation (43%).



Next Steps

- Prepare forecast of future emissions.
- Integrate results into General Plan update.



MEMORANDUM

DATE January 29, 2021

TO Patrick M. Tallarico, Manager, City of Palm Springs Office of Sustainability

FROM Tammy L. Seale, Principal, PlaceWorks
Eli Krispi, Senior Associate, PlaceWorks

SUBJECT City of Palm Springs 2010 Greenhouse Gas Inventory Update

Introduction

PlaceWorks is working with the City of Palm Springs (City) to update greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories and forecasts, in support of the City's ongoing General Plan update. This work includes an update to the community-wide and City operations 2010 inventories, preparation of a 2018 community-wide inventory, and preparation of a forecast for 2020. For the first stage of this work, PlaceWorks revised Palm Springs' existing GHG inventories for the calendar year 2010. This update applies to the community-wide GHG inventory (identifying emissions from the activities of community members, including residents, businesses, and visitors) and the City operations GHG inventory (identifying emissions from the City's government operations). This memo summarizes the results of the updated 2010 GHG inventories and the specific revisions that the PlaceWorks team made to the existing GHG inventories. PlaceWorks updated the 2010 GHG inventories in September 2020 and revised the updates again in January 2021 following receipt of more accurate data for the transportation sector.

Methodological Changes

PlaceWorks updated the GHG inventories, originally prepared in 2012, in accordance with the most recent applicable guidance documents, known as protocols. These protocols are recommended for local GHG inventories by the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research. They provide direction for standardized calculation methods, as well as recommended sources (known as sectors) of GHG emissions to include, allowing for greater accuracy and easier comparison between GHG inventories. The updated community-wide GHG inventory uses the United States Community Protocol for Accounting and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (U.S. Community Protocol), which was first developed in 2012 and updated in 2019. The updated City operations GHG inventory relies on the Local Government Operations Protocol (LGOP), which was first developed in 2008 and was updated in 2010. Updates to both GHG inventories include recommendations from other relevant guidance documents where needed.

One major edit to the 2010 GHG inventories was to revise the global warming potentials (GWPs) used in all inventories to account for the relative difference in potencies of different GHGs. These numbers have changed as the science of GHGs have advanced. Palm Springs' existing inventories used GWPs from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Second Assessment Report, released in 1995.

PlaceWorks updated these values to use the GWPs from the most recent IPCC report, the Fifth Assessment Report,¹ released in 2013. **Table 1** shows the differences in GWPs by gas.

Table 1: Change in Global Warming Protocols (GWPs) by Greenhouse Gas

GAS	SECOND ASSESSMENT REPORT GWP	FIFTH ASSESSMENT REPORT GWP
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	1	1
Methane (CH ₄)	21	28
Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	310	265

In addition to these universal edits to both inventories, PlaceWorks has made the following changes:

Changes to both GHG inventories

- Updated the Southern California Edison (SCE) emission factor (the figure that indicates the amount of GHGs produced per unit of electricity used) to more accurately reflect SCE’s mix of power sources in 2010.
- Updated the emission factor for on-road vehicles in the community-wide GHG inventory to be based on the specific mix of vehicle types present in Riverside County in 2010.
- Revised the calculation methods for fugitive emissions associated with wastewater processing, in accordance with the most recent available guidance.
- Consolidated some subsectors of GHG emissions to provide more streamlined data (see **Attachment 1** for a list of changes).

Changes to the community-wide GHG inventory

- Revised the estimate of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) to more accurately reflect commute and other travel patterns within Palm Springs and between Palm Springs and other communities consistent with best practice for community-wide inventories.
- Revised the GHG emissions for off-road equipment in the community-wide GHG inventory to reflect Palm Springs’ share of these emissions more accurately as a proportion of county-wide emissions.
- Removed GHG emissions associated with ozone-depleting substance substitutes from the community-wide GHG inventory. These sources of GHG emissions are not required under current protocol guidance, and accurate data sources for ozone-depleting substance substitutes are not available.
- Added carbon sequestration from natural lands and street trees, as recommended by the most recent version of the US Community Protocol.

¹ IPCC, 2013: *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis*. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Stocker, T.F., D. Qin, G.-K. Plattner, M. Tignor, S.K. Allen, J. Boschung, A. Nauels, Y. Xia, V. Bex and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, 1535 pp. 659–740.
https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/WG1AR5_Chapter08_FINAL.pdf.

Changes to the City operations GHG inventory

- Removed GHG emissions associated with solid waste hauling from the City operations GHG inventory. These sources of GHG emissions are not required under current protocol guidance.
- Updated the emissions factor for solid waste to reflect current recommended methods.
- Updated the calculation process for fertilizer application to be consistent with current recommended methods.
- Removed GHG emissions from septic tanks, as these are not part of City facilities.

Community-Wide GHG Inventory

Table 2 shows the results of the updated community-wide GHG inventory, organized by sector and subsector. Table 3 shows a comparison of the original and updated community-wide GHG inventory.

Table 2: Updated Community-Wide 2010 GHG Inventory

SECTOR	SUBSECTOR	GHG EMISSIONS (MTCO ₂ E)
Residential buildings	Residential electricity	75,270
	Residential natural gas	73,420
	Residential propane	430
Commercial buildings *	Commercial electricity	82,110
	Commercial natural gas	46,560
Transportation	On-road vehicles	254,860
Off-road equipment	Off-road vehicles and equipment	240
Solid waste	Community-generated waste	16,840
	Former Palm Springs landfill	1,350
Water and wastewater	Water supply electricity	8,190
	Wastewater treatment electricity	1,140
	Wastewater treatment process emissions	24,110
Land use and sequestration	Fertilizer application	20
	Natural land sequestration	-840
	Street tree sequestration	-500
Total		583,200

* This sector includes GHG emissions from municipal buildings and facilities, except for those concerned with water and wastewater activities. Those GHG emissions are now part of the “water and wastewater” sector.

Note: All values are rounded to the nearest 10.

Table 3: Original and Updated Community-Wide 2010 GHG Inventory

SECTOR	ORIGINAL GHG EMISSIONS (MTCO ₂ E)	UPDATED GHG EMISSIONS (MTCO ₂ E)	PERCENT CHANGE
Residential buildings	156,000	149,120	-4%
Commercial buildings	135,900	128,670	-5%
Transportation	87,240	254,860	192%
Off-road equipment	250	240	-4%
Solid waste	10,920	18,190	67%
Water and wastewater	24,040	33,440	39%
Land use and sequestration	380	-1,320	-447%
Ozone-depleting substances	16,860	- *	-
Total	431,590	583,200	35%

* This source of GHG emissions is not included in the updated 2010 community-wide GHG inventory.

Note: All values are rounded to the nearest 10.

Overall, 2010 community-wide GHG emissions totaled 583,200 MTCO₂e under the updated GHG inventory, a difference of approximately 35 percent compared to the results of the original inventory. While the GHG emission level changed to some degree for all sectors due to these adjustments, some sectors saw more substantial changes:

- Transportation GHG emissions increased 192 percent from the GHG inventory adjustment. This is primarily the result of changes in how transportation emissions are estimated. The original GHG inventory followed the “geographic boundary method,” which counts all mileage occurring within Palm Springs’ city limits but excludes all miles occurring outside of the community, regardless of where the trip began or ended. The updated GHG inventory follows an “origin-destination method,” capturing all miles from trips beginning and ending in Palm Springs, including a portion of miles from trips between Palm Springs and other communities, and excluding miles from trips that pass through the community but do not stop. The origin-destination method is consistent with recommended best practices for GHG inventories and land use and transportation planning. Mileage was estimated using the Riverside County Transportation Analysis Model (RIVCOM), released in 2020. Additionally, the original GHG inventory used miles-per-gallon averages to determine overall fuel use and GHG emissions, while the updated inventory uses factors for fuel use and GHG emissions that reflect the vehicle model types and years present in the Coachella Valley area. These revisions ensure the GHG inventory more accurately reflects the travel patterns and resulting GHG emissions associated with Palm Springs residents, visitors, and businesses. While this approach is more accurate, it did result in transportation-related GHG emissions being higher than the original inventory indicated.
- Solid waste GHG emissions rose 67 percent from the GHG inventory adjustment. This is partially because solid waste GHG emissions are methane (CH₄), and as mentioned above, the updated GHG inventory uses more recent GWPs that reflect a higher relative potency of methane. It is also the result of using an updated calculation method that better reflects the full amount of GHG emissions generated by solid waste.

- Water and wastewater GHG emissions increased 39 percent from the GHG inventory adjustment. This is a result of using updated methods to calculate wastewater treatment process GHG emissions and the use of updated GWPs.
- Land use and sequestration GHG emissions fell 447 percent from the GHG inventory adjustment. This is due to a revised method for calculating GHG emissions from fertilizer, which resulted in fewer GHG emissions from fertilizer than in the original GHG inventory. The updated GHG inventory also added negative GHG emissions from natural lands and street trees sequestration, which were not in the original GHG inventory and helped to reduce GHG emissions in this category.

City Operations GHG Inventory

Table 4 shows the results of the updated City operations GHG inventory, organized by sector and subsector. **Table 5** shows a comparison of the original and City operations GHG inventory.

Table 4: Updated City Operations 2010 GHG Inventory

SECTOR	SUBSECTOR	GHG EMISSIONS (MTCO ₂ E)
Buildings and facilities	Building electricity use	2,910
	Building natural gas use	980
	Cogeneration	4,170
	Water and wastewater electricity use	930
Outdoor lighting	Traffic signals	110
	Streetlights	240
	Outdoor lighting	60
Vehicle and equipment fleet	Vehicle fleet	1,040
	Off-road equipment	170
Employee commute	Employee commute	780
Solid waste disposal	Government-generated solid waste	380
	Former Palm Springs landfill	1,350
Fertilizer application	Public lands fertilizer	10
Refrigerants	Refrigerant use	310
Wastewater treatment	Wastewater treatment facility	24,090
Total		37,530

Note: All values are rounded to the nearest 10.

Table 5: Original and Updated City Operations 2010 GHG Inventory

SECTOR	ORIGINAL GHG EMISSIONS (MTCO ₂ E)	UPDATED GHG EMISSIONS (MTCO ₂ E)	PERCENT CHANGE
Buildings and facilities	9,340	8,990	-4%
Outdoor lighting	440	410	-7%
Vehicle and equipment fleet	1,290	1,210	-6%
Employee commute	1,020	780	-24%
Solid waste disposal	1,480	1,730	17%
Fertilizer application	160	10	-94%
Refrigerants	110	310	182%
Wastewater treatment	13,940	24,090	73%
Waste hauling fleet	1,470	- *	-
Total	29,230	37,530	28%

* This source of GHG emissions is not included in the updated 2010 community-wide GHG inventory.

Note: All values are rounded to the nearest 10.

Overall, the City operations GHG emissions increased to 37,530 MTCO₂e, an increase of 28 percent, because of the GHG inventory update. This is primarily due to increased GHG emissions from the wastewater treatment facility, which make up more than half of the City operations GHG emissions. GHG emissions changed for all sectors, although some experienced more significant changes.

- GHG emissions from employee commute declined 24 percent from the adjustment. The updated inventory relies on the vehicle model types and years present in the Coachella Valley area to calculate GHG emissions. Given the mix of vehicle types driven by City employees, the use of this more accurate dataset has caused a decline in GHG emissions in this sector.
- GHG emissions from solid waste disposal rose 17 percent due to updated data about the amount of solid waste generated at County facilities and the increased GWP of methane, as discussed above.
- Land use and sequestration GHG emissions fell 94 percent from the GHG inventory adjustment as a result of a new method for calculating GHG emissions from fertilizer, which caused fewer GHG emissions than in the original GHG inventory.
- Refrigerant GHG emissions increased 182 percent as a result of the GHG inventory adjustment due to the inclusion of refrigerant gases that were left out of the 2010 GHG inventory.
- Wastewater treatment emissions increased 73 percent after the GHG inventory adjustment because of the higher GWP of methane and revised methods to calculate GHG emissions from the wastewater treatment process.

Next Steps

PlaceWorks will work with City staff to review these updated GHG emissions. Additionally, PlaceWorks will prepare a 2018 community-wide GHG inventory to show how Palm Springs' GHG emissions have changed since this 2010 baseline.

Attachment A: Subsector Organization Changes

As mentioned earlier, PlaceWorks has consolidated and reorganized some subsectors of GHG emissions to provide more streamlined results. This reorganization does not affect any calculations, only how the numbers are presented. **Table A-1** shows how subsectors for the community-wide GHG inventory have been reorganized, while **Table A-2** shows the reorganized subsectors for the City operations GHG inventory. Only emission sources included in the original GHG inventories are shown in these tables.

Table A-1: Community-Wide GHG Inventory Reorganization

ORIGINAL SECTOR	ORIGINAL SUBSECTOR	UPDATED SUBSECTOR	UPDATED SECTOR
Residential buildings	Electricity	Residential electricity	Residential buildings
	Natural gas	Residential natural gas	
	Propane	Residential propane	
Commercial buildings	Golf courses and country clubs - electricity	Commercial electricity	Commercial buildings
	Golf courses and country clubs – natural gas	Commercial natural gas	
	Hotels, motels, and hospitality – electricity	Commercial electricity	
	Hotels, motels, and hospitality – natural gas	Commercial natural gas	
	Casinos and casino hotels – electricity	Commercial electricity	
	Casinos and casino hotels – natural gas	Commercial natural gas	
	Other commercial – electricity	Commercial electricity	
	Other commercial – natural gas	Commercial natural gas	
	Domestic water supply (Coachella Valley Water District) – electricity	Water supply electricity	
Wastewater treatment facilities (Desert Water Agency) – electricity	Wastewater treatment electricity		

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ORIGINAL SECTOR	ORIGINAL SUBSECTOR	UPDATED SUBSECTOR	UPDATED SECTOR
	Agricultural/water pumping – electricity	Water supply electricity	
	Private City services – electricity	Commercial electricity	Commercial buildings
	Buildings and other facilities – electricity	Commercial electricity	
	Buildings and other facilities – natural gas	Commercial natural gas	Commercial buildings
Municipal buildings	City services – electricity	Commercial electricity	
	Cogeneration plants – natural gas	Commercial natural gas	
	Wastewater treatment facilities (Palm Springs) – electricity	Wastewater treatment electricity	Water and wastewater
Transportation	On-road vehicles	On-road vehicles	Transportation
	Off-road vehicles	Off-road vehicles and equipment	Off-road equipment
	Community generated waste – paper products	Community-generated waste	
	Community generated waste – food waste	Community-generated waste	
Solid waste	Community generated waste – plant debris	Community-generated waste	Solid waste
	Community generated waste – wood and textile	Community-generated waste	
	Former Palm Springs landfill	Former Palm Springs landfill	
	Wastewater treatment facilities (Palm Springs)	Wastewater treatment process emissions	Water and wastewater
Fugitive emissions	Ozone-depleting substance substitutes	Not included	Not included
	Parks fertilizer application	Fertilizer application	
	Golf course fertilizer application	Fertilizer application	Land use and sequestration

Table A-2: City Operations GHG Inventory Reorganization

ORIGINAL SECTOR	ORIGINAL SUBSECTOR	UPDATED SUBSECTOR	UPDATED SECTOR
Municipal Buildings and Other Facilities	Major facilities electricity use	Building electricity use	Buildings and facilities
	Miscellaneous City-funded accounts	Building electricity use	
	Municipal facilities natural gas use	Building natural gas use	
	Municipal facilities refrigerant use	Refrigerant use	
Airport facilities	Airport facilities	Building electricity use	Buildings and facilities
Streetlights and traffic signals	Traffic signals/controllers	Traffic signals	Outdoor lighting
	Park and public spaces lighting	Outdoor lighting	
	Streetlights	Streetlights	
	Outdoor lighting	Outdoor lighting	
Water delivery	Water delivery	Water and wastewater electricity use	Buildings and facilities
	Wastewater treatment	Water and wastewater electricity use	
Wastewater treatment facilities	Emissions from incomplete combustion of digester gas	Wastewater treatment facilities	Wastewater treatment
	Emissions from wastewater treatment lagoons	Wastewater treatment facilities	
	Emissions from plant without nitrification/denitrification	Wastewater treatment facilities	
	Emissions from septic systems	Not included	
Cogeneration plants	Cogeneration facilities	Cogeneration	Buildings and facilities
Vehicle fleet	Municipal on-road fleet fuel	Vehicle fleet	Vehicle and equipment fleet
	Municipal off-road fleet fuel	Off-road equipment	
	Other municipal fuel	Off-road equipment	

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ORIGINAL SECTOR	ORIGINAL SUBSECTOR	UPDATED SUBSECTOR	UPDATED SECTOR
	Municipal vehicles refrigerant use	Refrigerant use	Refrigerants
Transit fleet	Waste transport fuel consumption	Not included	Not included
Employee commute	Municipal employee commute	Employee commute	Employee commute
Solid waste disposal	Municipal solid waste disposal	Government-generated solid waste	Solid waste disposal
Former Palm Springs landfill	Former Palm Springs landfill	Former Palm Springs landfill	
Fertilizer application	Nitrous oxide from fertilizers on municipal golf course	Public lands fertilizer	Fertilizer application
	Nitrous oxide from fertilizers on parks	Public lands fertilizer	

DRAFT

PROPOSED ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA, TO AMEND THE MUNICIPAL CODE BY ESTABLISHING REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL CLEAN INDOOR AIR AND HEALTH PROTECTION TO REGULATE TOBACCO AND CANNIABUS PRODUCT USE

~~**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING THE MUNICIPAL CODE TO REGULATE CLEAN AIR, SMOKING AND TOBACCO PRODUCT USE**~~

The City Council of the City of Palm Springs, California, does ordain as follows:

SECTION I. FINDINGS.

The City Council of the City of Palm Springs, California, hereby finds and declares as follows:

WHEREAS, tobacco use causes death and disease and continues to be an urgent public health challenge, as evidenced by the following:

- 480,000 people die prematurely in the United States from smoking-related diseases every year, making tobacco use the nation’s leading cause of preventable death;¹ and
- Tobacco use can cause disease in nearly all organ systems and is responsible for 87 percent of lung cancer deaths, 79 percent of all chronic obstructive pulmonary disease deaths, and 32 percent of coronary heart disease deaths;² and

WHEREAS, secondhand smoke has been repeatedly identified as a health hazard, as evidenced by the following:

- The U.S. Surgeon General concluded that there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke;³ and
- The California Air Resources Board placed secondhand smoke in the same category as the most toxic automotive and industrial air pollutants by categorizing it as a toxic air contaminant for which there is no safe level of exposure;^{4,5} and
- The California Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) included secondhand smoke on the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm;⁶ and
- Secondhand cannabis smoke contains tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the chemical responsible for most of cannabis’s psychological effects, and many of the same toxic

[chemicals in smoked tobacco](#)

WHEREAS, exposure to secondhand smoke anywhere has negative health impacts, and exposure to secondhand smoke occurs at significant levels outdoors, as evidenced by the following:

- Levels of secondhand smoke exposure outdoors can reach levels attained indoors depending on direction and amount of wind and number and proximity of smokers;^{7,8} and
- Smoking cigarettes near building entryways can increase air pollution levels by more than two times background levels, with maximum levels reaching the “hazardous” range on the United States EPA’s Air Quality Index;⁸ and
- To be completely free from exposure to secondhand smoke in outdoor places, a person may have to move nearly 23 feet away from the source of the smoke, about the width of a two-lane road;^{8,9} and

WHEREAS, exposure to secondhand smoke causes death and disease, as evidenced by the following:

- Since 1964, approximately 2.5 million nonsmokers have died from health problems caused by exposure to secondhand smoke;^{2,10} and
- Secondhand smoke is responsible for an estimated 41,300 heart disease-related and lung cancer-related deaths among adult nonsmokers each year in the United States;¹⁰ and
- Exposure to secondhand smoke increases the risk of coronary heart disease by about 25 percent to 30 percent¹¹ and increases the risk of stroke by 20 percent to 30 percent;¹² and

WHEREAS, tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke impose great social and economic costs, as evidenced by the following:

- Between 2009 and 2012, the total annual economic burden of smoking in the United States was between \$289 billion and \$332.5 billion;¹ and
- From 2005 to 2009, the average annual health care expenditures attributable to smoking were approximately \$132.5 billion to \$175.9 billion in direct medical care costs for adults and \$151 billion in lost productivity;¹ and
- The total annual cost of smoking in California was estimated at \$548 per resident or between \$2,262 and \$2,904 per smoker per year;¹³ and
- California’s Tobacco Control Program saved the state and its residents \$134 billion in

health care expenditures between the year of its inception, 1989, and 2008, with savings growing yearly;¹³ and

WHEREAS, laws restricting the use of tobacco products have recognizable benefits to public health and medical costs with a review of over 80 peer-reviewed research studies showing that smoke-free policies effectively do the following:

- Reduce tobacco use: tobacco use is reduced by median of 2.7 percent;¹⁴ and
- Reduce exposure to secondhand smoke: air pollution is reduced by a median of 88 percent and biomarkers for secondhand smoke are reduced by a median of 50 percent;¹⁴ and
- Increase the number of tobacco users who quit by a median of 3.8 percent;¹⁴ and
- Reduce initiation of tobacco use among young people;¹⁴ and
- Reduce tobacco-related illnesses and death: there is a 5.1 percent median decrease in hospitalizations from heart attacks and a 20.1 percent decrease in hospitalizations from asthma attacks after such laws are passed;¹⁴ and

WHEREAS, laws restricting electronic smoking devices use also have benefits to the public as evidenced by the following:

- Research has found at least ten chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm,^{6, 15, 16, 17} such as formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, lead, nickel, and toluene,^{18,19, 20} and
- More than one study has concluded that exposure to vapor from electronic smoking devices may cause passive or secondhand vaping;^{18,20,21} and
- The use of electronic smoking devices in smoke-free locations threatens to undermine compliance with smoking regulations and reverse the progress that has been made in establishing a social norm that smoking is not permitted in public places and places of employment;²² and
- The State of California's Tobacco Education and Research Oversight Committee (TEROC) "opposes the use of e-cigarettes in all areas where other tobacco products are banned;"²³ and

WHEREAS, smokeless tobacco is not a safe alternative to smoking and causes its own share of death and disease, as evidenced by the following:

- Smokeless tobacco use is associated with oral, esophageal, and pancreatic cancers;²⁴ and
- Smokeless tobacco is associated with increased risk for heart disease and stroke,^{25, 26, 27} stillbirth and preterm delivery,^{1, 28} and Parkinson's disease;¹ and

WHEREAS, cigarette butts are a major and persistent source of litter, as evidenced by the following:

- In 2007, it was estimated that Americans consume 360 billion cigarettes each year;^{29, 30} and
- 55.7 percent of smokers admit to littering cigarettes in the last month;³¹ and
- In an observational study of nearly 10,000 individuals, after cigarettes were smoked, 45 percent of cigarettes ended up as litter;³⁰ and
- In 2011, 22.6 percent of all debris collected from beaches and coastal areas are smoking related products;³² and
- Cigarette butts are often cast onto sidewalks and streets, and frequently end up in storm drains that flow into streams, rivers, bays, lagoons, and ultimately the ocean;^{32, 33} and

WHEREAS, cigarette butts pose a health threat to young children, as evidenced by the following:

- In 2012, American poison control centers received nearly 8,648 reports of poisoning by the ingestion of cigarettes, cigarette butts, and other tobacco products and 84.5 percent of these poisonings were in children ages five and younger;³⁴ and
- Children who ingest cigarette butts can experience vomiting, nausea, lethargy, and gagging;³⁵ and

WHEREAS, though widely perceived as a comprehensive smoke-free air law, exemptions and loopholes in the California Smoke-free Workplace Act³⁶ mean that one in seven Californians faces secondhand smoke exposure at work;³⁷ and

WHEREAS, exemptions and loopholes in the California Smoke-free Workplace Act³⁶ disproportionately impact low-income and communities of color as evidenced by the following:

- California Labor Code does not prohibit smoking in hotels, cabs of trucks, warehouses, long-term care facilities, outdoor places of employment, small businesses, tobacco shops,

and private smokers' lounges, which disproportionately employ individuals of low-income and individuals of color;^{38, 39, 40} and

- Male and Hispanic/Latino workers are the most likely to report being exposed to secondhand smoke at work;⁴¹ and

WHEREAS, California cities and counties have the legal authority to adopt local laws that make all indoor places of employment nonsmoking;⁴² and

WHEREAS, state law prohibits smoking within 25 feet of playgrounds and tot lots and expressly authorizes local communities to enact additional restrictions;⁴³ and

WHEREAS, the state smoke-free workplace law does not expressly prohibit the use of electronic smoking devices in enclosed workplaces;³⁶ and

WHEREAS, there is broad public recognition of the dangers of secondhand smoke and support for smoke-free air laws, as evidenced by the following:

- A 2008 survey of California voters found that 97 percent thought that secondhand smoke is harmful, 88 percent thought secondhand smoke was harmful even outdoors, 65 percent were bothered by secondhand smoke, and 73 percent support laws restricting smoking in outdoor public places;⁴⁴ and

WHEREAS, as of April 2015, there are at least 64 California cities and counties with local laws restricting smoking in workplaces not covered by the state smoke-free workplace law;⁴⁵ and

WHEREAS, as of April 2014, at least 131 local jurisdictions in California prohibit the use of electronic smoking devices in specific locations;⁴⁶ and

WHEREAS, as of January 2015, there are at least 348 California cities and counties with local laws restricting smoking in recreational areas, 129 with local laws restricting smoking in outdoor dining places, and 48 with local laws restricting smoking on sidewalks in commercial areas;⁴⁷ and

WHEREAS, there is no Constitutional right to smoke;⁴⁸

NOW THEREFORE, it is the intent of the Palm Springs, California City Council, in enacting this ordinance, to provide for cleaner air for the public health, safety, and welfare by

discouraging the inherently dangerous behavior of smoking and tobacco use around non-tobacco users, especially children; by protecting the public from exposure to secondhand smoke where they live, work, and play; by reducing the potential for children to wrongly associate smoking and tobacco use with a healthy lifestyle; and by affirming and promoting a healthy environment in the City of Palm Springs.

SECTION II. Article __ of the Palm Springs Municipal Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. ____ (*1) DEFINITIONS. The following words and phrases, whenever used in this article shall have the meanings defined in this section unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) (a) —“Business” means any sole proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, corporation, association, landlord, or other entity formed for profit-making purposes.

(a)(b) —“Cannabis” means a dried preparation of the flowing tops or other parts of the cannabis plant, or a resinous extract of it (cannabis resin), typically smoked or “vaped,” transderman administration and/or orally consumed.

(c) —“Common Area” means every Enclosed Area and Unenclosed Area of a Multi-Unit Residence that residents of more than one Unit of that Multi-Unit Residence are entitled to enter or use, including, for example, halls, paths, lobbies, courtyards, elevators, stairs, community rooms, playgrounds, gym facilities, swimming pools, parking garages, parking lots, restrooms, laundry rooms, cooking areas, and eating areas.

(d) —“Dining Area” means any area, including streets and sidewalks, that is available to or customarily used by the general public or an Employee, and that is designed, established, or regularly used, for consuming food or drink.

(e) —“Electronic Smoking Device” means an electronic device that can be used to deliver an inhaled dose of nicotine, or other substances, including any component, part, or accessory of such a device, whether or not sold separately. “Electronic Smoking Device” includes any such device, whether manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an electronic cigarette, an electronic cigar, an electronic cigarillo, an electronic pipe, an electronic hookah, or any other product name or descriptor.

(fe) “Employee” means any Person who is employed or retained as an independent contractor by any Employer in consideration for direct or indirect monetary wages or profit, or any Person who volunteers his or her services for an Employer.

(gf) ——— “Employer” means any Business or Nonprofit Entity that retains the service of one or more Employees.

(hg) “Enclosed Area” means an area in which outside air cannot circulate freely to all parts of the area, and includes an area that has

(1) any type of overhead cover whether or not that cover includes vents or other openings and at least three (3) walls or other vertical constraint to airflow including, but not limited to, vegetation of any height, whether or not those boundaries include vents or other openings; or

(2) four (4) walls or other vertical constraints to airflow including, but not limited to, vegetation that exceed six (6) feet in height, whether or not those boundaries include vents or other openings.

(i) “Landlord” means any person who owns property for rent for residential use, any person who rents residential property, and any person who manages such property, except that “landlord” does not include a master tenant who sublets a unit as long as the master tenant sublets only a single unit of a multi-unit residence.

(j) “Minor” shall mean any individual who is less than eighteen (18) years of age.

(kh) “Multi-Unit Residence” means property containing two (2) or more Units except the following specifically excluded types of housing:

(1) a hotel or motel that meets the requirements of California Civil Code section 1940(b)(2);

(2) a mobile home park;

(3) a campground;

~~(4) a marina or port;~~

~~(45)~~ a single-family home;

(56) a single-family home with a detached or attached in-law or second uUnit.

(l) “No Smoking Sign” means a sign containing the words “No Smoking” or the international “No Smoking” symbol (a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette in a red circle with a red bar across it.)

(ni) “Nonprofit Entity” means any entity that meets the requirements of California Corporations Code section 5003 as well as any corporation, unincorporated association, or other entity created for charitable, religious, philanthropic, educational, political, social, or similar purposes, the net proceeds of which are committed to the promotion of the objectives or purposes of the entity and not to private gain. A government agency is not a Nonprofit Entity within the meaning of this article.

(o) “Patron” means a person who buys the goods or uses the services offered by an establishment.

(p) “Person” means any natural person, cooperative association, Employer, personal representative, receiver, trustee, assignee, or any other legal entity including a government agency.

(q) “Place of Employment” means any area under the legal or de facto control of an Employer that an Employee or the general public may have cause to enter in the normal course of the operations, regardless of the hours of operation.

(r) “Public Place” means any place, publicly or privately owned, which is open to the general public regardless of any fee or age requirement.

(sm) “Reasonable Distance” means a distance of twenty-five (25) feet in any direction from an area in which Smoking is prohibited.

(tr) “Recreational Area” means any area, including streets and sidewalks, that is publicly or privately owned and open to the general public for recreational purposes, regardless of any fee or age requirement. The term “Recreational Area” includes but is not limited to parks, picnic areas, playgrounds, sports fields, golf courses, walking paths, gardens, hiking trails, bike paths, riding trails, swimming pools, roller- and ice-skating rinks, skateboard parks, amusement parks, and beaches.

(u) “Service Area” means any publicly or privately owned area, including streets and sidewalks, that is designed to be used or is regularly used by one or more Persons to

receive a service, wait to receive a service, or to make a transaction, whether or not such service or transaction includes the exchange of money. The term “Service Area” includes but is not limited to areas including or adjacent to information kiosks, automatic teller machines (ATMs), ticket lines, bus stops or shelters, mobile vendor lines, or cab stands.

(v~~p~~) “Smoke” means the gases, particles, or vapors released into the air as a result of combustion, electrical ignition, or vaporization, when the apparent or usual purpose of the combustion, electrical ignition, or vaporization is human inhalation of the byproducts, except when the combusting or vaporizing material contains no tobacco or nicotine *and* the purpose of inhalation is solely olfactory, such as, for example, smoke from incense. The term “Smoke” includes, but is not limited to, tobacco smoke, Electronic Smoking Device vapors, marijuana smoke, and crack cocaine smoke.

(w~~q~~) “Smoking” means inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted, heated, or ignited cigar, cigarette, cigarillo, pipe, hookah, Electronic Smoking Device, or any plant product intended for human inhalation.

(x~~f~~) “Tobacco Product” means:

(1) any product containing, made, or derived from tobacco or nicotine that is intended for human consumption, whether Smoked, heated, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, inhaled, snorted, sniffed, or ingested by any other means, including, but not limited to cigarettes, cigars, little cigars, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, snuff; and

(2) Any Electronic Smoking Device [\(including, but not limited to Vape pens\)](#).

(3) Notwithstanding any provision of subsections (1) and (2) to the contrary, “Tobacco Product” includes any component, part, or accessory of a Tobacco Product, whether or not sold separately. “Tobacco Product” does not include any product that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product or for other therapeutic purposes where such product is marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose.

(y~~s~~) “Unenclosed Area” means any area that is not an Enclosed Area.

(z~~t~~) ———“Unit” means a personal dwelling space, even where lacking cooking facilities or private plumbing facilities, and includes any associated exclusive-use Enclosed Area or Unenclosed Area, such as, for example, a private balcony, porch, deck, or patio. “Unit” includes but is not limited to an apartment; a condominium; a townhouse; a room in a long-term health care facility, assisted living facility, or hospital; a hotel or motel room; a room in

a single room occupancy (“SRO”) facility; a room in a homeless shelter; a mobile home; a camper vehicle or tent; a single-family home; and an in-law or second unit.

(AA) “Vape” means to inhale vapor through the mouth from a usually battery powered-operated electronic device that heats up and vaporizes a liquid or solid.

Sec. ____ (*2). PROHIBITION OF SMOKING AND TOBACCO PRODUCT USE IN ENCLOSED PLACES

(a) Smoking and the use of Tobacco Products is prohibited in the Enclosed Areas of the following places within the City of Palm Springs:

(1) Places of Employment;

(2) Other Businesses that have a common or shared air space with an Enclosed Area in which smoking is prohibited by law, such as, without limitation, openings, cracks, air ventilation systems, doorways, hallways, and stairways. Notwithstanding any other provision, the fact that Smoke enters one Enclosed Area from another Enclosed Area is conclusive proof that the areas share a common or shared air space;

(3) Public Places; and

(4) Common Areas of Multi-Unit Residences.

(b) Smoking and the use of Tobacco Products is prohibited by this article in all Enclosed Areas exempted by the California smoke-free workplace law (Labor Code section 6404.5(d), as that section may be amended from time to time) except as provided below.

(1) Smoking is not restricted by this subsection in up to ten percent (10%) of guestroom accommodations in a hotel, motel, or similar transient lodging establishment that meets the requirements of California Civil Code section 1940(b)(2) if the hotel or motel permanently designates particular guestrooms as nonsmoking rooms such that ninety percent (90%) or more of guestrooms are permanently nonsmoking and ashtrays and matches are permanently removed from such nonsmoking rooms. Permanent “No Smoking” signage shall be placed in nonsmoking guestrooms.

(2) Smoking inside a Tobacco Shop is not prohibited by this subsection if: (a) the Tobacco Shop does not sell edible products, including, for example, food, water, or drinks, or allow such products to be consumed on the premises; (b) the Tobacco Shop

prohibits minors from entering the store at all times; and (c) the premises of the Tobacco Shop is an independent freestanding building unattached to any other building, establishment, or use. For the purposes of this exception, “Tobacco Shop” means any tobacco retailer that derives more than seventy-five percent (75%) of gross sales receipts from the sale or exchange of Tobacco Products and tobacco paraphernalia.

- (3) Smoking in a theatrical production by the actors is not prohibited by this subsection if Smoking is an integral part of the story and the use of a fake, prop, or special effect cannot reasonably convey the idea of Smoking in an effective way to a reasonable member of the anticipated audience.

Sec. ____ (*3). PROHIBITION OF SMOKING AND TOBACCO PRODUCT USE IN UNENCLOSED AREAS

- (a) Smoking and the use of Tobacco Products is prohibited in the Unenclosed Areas of the following places within the City of Palm Springs:

- (1) Recreational Areas;

- (2) Service Areas;

- (3) Dining Areas;

- (4) Places of Employment;

- (5) Common Areas of Multi-Unit Residences provided, however, that a Person with legal control over a Common Area may designate a portion of the Unenclosed Area of the Common Area as a designated Smoking area if the area meets all of the following criteria:

- (i) the area must be located a Reasonable Distance from any Unit or Enclosed Area where Smoking is prohibited by this article or other law; by binding agreement relating to the ownership, occupancy, or use of real property; or by designation of a Person with legal control over the property. In the case of a nonsmoking area created by agreement or designation, this provision does not apply unless the Person designating the Smoking area has actual knowledge of, or has been given notice of, the agreement or designation. A Person with legal control over a designated Smoking area may be obliged to modify, relocate, or eliminate that

as laws change, as binding agreements are created, and as nonsmoking areas on neighboring property are established;

- (ii) the area must not include, and must be a Reasonable Distance from, Unenclosed Areas primarily used by children and Unenclosed Areas with improvements that facilitate physical activity including, for example, playgrounds, tennis courts, swimming pools, school campuses, and sandboxes;
- (iii) the area must be no more than ten percent (10%) of the total Unenclosed Area of the Multi-Unit Residence for which it is designated;
- (iv) the area must have a clearly marked perimeter;
- (v) the area must be identified by conspicuous signs;
- (vi) the area must be completely within an Unenclosed Area; and
- (vii) the area must not overlap with any Enclosed or Unenclosed Area in which Smoking is otherwise prohibited by this article or other provisions of this Code, state law, or federal law; and

(6) Common Areas of Home Owner Associations, Planned Urban Developments, and Common Interest Community Spaces; and

(7) Other Public Places, when being used for a public event, including but not limited to a farmers' market, parade, craft fair, festival, or any other event open to the general public.

(b) Nothing in this article prohibits any Person, Employer, or Nonprofit Entity with legal control over any property from prohibiting Smoking and Tobacco Product use on any part of such property, even if Smoking or the use of Tobacco Products is not otherwise prohibited in that area.

(c) The Director of Community and Economic Development or his/her designee shall conduct an ongoing educational program to explain and clarify the purposes and requirements of this article, as well as to provide guidance to Persons, Employers, and Nonprofit Entities about compliance. However, lack of such education shall not be a defense to a violation of this article.

Sec. ____ (*4). REASONABLE SMOKING DISTANCE REQUIRED

- (a) Smoking in all Unenclosed Areas shall be prohibited within a Reasonable Distance from any doorway, window, opening, crack, or vent into an Enclosed Area in which Smoking is prohibited.
- (b) Smoking in Unenclosed Areas shall be prohibited within a Reasonable Distance from any Unenclosed Areas in which Smoking is prohibited under Sec. ____ (*3) of this article.
- (c) The prohibitions in subdivisions (a) and (b) shall not apply to Unenclosed Areas of private residential properties that are not Multi-Unit Residences.

Sec. ____ (*5). OTHER REQUIREMENTS AND PROHIBITIONS

- (a) No Person, Employer, or Nonprofit Entity shall knowingly permit Smoking or the use of Tobacco Products in an area which is under the legal or de facto control of that Person, Employer, or Nonprofit Entity and in which Smoking or the use of Tobacco Products is prohibited by law.
- (b) No Person, Employer, or Nonprofit Entity shall knowingly or intentionally permit the presence or placement of ash receptacles, such as, for example, ash trays or ash cans, within an area under the legal or de facto control of that Person, Employer, or Nonprofit Entity and in which Smoking or the use of Tobacco Products is prohibited by law, including, without limitation, within a Reasonable Distance required by this article from any area in which Smoking or the use of Tobacco Products is prohibited. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the presence of ash receptacles in violation of this subsection shall not be a defense to a charge of Smoking or the use of Tobacco Products in violation of any provision of this article.
- (c) No Person shall dispose of used Smoking or Tobacco Product waste within the boundaries of an area in which Smoking or Tobacco Product use is prohibited, including within any Reasonable Distance required by this article.
- (d) A Person, Employer, or Nonprofit Entity that has legal or de facto control of an area in which Smoking and the use of Tobacco Products is prohibited by this article shall post a clear, conspicuous and unambiguous “No Smoking” and “No Use of Tobacco Products” or “Smoke-free” and “Tobacco-Free” sign at each point of ingress to the area, and in at least one other conspicuous point within the area. The signs shall have letters of no less

than one inch in height and shall include the international “No Smoking” symbol (consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a red bar across it). Signs shall also indicate the maximum fines allowable. Signs posted on the exterior of buildings to comply with this section shall include the Reasonable Distance requirement set forth in Sec. ___ (*4). At least one sign with the City of Palm Springs phone number to which complaints can be directed must be placed conspicuously in each place in which Smoking is prohibited. For purposes of this section, the City Manager or his / her designee shall be responsible for the posting of signs in regulated facilities owned or leased in whole or in part by the City of Palm Springs.

Notwithstanding this provision, the presence or absence of signs shall not be a defense to a charge of Smoking or the use of Tobacco Products in violation of any other provision of this article.

- (e) No Person, Employer, or Nonprofit Entity shall intimidate, threaten any reprisal, or effect any reprisal, for the purpose of retaliating against another Person who seeks to attain compliance with this article.
- (f) Each instance of Smoking or Tobacco Product use in violation of this article shall constitute a separate violation. For violations other than for Smoking, each day of a continuing violation of this article shall constitute a separate violation.

Sec. ___ (*6). PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT.

(a) ~~(a)~~ The remedies provided by this article are cumulative and in addition to any other remedies available at law or in equity.

(b) It is unlawful for any person who owns, manages, operates or otherwise controls the use of any premises subject to regulation under this chapter to refuse to comply with any of its provisions, or to permit any Employee or Patron to violate this chapter.

~~(a)~~(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to Smoke in any area where smoking is prohibited under this chapter.

- (b) Each incident of Smoking or use of Tobacco Products in violation of this article is an infraction subject to a fine of up to five hundred dollars (\$500) and/or up to twenty-five (25) hours of monitored community service work or completion of a smoking cessation program or otherwise punishable pursuant to section ___ of this code. Other violations of this article may, at the discretion of the City Attorney, be prosecuted as infractions or misdemeanors when the interests of justice so require. Enforcement of this chapter shall be the responsibility of the City Attorney. In addition, any peace officer or code enforcement official also may enforce this chapter.

- (c) Violations of this article are subject to _____ ~~a civil action~~ brought by the City of Palm Springs, punishable by a civil fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) per violation and/or up to twenty-five (25) hours of monitored community service work or completion of a smoking cessation program.
- (d) Causing, permitting, aiding, abetting, or concealing a violation of any provision of this article shall also constitute a violation of this article.
- (e) Any violation of this article is hereby declared to be a nuisance.
- (f) In addition to other remedies provided by this article or by other law, any violation of this article may be remedied by a civil action brought by the City Attorney, including, but not limited to, administrative or judicial nuisance abatement proceedings, civil or criminal code enforcement proceedings, and suits for injunctive relief.
- (g) Any Person acting for the interests of itself, its members, or the general public (hereinafter "Private Enforcer") may bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction, including small claims court, to enforce this article against any Person who has violated this article two or more times. Upon proof of the violations, a court shall grant all appropriate relief, including: (1) awarding damages; and (2) issuing an injunction or a conditional judgment. If there is insufficient or no proof of actual damages for a specific violation, the court shall award one-hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) for each violation as statutory damages.
- (h) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, a Private Enforcer may bring a civil action to enforce this article only if the following requirements are met:
- (1) The Private Enforcer's civil action is begun more than sixty (60) days after the Private Enforcer has given written notice of the alleged violations of this article to the City Attorney and to the alleged violator; and
 - (2) On the date the Private Enforcer's civil action is filed, no other Person acting on behalf of the City of Palm Springs or the state has commenced or is prosecuting an administrative, civil, or criminal action based upon, in whole or in part, any violation which was the subject of the Private Enforcer's notice; and
 - (3) A Private Enforcer shall provide a copy of his, her, or its action to the City Attorney within seven (7) days of filing it.

(i) Upon a settlement or judgment based upon, in whole or in part, any violation that was the subject of the Private Enforcer's notice, the Private Enforcer shall give the City Attorney notice of the settlement or judgment and final disposition of the case within thirty (30) days of the date of the settlement or judgment. No settlement by a Private Enforcer of a violation of this article shall be valid or enforceable if, within thirty (30) days of receiving notice of the settlement, the City Attorney determines the settlement to be unreasonable in light of the purposes of this article. Any settlement or judgment that does not meet the requirements of this subsection may be set aside upon motion to a court of competent jurisdiction by the City Attorney.

(j) Except as otherwise provided, enforcement of this article is at the sole discretion of the City. Nothing in this article shall create a right of action in any Person against the City or its agents to compel public enforcement of this article against private parties.

Sec. ____ (*7). OTHER LAWS.

It is not the intention of this article to regulate any conduct where the regulation of such conduct has been preempted by the State of California.

SECTION III. STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION & SEVERABILITY

It is the intent of the City Council of the City of Palm Springs, California, to supplement applicable state and federal law and not to duplicate or contradict such law and this ordinance shall be construed consistently with that intention. If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance, or its application to any Person or circumstance, is for any reason held to be invalid or unenforceable, such invalidity or unenforceability shall not affect the validity or enforceability of the remaining sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, or phrases of this ordinance, or its application to any other Person or circumstance. The City Council of the City of Palm Springs, California, hereby declares that it would have adopted each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause, or phrase hereof independently, irrespective of the fact that any one or more other sections, subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses, or phrases hereof be declared invalid or unenforceable.

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Proposed Fee-based Parking Language for the General Plan

Policy Statement under Goal CR.8 of the Circulation Element of the General Plan:

Utilize parking fees and on demand pricing to promote vehicle turnover and increase parking availability in the downtown corridor while helping to encourage carbon free/reduced alternative transportation such as walking, bicycles and ride share.

Action:

Create a plan to identify parking availability in the downtown core and proximity to restaurants and merchants and the best locations to implement fee based parking.

Develop a timeline and estimates of revenue and expenses necessary to implement fee based parking.

from Section 4, page 36 of the general plan for Circulation element

GOAL CR8:

Develop a system of parking facilities and operations that serve current and future commercial and residential uses and preserve the quality of life in residential neighborhoods.



City of Palm Springs

Development Services Department
Office of Sustainability

TO: Sustainability Commission
FROM: Patrick Tallarico, Manager
SUBJECT: Sustainability Scholarship Update
DATE: February 11, 2021

Sustainability Reserved	Sustainability Paid	Sustainability Total	Recycling Reserved	Recycling Paid	Recycling Total
\$ 11,800.00	\$ 9,947.62	\$ 21,747.62	\$ 2,062.00	\$ 3,302.19	\$ 5,364.19

Final Documentation Received and Checks Requested

Organization Name	Action	Sustainability Paid	Recycling Paid
Palm Springs Power Baseball Club Inc.	Purchase Electric Leaf Blower	\$ 716.68	\$ -
Juan Gutierrez	Purchase electric mower and backup batteries for leaf blower	\$ 750.00	\$ -
Lulu	Leaf Blower	\$ 696.60	\$ -
Postal Palm Springs	Instant hot water system	\$ 245.48	\$ -
Tops n Tees	New Low flow toilet	\$ 632.00	\$ -
Dave's Woodworking of Palm Springs	Tankless Hot Water Heater	\$ 750.00	\$ -
Jerry Houston Ayers JR (handyman)	Electric Leaf Blower	\$ 310.32	\$ -
Manuel Martinez Landscaping	Electric Leaf Blower	\$ 750.00	\$ -
Candice Held Boutique	Reusable garment/laundry bags	\$ -	\$ 326.19

Palm Springs Cleaners	Purchase energy star washer	\$ 750.00	\$ -
Chill Bar	Reusable food ware	\$ -	\$ 750.00
Blue Sky Landscape Corp	Electric Blower	\$ 750.00	\$ -
Desert Hand Car Wash	electric leaf blower	\$ 435.91	\$ -

Requests Approved and Awaiting Documentation

Organization Name	Action	Reserved Amount	Notes
Down to Earth Landscaping	Electric Leaf Blower Battery	\$ 750.00	Check Request Submitted 2/9
Above All Solutions	Electric Leaf Blower	\$ 184.63	Check Request submitted 2/9 when received
Inn at Palm Springs	Install EV Charger	\$ 750.00	Awaiting install
DA Computer	Install water/energy efficient water system	\$ 750.00	Awaiting install
HundredMileHouse	EV Charging Station	\$750	Awaiting Install
Green Rock Invenstors	Water reuse system	\$ 750.00	RESERVED project pending
Escape Room Palm Springs	Rechargeable batteries	\$ 750.00	Awaiting more info on purchase
Cathedral City Upholstery	Split AC system	\$750	Approved by Commission. Awaiting install.
Ray's Landscape & Gardening	Leaf Blower	\$750	Provided him with info about the state program
Desert Star	Energy Efficient Landscape Lightin	\$ 750.00	Approved by Commission.
Skating at the Miramar - 650 E Sunny Dunes	Recycling enclosure	\$ 750.00	Awaiting purchase
Lola Properties - 1200 S Palm Canyon	Replace halogen with LED lighting for safety lights	\$ 600.00	Confirmed compliance with recycling.
Thick as Thieves	Ceiling Fans	\$ 750.00	Asked him to get dc motor or energy star units
Premier Construction	Electric Leaf Blower	\$ 750.00	Awaiting purchase
Postal Palm Springs	Biodegradable peanuts - Styro alternative	\$ 500.00	Will split request

Townie Bagel	Purchase Recycling Bins for Customers	\$750	Waiting for more information
All Seasons Cleaning Services	Electric Leaf Blower	\$200	Approved. Awaiting purchase
Reset Ketamine	Biodegradable gloves	\$562	Approved. Awaiting purchase
Joel Vasquez Garden Maintenance	Electric blower and trimmer and mower	\$750	Awaiting purchase

Requests to Discuss with Commission

Organization Name	Action	Reserved Amount	Notes
Reyes Pool Services	Variable Speed pool pump	\$750	Portable pump to be used for pool cleaning
Businesses with multiple properties	One owner, three+ business licenses		Award per owner or per business license?

Tree City USA Standards

Standard 1

A Tree Board or Department

Someone must be legally responsible for the care of all trees on city- or town-owned property. By delegating tree care decisions to a professional forester, arborist, city department, citizen-led tree board or some combination, city leaders determine who will perform necessary tree work. The public will also know who is accountable for decisions that impact community trees. Often, both professional staff and an advisory tree board are established, which is a good goal for most communities.

The formation of a tree board often stems from a group of citizens. In some cases a mayor or city officials have started the process. Either way, the benefits are immense. Involving residents and business owners creates wide awareness of what trees do for the community and provides broad support for better tree care.

Standard 2

A Tree Care Ordinance

A public tree care ordinance forms the foundation of a city's tree care program. It provides an opportunity to set good policy and back it with the force of law when necessary.

A key section of a qualifying ordinance is one that establishes the tree board or forestry department—or both—and gives one of them the responsibility for public tree care (as reflected in Standard 1). It should also assign the task of crafting and implementing a plan of work or for documenting annual tree care activities.

Qualifying ordinances will also provide clear guidance for planting, maintaining and/or removing trees from streets, parks and other public spaces as well as activities that are required or prohibited. Beyond that, the ordinance should be flexible enough to fit the needs and circumstances of the particular community.

For tips and a checklist of important items to consider in writing or improving a tree ordinance, [see Tree City USA Bulletin #9](#).

Standard 3

A Community Forestry Program With an Annual Budget of at Least \$2 Per Capita

City trees provide many benefits—clean air, clean water, shade and beauty to name a few—but they also require an investment to remain healthy and sustainable. By providing support at or above the \$2 per capita minimum, a community demonstrates its commitment to grow and tend these valuable

public assets. Budgets and expenditures require planning and accountability, which are fundamental to the long-term health of the tree canopy and the Tree City USA program.

To meet this standard each year, the community must document at least \$2 per capita toward the planting, care and removal of city trees—and the planning efforts to make those things happen. At first this may seem like an impossible barrier to some communities. However, a little investigation usually reveals that more than this amount is already being spent on tree care. If not, this may signal serious neglect that will cost far more in the long run. In such a case, working toward Tree City USA recognition can be used to reexamine the community's budget priorities and redirect funds to properly care for its tree resources before it is too late.

Standard 4

An Arbor Day Observance and Proclamation

An effective program for community trees would not be complete without an annual Arbor Day ceremony. Citizens join together to celebrate the benefits of community trees and the work accomplished to plant and maintain them. By passing and reciting an official Arbor Day proclamation, public officials demonstrate their support for the community tree program and complete the requirements for becoming a Tree City USA!

This is the least challenging—and probably most enjoyable—standard to meet. An Arbor Day celebration can be simple and brief or an all-day or all-week observation. It can include a tree planting event, tree care activities or an award ceremony that honors leading tree planters. For children, Arbor Day may be their only exposure to the green world or a springboard to discussions about the complex issue of environmental quality.

The benefits of Arbor Day go far beyond the shade and beauty of new trees for the next generation. Arbor Day is a golden opportunity for publicity and to educate homeowners about proper tree care. Utility companies can join in to promote planting small trees beneath power lines or being careful when digging. Fire prevention messaging can also be worked into the event, as can conservation education about soil erosion or the need to protect wildlife habitat.



COMMITTEE REPORT

PRESENTED FOR COMMISSION MEETING DATE: 02/16/21

SUBMITTED BY: David Freedman

COMMITTEE NAME: Standing Committee on Solar and Green Building

SUBMITTED DATE: 02/10/21

COMMITTEE MEETING DATE: 02/02/21

NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING DATE: 03/02/21, 10:30 AM

Committee Meeting Agenda:

- A. GHG Inventory Update
- B. AWEA "Success Story" Case Study (added to agenda under Brown Act Section 54954.2(b)(2))
- C. Council Agenda Items
 - 1. EV Charger Expansion Award
 - 2. AB 1236 Implementation
 - 3. Downtown Palm Springs Specific Plan Green Building Requirements
- D. California Energy Commission and Public Utilities Commission Proceedings
- E. Sustainability Scholarship and Home Energy Assessment Rebates
- F. Fee-Based Parking
- G. DCE Issues/Updates
- H. Agenda Items for February Commission Meeting
- I. Adjournment

Summary:

A. GHG Inventory Update

Eli Krispi of PlaceWorks, the City's consultant on the General Plan update and greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, presented an update on the GHG inventory. Topics covered included changes in the inventory calculation method, the updated 2010 GHG inventory, the comparison between the original and revised 2010 inventories, community-wide emissions in the 2018 GHG inventory, trends in community-wide GHG emissions between 2010 and 2018 and next steps.

Commissioners Flanagan Freedman and Manager Tallarico discussed various aspects of the presentation and the relationship of the inventory to the GHG reduction targets set by the State and City. The GHG inventory update will be on the Commission's February 16 meeting agenda. PlaceWorks will prepare forecast of future emissions and integrate the results into the General Plan update. Commissioner Freedman suggested the inventory be presented to Council along with a discussion of areas for future research and action for the City to reduce GHG emissions.

B. AWEA "Success Story" Case Study

Manager Tallarico reported that the previous day he received an email from a representative of the American Wind Energy Association (AWEA) advising that the City of Palm Springs has been selected to be written about in a case study highlighting renewable energy success stories across California. As this matter came to the attention of Manager Tallarico after the agenda was posted

and there was a need for immediate action so he could respond to the AWEA representative, the Committee voted to add it to the meeting agenda under Brown Act Section 54954.2(b)(2).

Manager Tallarico said previous success stories focused on the economic benefits from wind projects. Commissioner Freedman noted that the Desert Community Energy (DCE) staff report for the approval of power purchase agreements (PPAs) for three wind turbine projects located within the City limits contains job data. Additional data may be available from Wintec Energy, which owns land in the northern part of the City on which many turbines are located, as well as from AWEA. Commissioner Freedman said the success story should mention Council approval of an ordinance increasing the maximum height of wind turbines to 500 feet and offered to assist Manager Tallarico in work with the AWEA representative on the case study.

C. Council Agenda Items

1. EV Charger Expansion Award

Manager Tallarico presented the proposed EC charger contact with Carbon Solutions Group (CSG), which is on the agenda for Council's February 11 meeting. Authorization of this agreement will facilitate the installation of up to 10 Level III DC Fast Chargers and 23 Level II charging stations (11 new and 12 replacements) to the City's downtown corridor and City Hall. Manager Tallarico is working with Southern California Edison (SCE) to finalize the engineering details for each location. The work should finish within a few months.

Commissioner Flanagan noted the lack of EV-only parking signs at the Palm Springs Cultural Center and perhaps other locations. Manager Tallarico will follow up with Code Enforcement.

2. AB 1236 Implementation

Commissioner Freedman noted that the ordinance implementing AB 1236 on streamlined EV charger was adopted at the January 14 Council meeting and would be going into effect shortly. He reviewed the update of the checklist on the City's website required by AB 1236 prepared by Taja Sims of the Building Division based on his edits to reflect best practices.

3. Downtown Palm Springs Specific Plan Green Building Requirements

Commissioner Freedman noted that at its January 14 meeting Council also approved the downtown residential project and included the green building requirements in the Downtown Palm Springs Specific Plan and Council's 2016 approval of the Virgin Hotel originally planned for that site. The project must exceed existing Energy Code requirements by at least 15 percent. Commissioner Freedman suggested the Building Department may want to retain an Energy Code consultant to assist it in developing the requirements, in advance of discussions with GRIT Development.

D. California Energy Commission and Public Utilities Commission Proceedings

Commissioner Freedman provided an update on California Energy Commission (CEC) and Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) proceedings. The CEC is continuing its work on the 2022 Energy Code, which will become effective on January 1, 2023. Based on CEC staff's proposals at its January 26 decarbonization workshop, heat pump space heaters are likely to be standard design for new single-family residences in Climate Zone 15, where Palm Springs is located. Prewiring will be required in new single-family residences for battery storage, space heaters (if not installed), combined cooktop/ovens and clothes dryers.

At its January 25 Business Meeting, the CEC approved five new Reach Codes, including one in Chula Vista (near San Diego) focusing on energy efficiency measures for residential retrofits. Commissioner Freedman is working with the Reach Codes team on beta testing its web-based cost effectiveness explorer, using data from Chula Vista. He will prepare a data set on possible energy efficiency measures for Palm Springs once residential housing stock is uploaded to the explorer. Slides from the CEC's decarbonization workshop and Business Meeting are included in this report.

Commissioner Freedman reported that he is also following various CPUC proceedings, including for clean energy financing and microgrids. He participated in a focus group of local government energy experts providing feedback to The Climate Center on SB 99, the Community Energy Resilience Act. SB 99 calls for the creation of a new technical assistance and grant program administered by the CEC to help local governments develop clean energy resilience plans in collaboration with utilities, prioritizing enhanced resilience for low-income communities.

E. Sustainability Scholarship and Home Energy Assessment Rebates

Manager Tallarico reported that after input from the Commissioners, he approved the requests for sustainability scholarships presented at the Commission's January 19 meeting, except for the UV cleaning system. The requests have been for projects in the Sustainability account. Manager Tallarico will conduct additional outreach for projects eligible for Recycling account funding.

Commissioner Freedman reported that he did a free home performance test provided by a local service provider and is waiting for the results. He will then advise if this service should be included with those eligible for the Home Energy Assessment Rebate. Manager Tallarico said he has not yet received any applications for the rebate.

F. Fee-Based Parking

Commissioner Flanagan presented his suggested language on fee-based parking for the ongoing General Plan update. Commissioner Freedman suggested that including public transportation in the list of carbon free/reduced alternative transportation. Commissioner Flanagan will present the language at the February 16 Commission meeting.

G. DCE Issues/Updates

DCE held a signing ceremony on February 9 for the three wind turbine PPAs at one of the site locations. Mayor Holstege, Mayor Pro Tem Middleton and Councilmember Kors (who chairs the DCE Board) represented the City. Commissioner Freedman also attended in his capacity of DCE Community Advisory Committee (CAC) Chair. The media advisory issued in connection with the signing is attached to this report.

Commissioner Freedman reported that the CAC will be meeting on February 18 to continue its discussion of energy conservation incentives. He will mention the Sustainability Scholarship and Home Energy Assessment rebate programs and ask DCE to publicize them. The CAC will also discuss working with GRID Alternatives to publicize its program to install solar panels affordable housing units. The DCE Board will be meeting on February 23, and DCE staff is working to include a long-term solar PPA on the agenda for consideration.

Commissioner Flanagan noted that the projected bill calculator on SCE's website only shows SCE delivery charges and not DCE generation charges. Commissioner Freedman said he will raise this issue with DCE at the February 18 CAC meeting.

H.	<p>Agenda Items for February Commission Meeting</p> <p>Manager Tallarico and Commissioner Freedman divided the topics they will each present at the February 16 Commission meeting, reflecting the matters discussed above.</p>
I.	<p>Adjournment</p> <p>The Committee meeting adjourned to March 2, 2021, at 10:30 AM.</p>

Recommendation/Request:

Continuing working on energy-related GHG reduction measures to further City and State goals.

ACTION ITEMS REQUEST TO COMMISSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve General Plan language on fee-based parking provided by Commissioner Flanagan. • Approve GHG inventory action items when they are presented.
ACTION ITEMS REQUEST TO OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finalize GHG inventory and work with City Manager to schedule Council discussion of it. • Implement EV charger deployment. • Process Sustainability Scholarship and home energy assessment pilot program applications.
POTENTIAL FISCAL IMPACT/REQUEST IF ANY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The City has received more than \$220,000 in grant funding for EV chargers, which will be used in connection with the CSG installations if approved by Council, unless they expire before they can be used. The City would not incur any costs for the Level III stations but will incur a cost of \$4,500 for each Level II charging station. The City would receive leasing revenues from CSG in the amount of \$100 per month for each Level III and \$25 per month for each Level II for a total of about \$18,900 per year. • The Commission budgeted \$10,000 in FY 19-20 for the home energy assessment rebate pilot program, which has been carried over to the FY 20-21 budget. • The Commission has also budgeted \$100,000 in FY 20-21 for the Sustainability Scholarship.



Item 7: Local Ordinance Applications (19-BSTD-06)

January 25, 2021 Business Meeting

Danuta Drozdowicz, Efficiency Specialist
Efficiency Division, Building Standards Office



Benefits to California

Jurisdictions that adopt local ordinances:

- Living laboratories for clean energy future
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Lead from the grassroots



1 IN 3
CALIFORNIANS

**lives in a community with
an energy code exceeding
state standards**



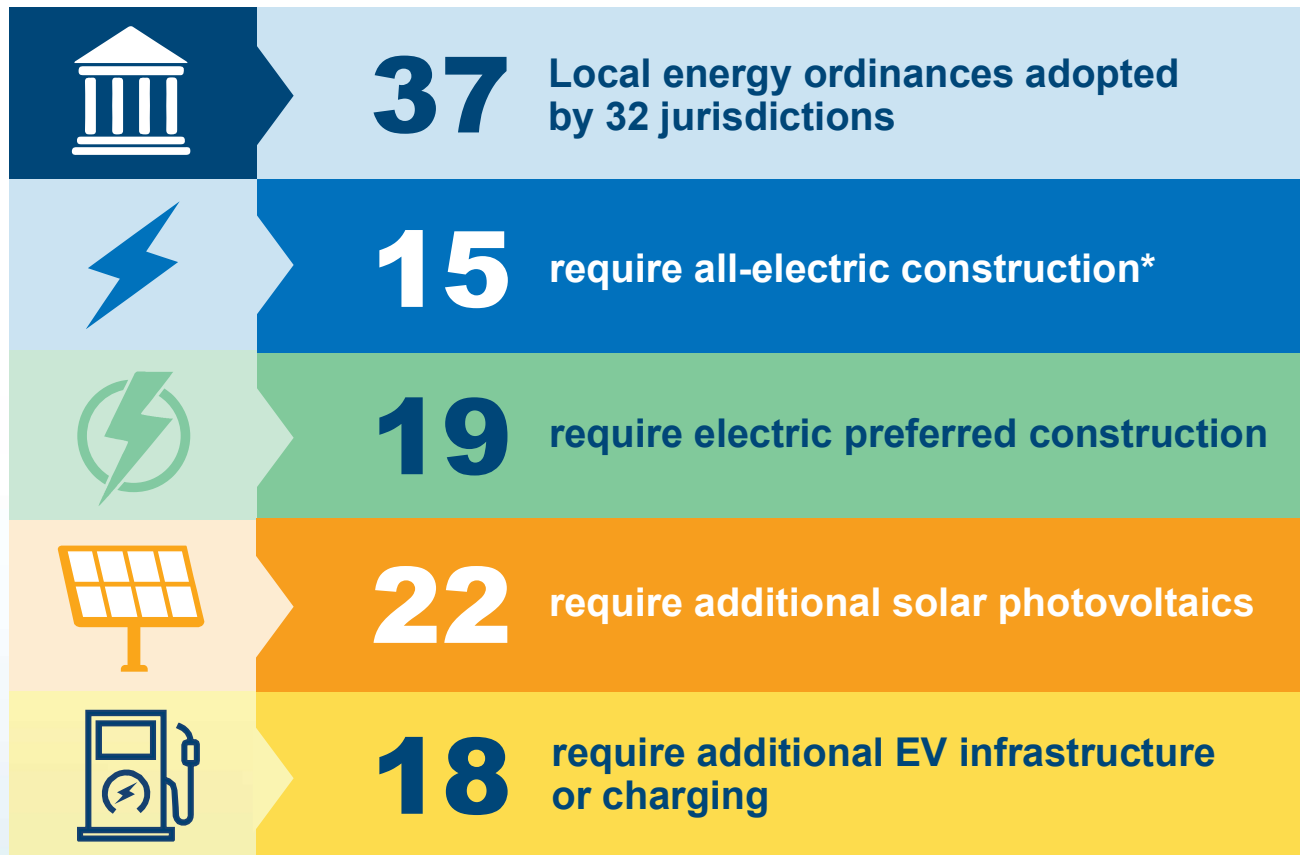
Overview of Local Ordinance Approval Process

For local building efficiency standards to be enforceable:

1. File application with CEC that shows its standards are cost-effective
2. CEC finds standards reduce energy consumption compared to current statewide Energy Code
3. Staff confirms criteria are met, makes recommendation based on findings



Local Ordinances Exceeding 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards



* May not apply to all building types



Local Ordinances



Sunnyvale



CITY OF CHULA VISTA



Jurisdiction	Cost Effective	Energy Reduction	Energy Efficiency or All-Electric Provisions	Exceptions
City of Campbell	yes	yes	HPWH for water heating, space conditioning	Gas allowed for cooking and fireplaces
City of Millbrae	yes	yes	All-electric + PV for all new buildings + prewiring for electric appliances	Gas allowed for cooking, fireplaces and laboratories
City of Sunnyvale	yes	yes	All-electric + PV for all new buildings + prewiring for electric appliances	Gas allowed for emergency centers, kitchens, laundries
City of Chula Vista	yes	yes	Pre 2006 homes improve energy efficiency when adding or remodeling	Technical infeasibility, home energy score > 8, PV for 95% of load, +
City of Los Altos	yes	yes	All-electric new construction + pre-wiring for electric appliances	Gas allowed for cooking, fireplaces, laboratories, commercial kitchens



Staff Recommendation

- After reviewing application materials, staff found criteria for approval are met
- Staff recommends the Commission approve jurisdictions to enforce local ordinances



Building Decarbonization via Building Code (T24 Part 6, Part 11)

1. CEC Authority
 - i. Adopt building energy performance standards – feasible, cost effective
 - ii. Can adopt performance standards baselines that are based on or encourage heatpumps to achieve building energy efficiency
 - iii. Can require PV, storage
 - iv. Can also include “reach” standards in Part 11 that local governments can voluntarily adopt to further encourage efficient heat pumps.



Begin Transition to Heatpumps

- 1. Key technology to achieve building decarbonization**
- 2. Incremental steps over two cycles to allow markets to adjust:**
 - i. Very low current installation rate
 - ii. Limited builder and consumer experience
 - iii. Builders worried about creating new supply chain availability and expertise and potential for customer complaints or even litigation
 - iv. Less efficient at cold temperatures – potentially raises energy bills



2022 Heat Pump Baselines

To meet the State's decarbonization goals and objectives, set standard design (baseline) for both source energy (EDR1) and TDV (EDR2) on heat pump as follows:

- For climate zones 1,2,11,12,16: set standard design on HPWH
- For climate zones 3-10, and 13-15: set standard design on HPSH

In all 16 climate zones, the house can comply with any one of the following measures:

1. A heat pump water heater – additional purchase costs: \$100 (50-gallon HPWH)-\$500 (65-gallon HPWH)
2. A heat pump space heater – additional purchase costs: \$100-\$450
3. Dual-Fuel heat pumps and other efficiency measures



2022 Heat Pump Baselines

1. Start with the 2019 Standards mixed fuel prescriptive building
2. For 2022 Standards, standard design will include either a HPWH or a HPSH, depending on the climate zone – some CZs require additional features to ensure that the 2022 baselines (in TDV terms) are at least as stringent as the 2019 mixed-fuel baseline.
3. In all climate zones, the building can comply with either a HPWH or a HPSH. Other compliance options will also be available through the performance path

Compact = Compact Design

Standard Design by Climate Zone

Climate	Baseline Options
01	HPWH with Compact
02	HPWH
03	HPSH
04	HPSH
05	HPSH with Compact
06	HPSH
07	HPSH
08	HPSH with Compact
09	HPSH with Compact
10	HPSH with Compact
11	HPWH
12	HPWH
13	HPSH
14	HPSH
15	HPSH with Compact, Windows
16	HPWH with Compact, DWHR



HPWH Hardware Costs

Home Depot online pricing shows little difference between a tankless water heater and a 50-gallon HP water heaters: <https://www.homedepot.com/s/heat%2520pump%2520water%2520heater?NCNI-5>

0.81 EF

0.93 EF

Tier 4, JA13




1. The HPWH is a JA 13 compliant, Tier 4 WH
2. May receive 2+ EDR2 credit
3. The HPWH does not need a flue and gas piping from the meter, \$250+ installation savings

The screenshot displays three product listings from Home Depot. The first listing is for a Rheem Performance Plus 9.5 GPM Liquid Propane Outdoor Tankless Water Heater (0.81 EF), priced at \$1020.00 with a 'Free Delivery' badge. The second listing is for a Rheem Performance Platinum 9.5 GPM Natural Gas High Efficiency Indoor Tankless Water Heater (0.93 EF), priced at \$1299.00. The third listing is for a Rheem Performance Platinum 50 Gal. 10-Year Hybrid High Efficiency Smart Tank Electric Water Heater (Tier 4, JA13), priced at \$1299.00, featuring a '4x More Efficient' badge and a 'SMART' label. All listings include star ratings, model numbers, and 'Expert Installation Available' text.



AC, HPSH, and DFHP Hardware Costs

ACWholesalers online pricing shows a difference of \$66 for identical 3-ton gas/electric split system and DFHP
<https://www.acwholesalers.com/cooling/air-conditioning-systems.html>

Gas/Elect AC, 0.96 Furn	DFHP, 0.96 Furn	HPSH
 <p>Remove</p>	 <p>Remove</p>	 <p>Remove</p>
\$3,089.44	\$3,155.20	\$2,450.55
Goodman 3 Ton 14 SEER 96% AFUE Gas Electric Air Conditioner System	Goodman 3 Ton 14 SEER 96% AFUE Hybrid Dual Fuel Air Conditioner	Goodman 3 Ton 14.5 SEER Heat Pump Air Conditioner System
Factory-Direct Model: GSZ140361 GMEC9608... Item Number: 76067	Factory-Direct Model: GSZ140361 GMEC9612... Item Number: 76193	Factory-Direct Model: GSZ140361 MBVC1600... Item Number: 87172
Write A Review	Write A Review	Write A Review
Free Shipping	Free Shipping	Free Shipping
Add To Cart	Add To Cart	Add To Cart



Battery Storage Ready Measures

Applicable to newly constructed single family building

- A. Requirement for a subpanel with a main service connection of at least 225A; higher capacity 320A and 400A panels also comply without a subpanel
- B. Identification of at least 4 branch circuits for emergency use
- C. Transfer switch ready



All-Electric Ready Measures

Applicable for single family and multifamily systems serving single dwelling

- 1. Electric Circuits for Space Heating** – 240V, 30A circuit with termination 3-feet from air-handler; reserve double pole breaker in main panel
- 2. Electric Circuits for Combined Cooktop/Oven** - 240V, 50A circuit with termination 3-feet from cooktop; reserve double pole breaker in main panel
- 3. Electric Circuits for Clothes Dryer** - 240V, 30A circuit with termination 3-feet from clothes dryer; reserve double pole breaker in main panel



All-Electric Ready Measures (cont)

Applicable for clothes dryers serving multifamily common area

Electric Circuits for Clothes Dryer – Conductors or raceway installed and sized according to one of the following:

1. 24 amps at 208/240 volt per clothes dryer; or
2. 2.6 kVA for each 10,000 Btus per hour of rated gas input or gas pipe capacity; or
3. The electrical power required to provide equivalent functionality of the gas-powered equipment as calculated and documented by the responsible person associated with the project.



Subcommittee Report

PRESENTED FOR COMMISSION MEETING DATE: February 16, 2021	SUBMITTED BY: Patrick Tallarico
SUBCOMMITTEE NAME: Standing Subcommittee on Waste Reduction (SSCoWR)	SUBMITTED DATE: February 11, 2021
LAST SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATE: February 4, 2021	NEXT SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATE: March 4, 2021

Subcommittee Goal:

Divert 90% of waste generated by the City of Palm Springs from landfill by 2030.

Summary:

1. Reducing Single-use Plastic Food Ware and Plastic Straws by Food Service Establishments.
 - No activity. Manager Tallarico was requested by City Manager to potentially bring the topic back to the Council in February, but Manager Tallarico indicated that this still may not be ripe for discussion given the ongoing pandemic response and the current focus on organics management compliance.

2. Battery Recycling Project
 - One container was shipped for recycling in January because of drop-offs at the Farmers Market.

3. Toward a Public Spaces Recycling Program for the City of Palm Springs.
 - Manager Tallarico updated the graphics on the signage for the downtown recycling containers for the Sustainability Commission meeting. The group discussed these new graphics at the February Subcommittee meeting. The group requested that Manager Tallarico eliminate the text at the top of the sign and add some text to the different sections to make it clear what not to recycle and what to recycle. He indicated that he would follow up on this request before the next Subcommittee meeting after the new Program Coordinator was hired. Commission members noted that this work is something that could be documented and published.

4. Outreach
 - Nothing to report.

5. Non-compliance with Commercial Recycling and Organics Requirements
 - Letters have gone out to all businesses and many responses have been received. There are some responses that need follow-up, and PSDS will work with City staff to do that in the coming weeks. The City may need to move to the next phase of issuing notices of non-compliance under the new ordinance if businesses continue to be unresponsive.
 - PSDS indicated that the compliance rates for recycling were still good. Organics compliance rates were better, but about 54% non-compliant for commercial businesses and 58% non-compliance for multi-family. This may mean that they just need to complete a form to indicate their method of compliance, but it could also mean that they need to subscribe to organics service. Manager Tallarico will meet with PSDS to discuss the details of the compliance rates and discuss what follow-up is needed before the next Subcommittee meeting.

6. Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP)
 - Manager Tallarico and Commissioner Miller prepared an analytical roadmap for different analytical questions that need to be answered to understand whether and how the WWTP could be used to process more food waste and how best to manage the gas generated from the anaerobic digestion process. Manager Tallarico

reviewed the draft with the Subcommittee. This topic will be presented at the Sustainability Commission meeting in February. Vice Chair McCann asked if wastewater from the plant would increase. Manager Tallarico indicated that it would be unlikely to increase significantly due to the new waste stream. Chair Clark asked if there was a by-product generated from the conversion of gas to electricity that would also need to be managed. Manager Tallarico will add that question as part of the analytical questions that should be addressed as part of the process.

7. Neighborhood Earth Day Challenge

- No updates. Manager Tallarico will mention this program again at the ONE-PS Meeting in February.

8. SB 1383 Planning

- The City continues to have discussions with Palm Springs Disposal about compliance efforts, including updates to the Franchise Agreement and development of an ordinance.
- PSDS and the City discussed moving forward with focused outreach efforts soon to ensure that they are ready to comply with the new requirements as of January 1.

9. Bottle Fillers

- No updates.

10. Shredding and E-waste Event

- The City has secured a shredding provider for April 17th, so the Shredding, E-waste and Bulky Item Dropoff will go forward as planned.

11. Downtown Trash Enclosure Improvements

- No updates. Many of these businesses are operating at a very reduced rate.

12. Composting Grant

- The City may receive a small grant to promote community composting. The award has not been announced. If received, the City will work with community organizers to develop a community composting area.
- The City met with the community advocate and the granting organization on Thursday February 4th. At this meeting, the City reviewed the ideas that had been developed in conjunction with the community advocate. In particular, the granting organization recommended a pile-based composting process instead of a more mechanical process. They indicated that about 1000 pounds of compost could be processed each week in the area that we identified. More coordination needs to be done to fully flesh out the idea before the project can be awarded. In particular, the community advocate is going to reach out to various networks to try to identify interested volunteers that could help with the composting process.

13. Additional Materials Recycling

- Manager Tallarico reported that he received a request from a local business owner that they would like to figure out a way to recycle personal protective equipment like masks and gloves. He indicated that he did not believe that these were recyclable, but he would follow up with the person.
- GE takes back water filters. Manager Tallarico was interested in investigating this further and facilitating that process if possible.

14. Sustainability Scholarships

- Most of the requests received to date are for projects related to sustainability and not recycling. One exception is the purchase of reusable dry cleaning bags by a local clothing retailer who will give them out to customers with purchases. Manager Tallarico indicated that this could be a model that could be replicated at other clothing stores. In addition, the City could purchase reusable garment bags and distribute those to dry cleaners and at events instead of reusable grocery bags. Manager Tallarico also encouraged commission members to share the sustainability scholarship flyers with their favorite restaurants and other businesses that might be eligible.

Recommendation/Request

Subcommittee members will continue to conduct research and refine products to improve recycling rates and report on progress at future Commission meetings.

ACTION ITEMS REQUEST TO COMMISSION	None
ACTION ITEMS REQUEST TO OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY	Follow up with businesses using the downtown trash enclosure. Continue Franchise Agreement discussions with PSDS. Follow up on recycling of other products. Follow up on community composting idea. Follow up on organics compliance efforts.
POTENTIAL FISCAL IMPACT/REQUEST IF ANY:	N/A

Analytical Roadmap for Water Treatment Plant Improvements for Organics Treatment and Biogas Management

This roadmap provides an overview of the key analytical elements needed to determine whether or how to make improvements to the wastewater treatment plant to accommodate food waste processing and to utilize resulting biogas generated.

These potential system upgrades are important from a variety of perspectives including the City's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the need to comply with the requirements of SB 1383. A modern system that utilizes food and organic waste streams to generate useful biogas can also provide resilient power and serve as a revenue source for the City.

The analyses needed to determine the viability of potential wastewater treatment plant improvements are detailed below. This analytical roadmap can be used to help the City frame next steps for this process.

1) Analysis of Feed Material

The current anaerobic digestion process at the wastewater treatment plant feeds on organic materials such as food waste (fed through home disposals) and human waste that are routed through the wastewater treatment process.

It is possible that this organic stream could be augmented by additional food waste material collected from businesses and residents in Palm Springs and beyond. This could help to reduce waste management costs and create a revenue stream for the City.

Analytical Questions

- What type of material could be accepted in our system? Is it just food waste or other material as well (e.g., fats, oils, and grease)?
- How much of this material do we believe is available or could be available over time?
- What type of processing is needed to sort, shred and slurry the material?

Analytical Resources

- Palm Springs Disposal may have estimates of material amounts – current and potential future.
- Stantec already did a preliminary investigation into increasing organic feed to WWTP as part of their investigation of potential capital improvements. They may be able to easily expand that analysis if given a technical directive to do so.
- Vendors may be able to provide quotes for equipment needs if quantities are identified.

Key Challenge

- Need to ensure that the treatment method used to treat nitrogen in the effluent can accommodate additional nitrogen load from these new streams.

2) Analysis of Anaerobic Digestion System Capabilities and Expansion Need/Potential

The current Anaerobic Digestion system was designed to accommodate current and future wastewater flows. It is unclear if the current system would be able to handle an additional food waste feed without some sort of enhancement.

Analytical Questions

- How much capacity does the anaerobic digestion system have currently and how much more would be needed?
- Is there an additional feed line that would need to be added to the system or would the slurry be routed through the treatment plant?
- What environmental justice issues may be impacted by this expansion effort?

Analytical Resources

- Stantec may be able to provide insight as to system capabilities and potential enhancements needed.
- Veolia may provide insights as to how this additional waste stream would be handled.

Key Challenge

- Determining input quantities.

3) Management of Biogas Generated

The City needs to determine how to maximize the value of the gas generated from the anaerobic digestion process. This includes determining if on-site conversion to electricity, storing/transferring the gas for use in CNG vehicles or gas-fired facilities (e.g., co-generation facility), or feeding it into the SoCal Gas system for use by customers looking to use renewable gas options. Each of these paths must be evaluated separately and simultaneously to compare options.

3a) Biogas Treatment

The gas that is generated from the anaerobic digestion process must be treated before it can be used. The level of treatment may depend on the ultimate use. In general, hydrogen sulfide must be reduced. Silohexanes may also need to be treated. Silohexanes are found in hair and skin products, so this may not be as relevant if the food waste streams are increased.

Biogas treatment may include processes such as a scrubber and gas conditioning unit.

Analytical Questions

- What type and level of treatment is needed?

3b) Engine Generator

The biogas could be burned on site in a generator to produce electrical energy. This energy could potentially be used directly or sent back to the grid similar to the energy produced at the solar array. This power output would need to be balanced with the energy supplied by the solar array to determine

how much is eligible to be provided back to the grid. SCE has expressed interest in working with us on this.

Analytical Questions

- How much electricity do we expect to be generated?
- What type of system is needed to convert the gas to electricity, and what implications does this process have on the quality of the input gas?
- What other by-products are produced that will need to be managed, if any?

Analytical Resources

- SCE can provide support for analyzing potential for providing electricity to the grid.
- Stantec could provide input on technology options for gas conversion.

3c) Gas Feed

Once treated, the biogas generated could be fed into the SoCalGas system and made available to customers. The City would need to market this gas, because gas supplied to the system must have a designated purchaser, unlike power sent to the electrical grid. The City has already met with SoCalGas staff who would perform the analysis of the costs and technical requirements for getting the gas from the waste water treatment plant into their system. However, the City needs to determine technology and costs associated with the gas treatment first.

Analytical Questions

- How much gas will be produced?
- How much will it cost to get the gas from the plant into the SoCalGas network?

Analytical Resources

- SoCalGas will do analysis when we are ready.

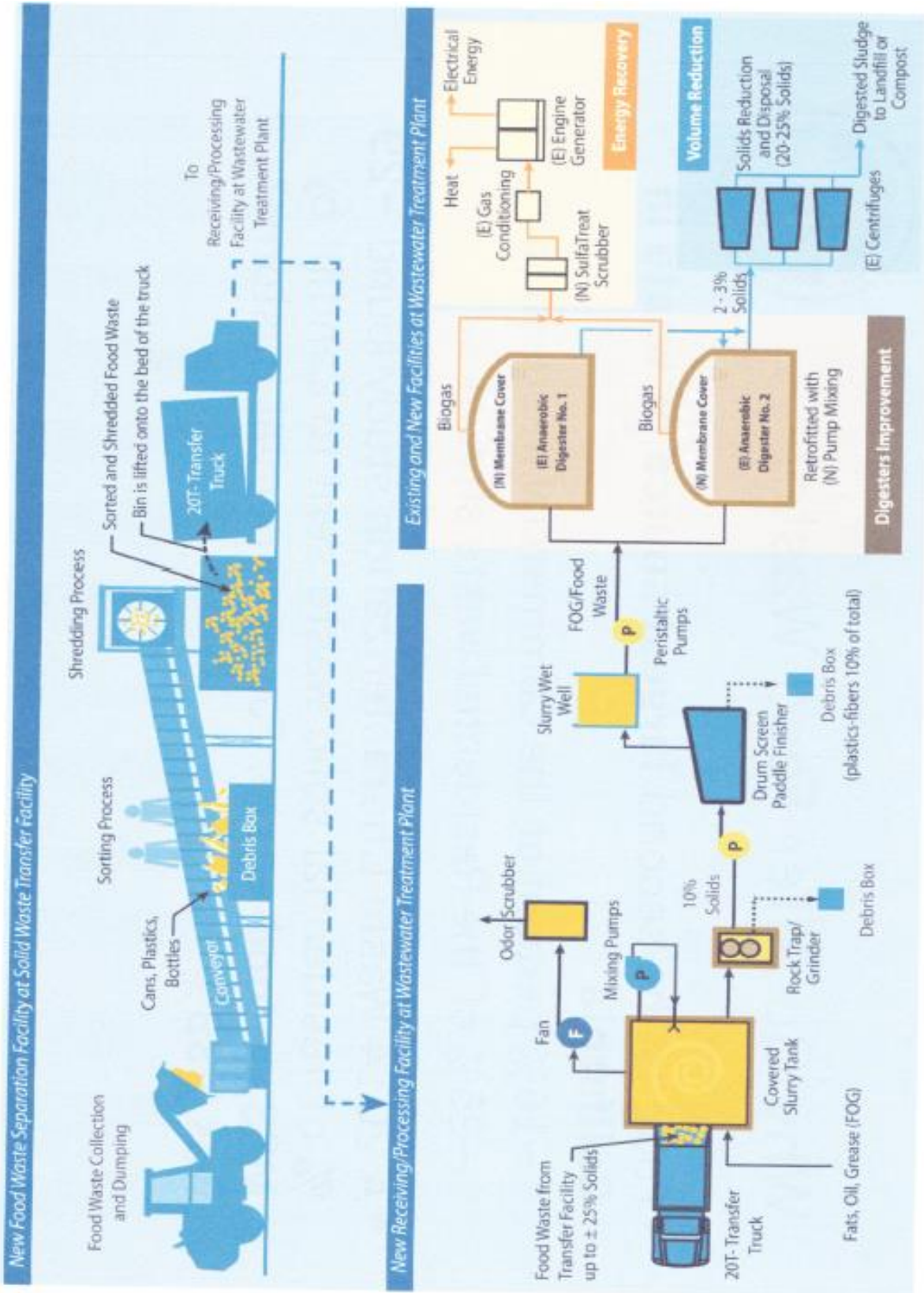
Attachments

- Map of WWTP area
- WWTP Process

Palm Springs Wastewater Treatment Plant and Vicinity



Wastewater Treatment Process Including Anaerobic Digestion





Subcommittee Report

PRESENTED FOR COMMISSION MEETING DATE: February 16, 2021	SUBMITTED BY: Patrick Tallarico
SUBCOMMITTEE NAME: Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Walkability	SUBMITTED DATE: February 11, 2021
LAST SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATE: February 8, 2021	NEXT SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATE: TBD

Subcommittee Goal:

Support the development of a pedestrian safety and safe routes to school plan

Summary:

Manager Tallarico provided the following updates at the Ad hoc Subcommittee meeting on 2/8 regarding work done since the last meeting.

- KOA, the consulting firm supporting the effort, continues to work with the City to disseminate the pedestrian survey and mapping tool. It was highlighted at the January ONE-PS meeting.
- The Community Advisory Committee meeting was held on January 20th. At that meeting, KOA reviewed the process and had more in-depth discussions with members about some areas of concern.
- The next phase of the process will be to conduct virtual walk audits at several locations that have been identified as a concern. Anyone is invited to participate in these walk audits, and Manager Tallarico will make sure that neighborhood groups in the areas surrounding the walk audit sites are notified.
- Manager Tallarico continues to work with the consultant to make sure that they are moving the project forward and utilizing all the data that the City has collected.
- KOA is looking in to shifting budget resources around to ensure that all schools are covered in the safe routes to school planning process.
- As a reminder the links to the online survey and mapping tool are below:

Online Survey: <https://bit.ly/PalmSpringsSurvey> Online Mapping Tool: <https://bit.ly/PalmSpringsMapping>

Pedestrian & Safe Routes to School Plan
We Need Your Input!

Complete the Online Survey:
<https://bit.ly/PalmSpringsSurvey>

Use the Online Mapping Tool:
<https://bit.ly/PalmSpringsMapping>

Recommendation/Request

Continue to monitor progress of consulting team.

ACTION ITEMS REQUEST TO COMMISSION	Complete survey and share it with your networks.
ACTION ITEMS REQUEST TO OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY	Continue to provide data to consultant.
POTENTIAL FISCAL IMPACT/REQUEST IF ANY:	N/A



Subcommittee Report

PRESENTED FOR COMMISSION MEETING DATE: February 16, 2021

SUBMITTED BY: Jim Flanagan

SUBCOMMITTEE NAME: Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Bicycle Routes and Cycling

SUBMITTED DATE: February 11, 2021

SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATE: January 27, 2021

NEXT SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING DATE: February 17, 2021

Subcommittee Goal:

Discuss possibility of two way bike path on Palm Canyon and develop the cycle tracks proposal

Summary:

The meeting agenda for the zoom call was roughly the following:

1. What - Is the outline of our efforts? A two way track from Alejo to Ramon? to the Tribal Gate connecting Laverne and Murray Canyon paths? Bike only traffic signals or all cross signals?
2. History - Has this or something similar been tried before? If yes, what went wrong or right about the effort.
3. Allies and Enemies - Who might be helpful in getting this done, is there any staff at Traffic Engineering that might be a champion? Council members, Homeowners Associations, Merchants, Chamber of Commerce (hotels/resorts)?
4. Funding - A new fed administrations with stimulus cash maybe looking for climate change transportation projects. VW and clean air mitigation fees, pay parking? CV link?
5. Timeline and Milestones - Funding and planning cycles. Goals to complete to move things along.

Meeting Discussion:

We talked about the route, and agreed that Phase 1 should be from Alejo to Ramon, and maybe a Phase 2 would continue either via Belardo or South Palm all the way up to the Indian Canyon entrance.

Some discussion ensued about various members of the planning and business community that might be enlisted, as well as a planner. We also discussed the potential for involvement from the Tribe and perhaps some reference to the General Plan and pending changes.

We discussed equity issues and low income folks without access to motorized transportation.

We all agreed Flinn Fagg would be an important ally, as will Dennis Woods based on his stated interest. As for the business community, many hotels now offer free bikes, this would ally well. Also important to stress loss of a few parking spaces is made up for with a much larger increase in foot traffic made possible by bikes.

Jim will put this on the Sustainability Commission radar by reporting notes from today to the next Commission meeting as the bike subcommittee is already on the monthly agenda.

Finally, we discussed how Erica Falci from CV Link/CVAG might be able to help as well as a good grant writer to investigate funding options. Patrick may be aware of grants as well.

At the end of the meeting, Jim proposed a timeline:

Feb 10 - send out a draft proposal to committee, which includes route, benefits and a summary of knowledge, issues and resources that may be enlisted towards achieving our goal.

Feb 17 - Reconvene group (10am Wed, zoom?) to discuss proposal and make revisions. Schedule next steps to present proposal and meet with Flinn and Dennis for comment.

Recommendation/Request

Present committee discussion to Sustainability Commission at the next meeting

ACTION ITEMS REQUEST TO COMMISSION	
ACTION ITEMS REQUEST TO OFFICE OF SUSTAINABILITY	
POTENTIAL FISCAL IMPACT/REQUEST IF ANY:	



MEDIA ADVISORY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 5, 2021

DESERT COMMUNITY ENERGY TO SIGN FIRST LOCAL WIND POWER PURCHASE AGREEMENTS FOR THE CITY OF PALM SPRINGS

WHO: Geoff Kors, DCE Chair & Councilmember, Palm Springs
Christy Holstege, Mayor, Palm Springs
Lisa Middleton, Mayor Pro Tem, Palm Springs
Sabby Jonathan, DCE Vice Chair & Councilmember, Palm Desert
Don Vawter, Vice President, Origination & Development, Terra-Gen

WHAT: Desert Community Energy (DCE), the new electricity generation provider for the City of Palm Springs, is fulfilling its promise to provide customers with locally supplied, carbon free energy by signing three multi-million dollar, long-term agreements with Terra-Gen, LLC to purchase power from their local wind farms. Representatives from DCE, the City of Palm Springs and Terra-Gen will ceremonially sign the agreements underneath a 500-foot wind turbine. As a locally controlled not-for-profit community choice energy program, DCE is delivering on it's mission to reinvest revenues into the community, create jobs and help develop more local renewable energy sources in the Coachella Valley. The three Terra-Gen wind projects are all located within Palm Springs city limits and will provide significant cost-savings and rate certainty. At the same time the agreement helps Palm Springs' residents and businesses do their part to save the planet by combatting climate change and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Since DCE started serving Palm Springs customers in April 2020, the community has dramatically cut its carbon footprint, which would be the equivalent impact of taking 15,000 cars off the road.

WHEN: Tuesday, February 9, 2021, starting at 11:30 a.m.

Note that this event is open to media only and closed to the general public. Social distancing and masks are required.

WHERE: Terra-Gen - Coachella Hills Wind II Project

Directions from Palm Springs

Head North on Indian Canyon Dr. for approx. 1.5 miles towards the I-10 Fwy. Turn left at the water truck w/ purple balloons.

Directions from I-10 Fwy

Head South on Indian Canyon Dr. towards Palm Springs for 1 mile. Turn right at the water truck w/ purple balloons.

Staff will be on site to direct traffic.

CONTACT:

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