



2022

Clean Air Action Plan for Southwest Missouri

Serving as the Southwest Missouri Area Path Forward Document for Ozone
and PM Advance Programs

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Ozarks Clean Air Alliance	3
Clean Air Action Plan	3
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)	4
Ozone Advance	4
PM Advance	5
Emissions in the Southwest Missouri Region	6
Ground-Level Ozone-Forming Emissions	7
Electric Generating Units (EGU)	7
Non-Electric Generating Units (Non-EGU).....	7
Area	7
Mobile.....	7
Non-road.....	7
Natural	8
Ozone Design Values	11
PM2.5-Forming Emissions	11
Dust	11
Fuel Combustion.....	12
Mobile.....	12
PM2.5 Design Values.....	12
Emissions Reduction Strategies	13
Strategies	14
EPA Advance Program Database.....	15

Introduction

The Ozarks Clean Air Alliance serves to guide the region's education and outreach efforts to reduce the negative effects of air pollution. The OCAA brings together vested individuals and both public and private representatives who are dedicated to raising awareness and understanding of today's air quality issues. The OCAA works to create opportunities to voluntarily reduce the emissions that cause air pollution. This section includes information about the establishment of the Ozarks Clean Air Alliance (OCAA) and the research and regulations that guided the design of the Clean Air Action Plan (CAAP).

Ozarks Clean Air Alliance

The Ozarks Clean Air Alliance (OCAA) was created in response to the needs and issues identified in an environmental health assessment conducted in 2002 by the Springfield-Greene County Health Department. The findings of this assessment were assembled into a comprehensive report titled “The State of the Environment for Springfield and Greene County: A Report and Recommendations,” which was coordinated through the Community Partnership's Environmental Collaborative and the Environmental Advisory Board. The data and information used in this assessment were compiled through research of both electronic and standard published materials. A great deal of information was also obtained through personal interviews with contacts in many environmental disciplines including population growth and urban sprawl, water quality/quantity, air quality, solid waste management, community health, environmental education, and environmental justice. The full report can be viewed at <www.ozarksenvironment.com>.

This report revealed that before opinion information could be collected from residents, the community needed air quality education. Like other natural resources, the quality of air does not begin or end at the city or county line. Appropriately, the air quality workgroup recommended the establishment of an ongoing regional committee; therefore, the OCAA was created to address air quality issues in the Ozarks region. Additional information can be found on the OCAA website, <www.showmecleanair.com>.

Clean Air Action Plan

The first task of the Ozarks Clean Air Alliance was the development of the Clean Air Action Plan (CAAP). This plan was modeled after the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Ozone Flex Program. The initial CAAP sought to capture all efforts to improve air quality already taking place throughout the region; the previous accomplishments listed throughout this document capture these efforts highlighted in the original CAAP. The CAAP was adopted in 2009 and is updated regularly.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)

The Clean Air Act, which was last amended in 1990, requires the EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. In response, the EPA has set standards for six principal pollutants, including carbon monoxide (CO), lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter (PM), and sulfur dioxide. The CAAP outlines participation in two EPA programs that function to maintain these standards. The Ozone Advance program addresses ground-level ozone, and the PM Advance program addresses fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). Participants in both programs are encouraged to implement strategies that address both pollutant types. These programs and their associated pollutants are discussed below. For more information, visit www.epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/criteria.html.

Ozone Advance

Ozone is a gas composed of three oxygen atoms. Ozone can be beneficial or detrimental, depending on where it is found. Ozone is beneficial in the upper atmosphere, because it provides protection from the sun's ultraviolet rays, but it is harmful at ground level and can cause significant adverse health and environmental effects. Ozone does not naturally exist at ground level; it is formed by a chemical reaction between volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) in the presence of sunlight. Emissions from industrial facilities, electric utilities, motor vehicle exhaust, gasoline vapors, and chemical solvents are some of the major sources of NO_x and VOCs. Ozone pollution is of greater concern during the summer months, because strong sunlight and hot weather result in heightened ground-level ozone concentrations. For this reason, ozone season is considered to be between March and October in the Springfield region.

Ozone Advance is a program designed to help areas meet the NAAQS for ground-level ozone. The EPA lists the following goals for the Ozone Advance program:

- Help attainment areas reduce emissions to ensure continued health protection
- Aid areas in maintaining attainment
- Direct available resources toward actions that address ozone problems

In addition to help and guidance from the EPA, participants in this program may also receive additional benefits, such as those listed below:

- Early reductions can generally be accounted for within an eventual State Implementation Plan (SIP) baseline for reductions achieved before the baseline year, or as a control measure for reductions achieved after the baseline year.
- The EPA's Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) program may provide preferred status to Ozone Advance areas.

In May of 2012, the OCAA, in partnership with the City of Springfield and the Ozarks Transportation Organization, wrote a letter of request to participate in the Ozone Advance program, describing the benefits as the following:

- Reduced ozone and other air pollutants

- Continued healthy ozone levels
- Maintained ozone NAAQS
- Avoided violations of ozone NAAQS that could lead to future non-attainment designations
- Increased public awareness about ground-level ozone as an air pollutant
- Targeted limited resources to address ozone problems quickly

Within one year of the letter date, May 29, 2012, the OCAA had to create a Path Forward letter, which describes the measures and programs an area will implement, along with a schedule for the implementation of each measure and program selected. According to the EPA, an action plan can be submitted in place of a Path Forward letter; the CAAP serves as this document for the southwest Missouri region. This action plan includes a description of the measures and programs to be implemented, the parties responsible for implementation, how each measure will be implemented, an implementation schedule for each measure and program, and provisions for public and stakeholder involvement. Participation in the Ozone Advance program requires a commitment of five years or longer. The program does not create or avoid any regulatory requirements. More information about the EPA Ozone Advance program can be found on the Ozone Advance website: <https://www.epa.gov/ozoneadvance>.

PM Advance

Particulate matter is described by the EPA as a complex mixture of extremely small particles and liquid droplets comprised of a number of components, including acids such as nitrates and sulfates, organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles. PM_{2.5} includes particles that are 2.5 micrometers in diameter and smaller, such as those found in smoke and haze. These particles can be directly emitted from sources such as forest fires, or they can form when gases emitted from power plants, industries, and automobiles react in the air.

The EPA states that PM_{2.5} concentrations in many cities are affected by a combination of regional and local emissions. While the sources of Ozone precursors, NO_x and VOCs, are easily identifiable, the sources of PM precursors can be much more varied.

PM Advance is a program that promotes local actions to reduce fine particulate pollution (PM_{2.5}) and its precursors in attainment areas, helping these areas maintain the PM_{2.5} NAAQS. Improvements in air quality could do the following:

- Ensure continued health protection over the long term
- Provide state, tribal, and local governments with a cushion against potential future violations of the PM_{2.5} NAAQS
- Position areas to avoid non-attainment designations with respect to any future revised NAAQS
- Enable educated decision-making about control measures and programs that are most appropriate and cost-effective for a given area
- Collect multi-pollutant benefits (for example, reductions of NO_x can lead to lower ambient PM_{2.5} levels, as well as lower ambient ozone levels)

The Ozarks Clean Air Alliance, in partnership with the City of Springfield and the Ozarks Transportation Organization, has also been added to the PM Advance program. Like the Ozone Advance program, the PM Advance program does not create or remove any existing statutory or regulatory requirements and participants are encouraged to commit for at least one five-year term.

Emissions in the Southwest Missouri Region

The Ozarks Clean Air Alliance currently serves 15 counties: Barry, Barton, Cedar, Christian, Dade, Dallas, Greene, Jasper, Lawrence, McDonald, Newton, Polk, Stone, Taney, and Webster. This region was chosen based on existing planning boundaries with consideration for the location of the air quality monitors for the region. Fourteen of these counties are included within two regional planning commissions: the Southwest Missouri Council of Governments and the Harry S. Truman Coordinating Council. Cedar County was included because it contains an ozone monitor; this monitor is considered to be a background monitor, yet it has days that read higher than the Springfield region. A map of the southwest Missouri region can be seen in Appendix A.

Most strategies in this Plan focus on the Springfield metropolitan area, because the Joplin region has developed their own alliance and plan, and only four counties are part of the potential non-attainment area, according to initial modeling. These four counties are Christian, Greene, Stone, and Taney. Despite this, the OCAA is dedicated to providing education and information to the entire 15-county area. For this reason, the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) program funding has been made available through the OCAA for entities in all 15 counties. DERA funds grants and rebates that protect human health and improve air quality by reducing harmful emissions from diesel engines.

Southwest Missouri continues to experience substantial growth, as demonstrated in Figure 1, below. Although growth benefits the region in many ways, it also causes negative impacts, such as air pollution, which need to be managed. The goal of the CAAP is to implement proactive and feasible voluntary strategies to protect public health and the environment while sustaining growth in the region.

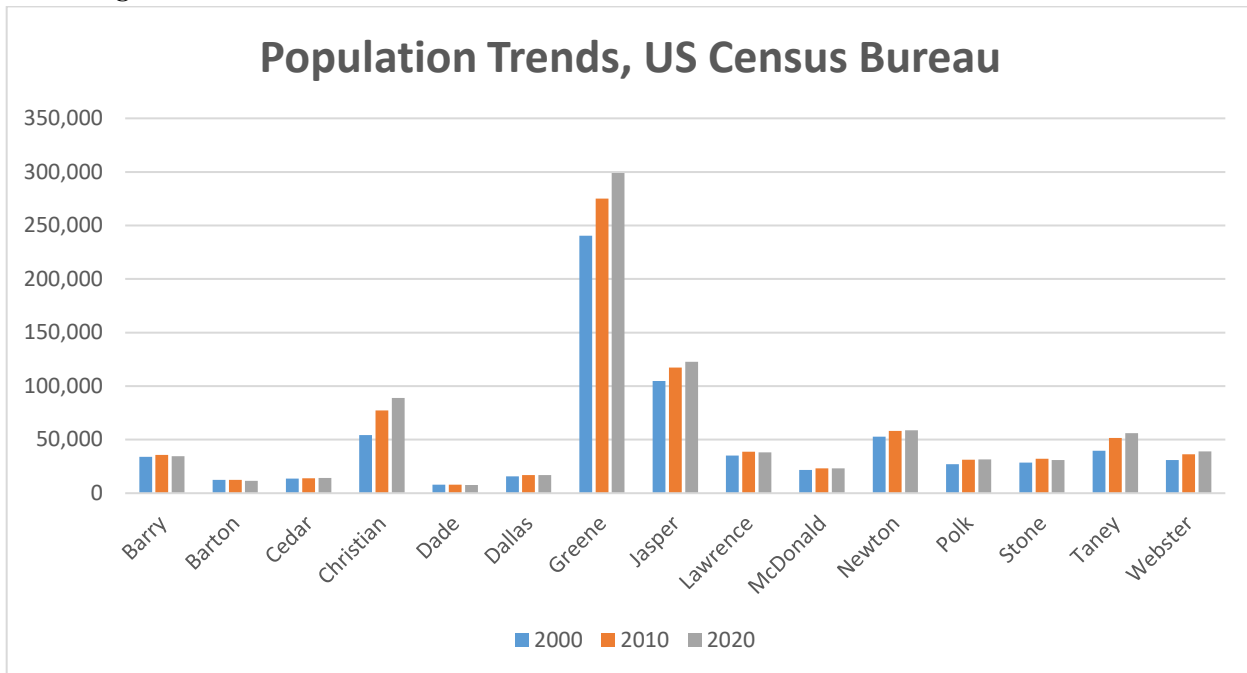


Figure 1. Population Trends between 2000 and 2020 in the 15-County Region Served by the CAAP. Data provided by the US Census Bureau Decennial Census Program.

Ground-Level Ozone-Forming Emissions

Emissions of NO_x and VOCs, which can contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone in southwest Missouri, are generated from various sources including motor vehicle emissions, gasoline vapors, chemical solvents, businesses/industrial emissions, power plant emissions, gas-powered off-road equipment, and natural sources. These emissions are typically placed into five categories: area, mobile, non-road, natural, and point sources. Point sources are further broken down into two subcategories: Electric Generating Units (EGU) and Non-Electric Generating Units (Non-EGU). The following is a list of some common examples of air pollution sources for each category:

Electric Generating Units (EGU)

- Power plants

Non-Electric Generating Units (Non-EGU)

- Factories
- Industrial and commercial boilers
- Chemical processing
- Large petroleum storage facilities

Area

- Small businesses (dry cleaners, auto body shops, printers, painting operations, gas stations, etc.)
- Homes (wood combustion, furnaces, paint and solvent use, etc.)
- Office buildings (heating sources, etc.)
- Wildfires
- Waste disposal (landfills)
- Agricultural sources (open burning, pesticide application, tilling, feedlots, etc.)

Mobile

- Cars
- Motorcycles
- Trucks
- Heavy-duty trucks (Semi-tractor trailers, dump trucks, etc.)

Non-road

- Construction equipment (excavators, bull dozers, skid steers, etc.)
- Lawn and garden gasoline-powered equipment (lawn mowers, grass trimmers, chain saws, leaf blowers, chippers, etc.)
- Off-road motorcycles and ATV's
- Golf carts
- Snowmobiles
- Boats
- Farm equipment (tractors, sprayers, balers, etc.)
- Aircrafts

Natural

- Plants and trees (biogenic sources of VOCs)
- Biologic decay (emits NO_x)

Plants and trees provide tremendous benefits including air pollutant removal, oxygen production, and cooling. For this reason, the CAAP does not include strategies to reduce natural sources of air pollution. The CAAP focuses on strategies to reduce emissions from man-made sources of air pollution, only.

The following graphs (Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5) display the tons of NO_x and VOC emissions produced by each man-made source category per county per day in 2020. This data was provided by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

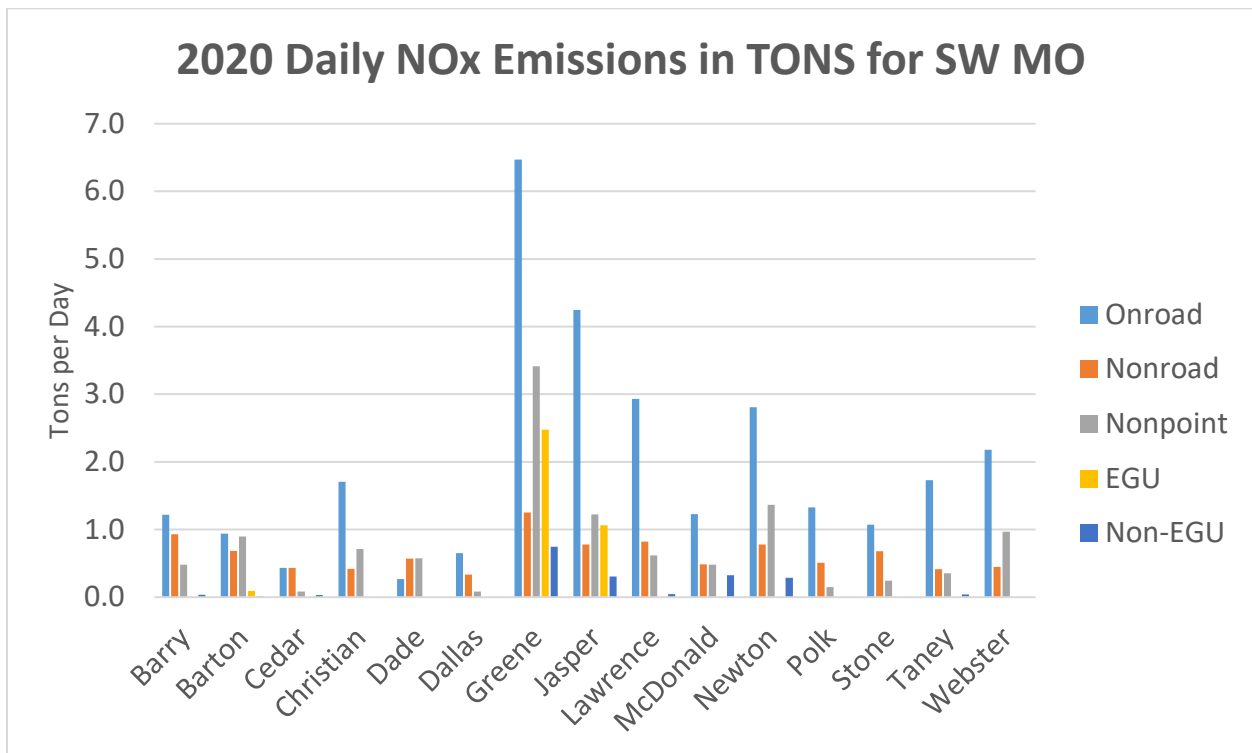


Figure 2. Daily NO_x Emissions in Southwest Missouri in 2020. This graph depicts the amounts of NO_x emissions produced daily by each county in 2020. These emissions are divided into each of the five man-made emissions categories outlined previously. Emissions are measured in tons per day.

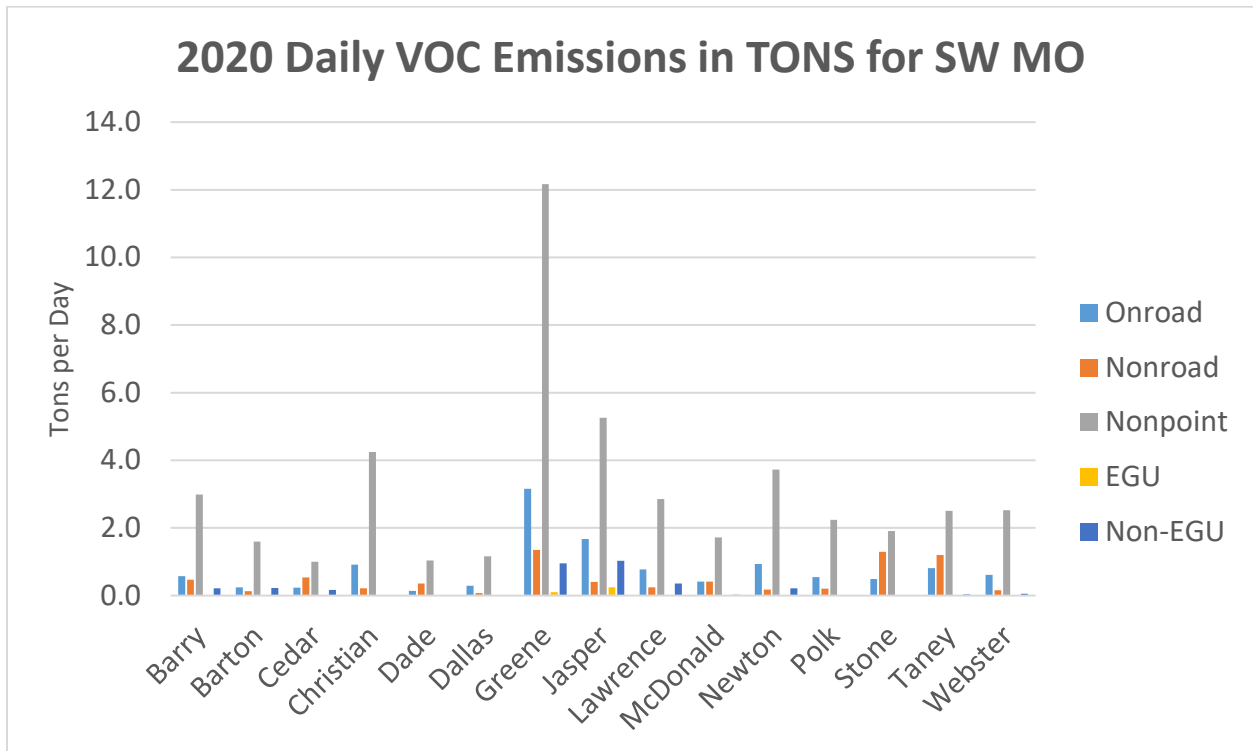


Figure 3. Daily VOC Emissions in Southwest Missouri in 2020. This graph depicts the amounts of VOC emissions produced daily by each county in 2020. These emissions are divided into each of the five man-made emissions categories outlined previously. Emissions are measured in tons per day.

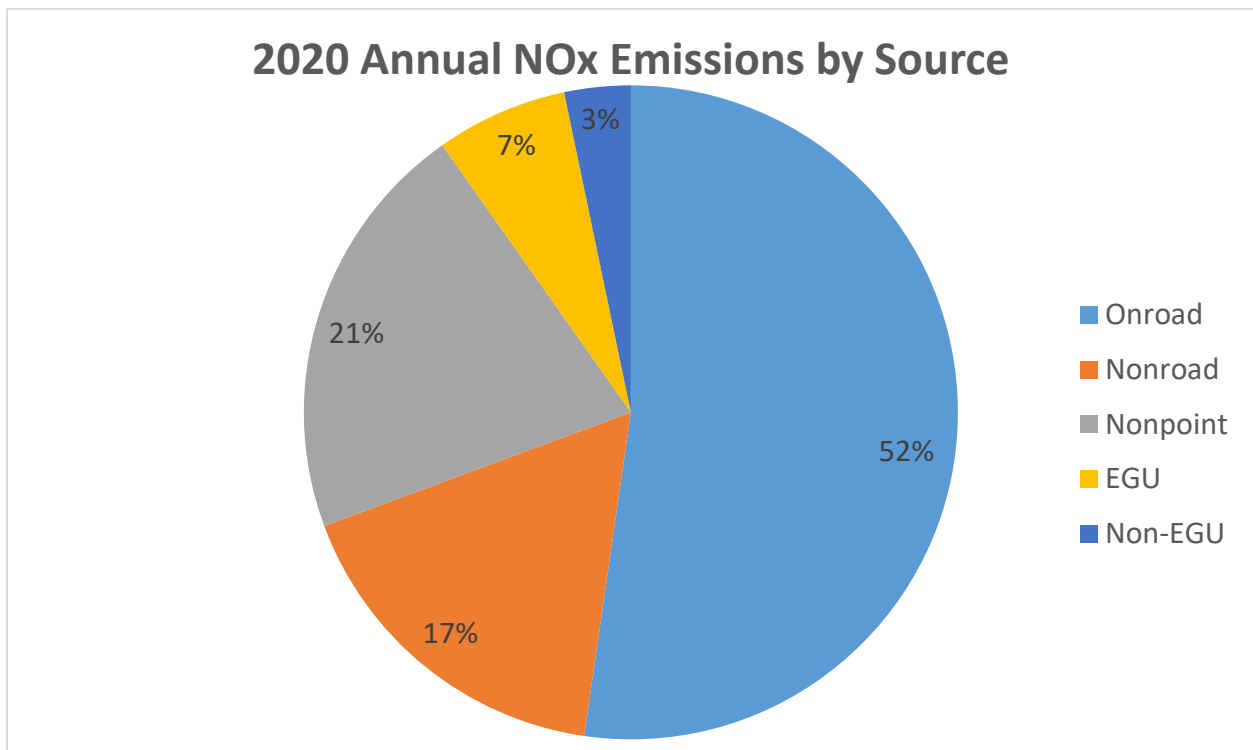


Figure 4. NO_x Emissions by Source in 2020. This circle totals all emissions in all counties, depicting each man-made source category as a percentage of the whole.

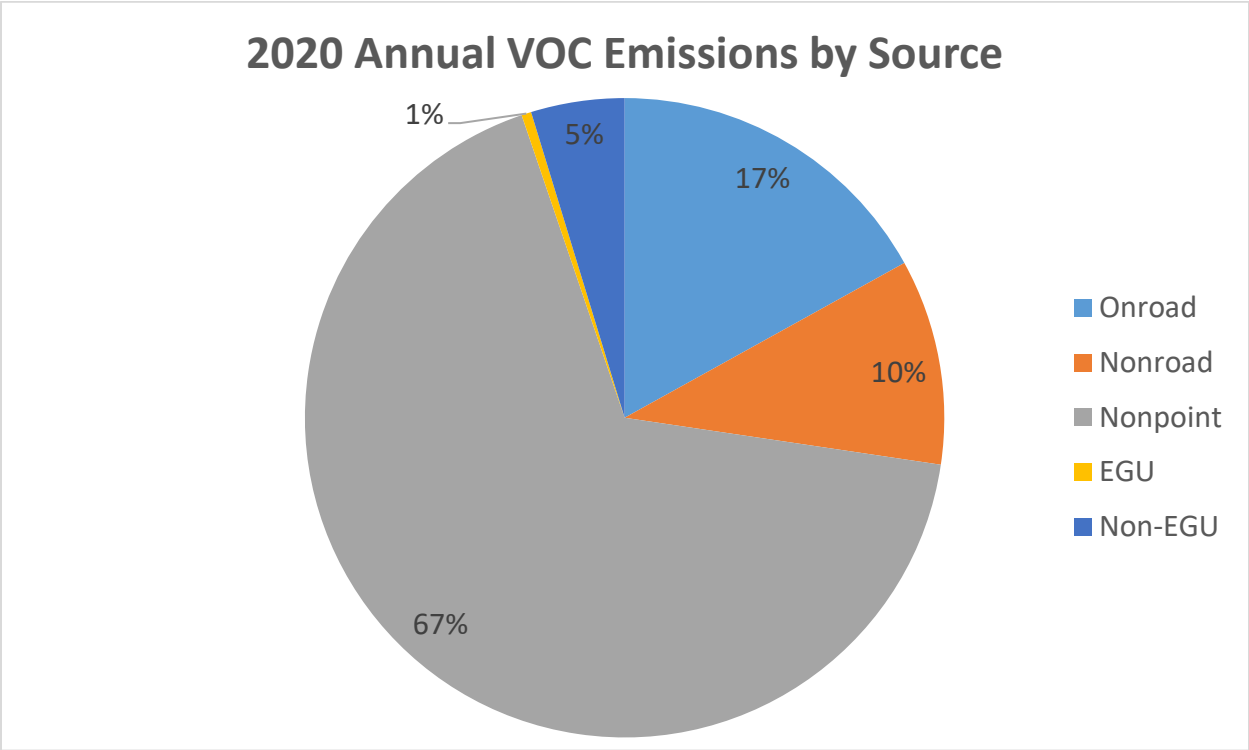


Figure 5. VOC Emissions by Source in 2020. This circle totals all emissions in all counties, depicting each man-made source category as a percentage of the whole.

Ozone Design Values

Figure 6, below, displays the design values from ozone monitoring conducted in Greene County from 2003 to 2022. The ozone design value is a three-year average of the fourth-highest 8-hour ozone level for each year. A violation occurs if an area's ozone design value exceeds the 8-hour ambient air quality standard established by the EPA. In March 2008, the EPA lowered the 8-hour standard from 84 parts per billion (ppb) to 75 ppb, and in 2015, it was lowered to 70 ppb.

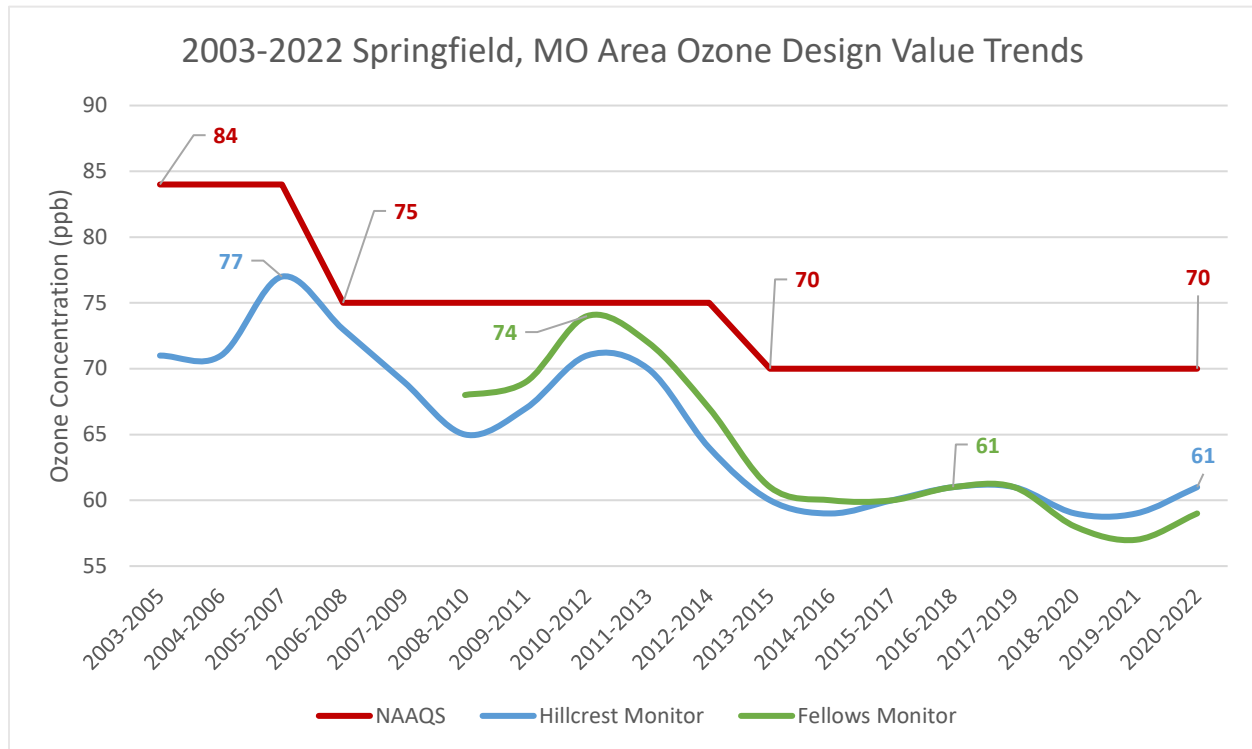


Figure 6. Ozone Design Value Trends in the Springfield, MO Area from 2003 to 2022. One line represents the evolving EPA NAAQS standards, which can be used for comparison with the actual measured values from Hillcrest High School and Fellows Lake. Ozone concentration is measured in parts per billion (ppb).

PM_{2.5}-Forming Emissions

Particulate matter emissions in southwest Missouri can come from a variety of sources. In addition to other natural sources, sulfur dioxide, NO_x, and VOC emissions are precursors for PM formation, though their presence cannot be directly correlated to a PM value. Other chemical components of PM include ammonia, organic carbon, and elemental carbon. The southwest Missouri region experiences some seasonality with its PM_{2.5} emissions. In the winter, residential wood burning increases PM values, however, values begin to peak during the summer months as well. Some sources of such emissions are listed below:

Dust

- Road and soil dust
- Biomass burning (agricultural burning and residential wood combustion)
- Construction dust
- Natural source wind erosion

Fuel Combustion

- Electric utility combustion
- Industrial fuel combustion

Mobile

- Diesel and gasoline fueled vehicles
- Friction from components such as tires and brakes

Other sources of PM emissions include industrial processes and solvents. The quantities of PM_{2.5} emissions from each of the listed sources produced by each county in 2020, the base year, are depicted graphically in Figure 7, below.

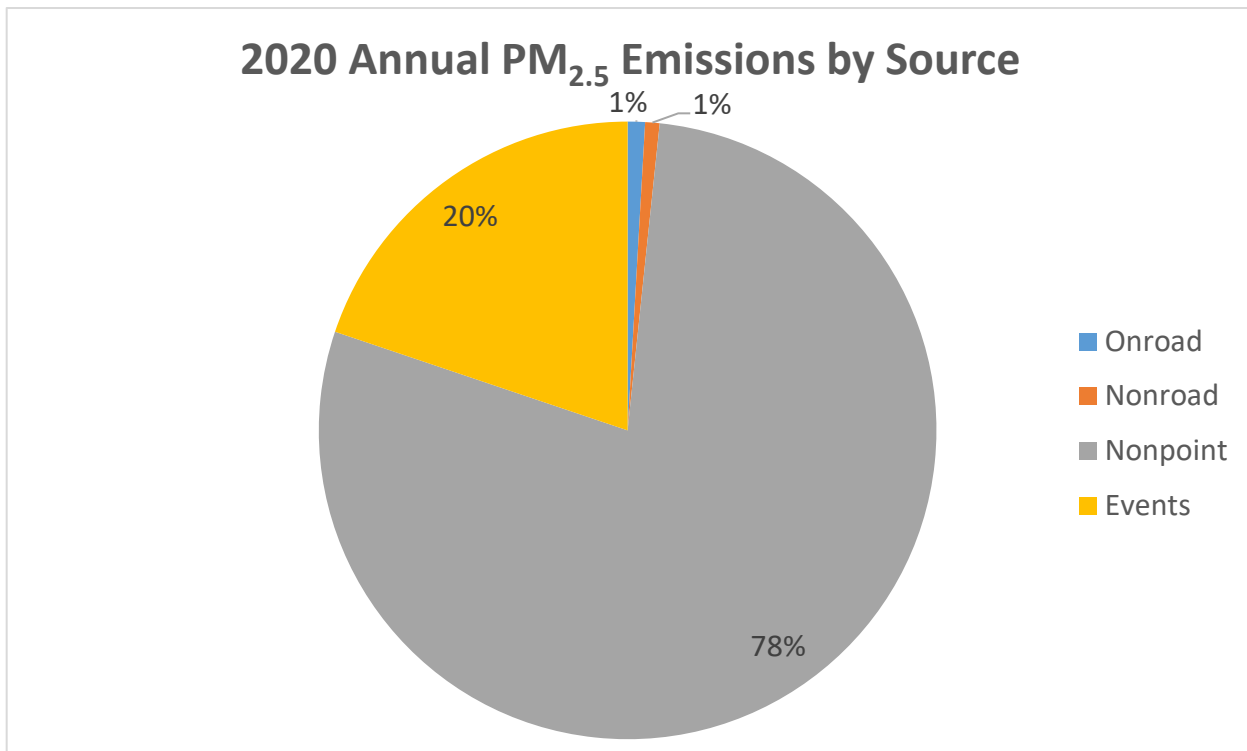


Figure 7. Fine Particulate Emissions by Source in 2020. This circle totals all emissions in all counties, depicting each source category as a percentage of the whole.

PM_{2.5} Design Values

Figure 8 displays the design values from PM_{2.5} monitoring conducted in Greene County from 2003 to 2022. The PM_{2.5} design value is based on the average of three consecutive years. A violation occurs if an area's PM_{2.5} design value exceeds the annual average standard established by the EPA. In 2012, the EPA lowered the annual PM_{2.5} standard from 15 µg/m³ to 12 µg/m³.

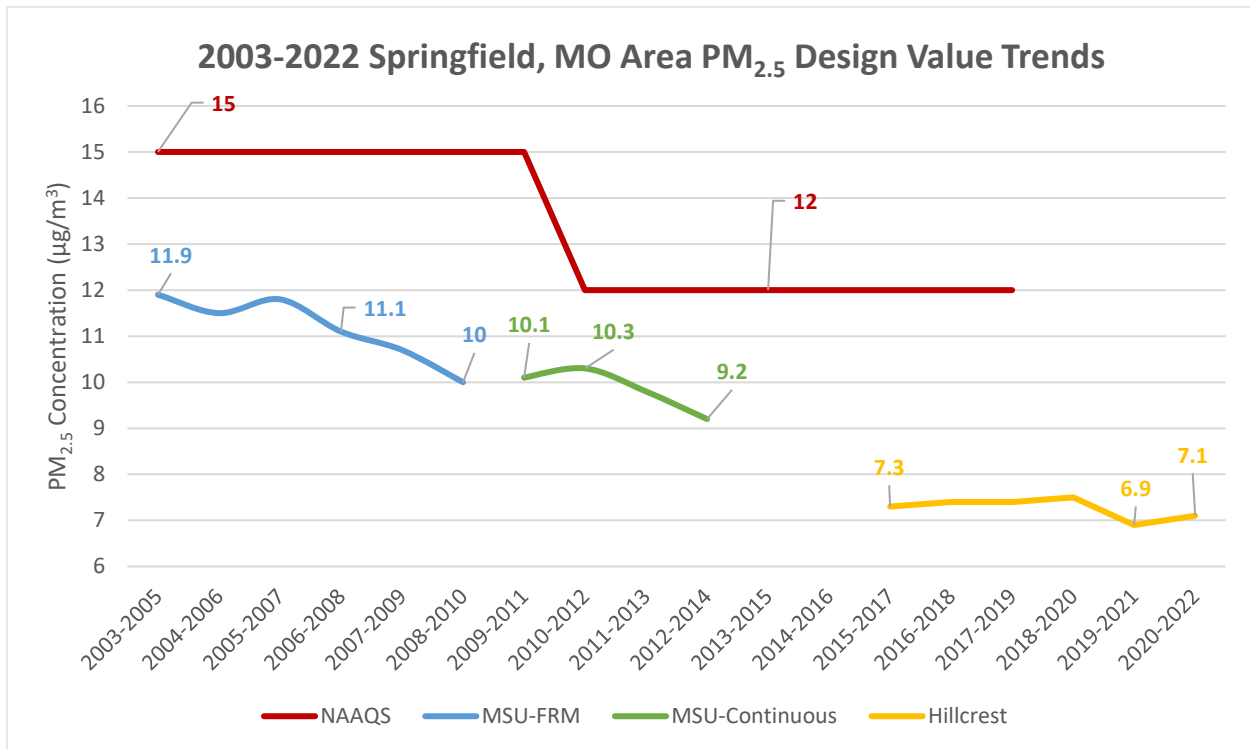


Figure 8. Fine Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}) Design Value Trends in the Springfield, MO Area from 2003 to 2022. One line represents the evolving EPA NAAQS standards, which can be used for comparison with the actual measured values from Hillcrest High School and MSU. Gaps in the data exist due to certification of data when monitors are moved. PM_{2.5} concentration is measured in micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³).

Emissions Reduction Strategies

The purpose of the Clean Air Action Plan is to implement viable voluntary strategies that will reduce the formation of ground-level ozone and fine particulate matter. There must be strong support and participation by local governments, industries, organizations, and the public for the program to be successful; organizations and individuals in the region can reduce air pollution by implementing the strategies identified in the CAAP. Although the unavailability of photochemical modeling data prevents the region from quantifying the impacts of many identified strategies, they have been proven effective in other communities. These strategies have been shown to provide public health and environmental protection benefits such as: reduced air pollutants from contaminating surface water; improved community health through encouraging bicycling and walking; conservation of natural resources; reduced dependency on foreign oil; and fiscal savings for individuals, businesses, local governments, and other organizations.

The Ozarks Clean Air Alliance have organized efforts to reduce emissions under the following categories:

- Air Quality Education
- Energy Conservation/Utility

- Transportation
- Technical Assistance
- Citizen Initiatives

Strategies

Strategies have also been defined under each category. These strategies were first outlined with the initial development of the Clean Air Action Plan in 2009.

Air Quality Education

- Educational Tools for Schools
- Scouts and Other Youth Conservation Programs
- Public Service Announcements
- Ozone Alert Messages on Dynamic Message Signs
- Speaker's Bureau
- ShowMeCleanAir.com website
- Ozone Workplace Network Program
- Social Media
- Agricultural Education Program

Energy Conservation/Utility

- Power Plant NO_x Reductions
- Energy Conservation Programs
- Pilot an Innovative Program

Transportation

- Idle Reduction Program
- Diesel Emissions Reduction
- Rideshare Program
- Alternative Transportation and Commute Projects
- Stage I Vapor Recovery
- Intelligent Transportation Systems
- Congestion Management Projects

Technical Assistance

- Educate Counties
- Promote Regulations
- DNR-Specific Technical Assistance

Citizen Initiatives

- Lawnmower Change-Out Program
- Encourage Replacement of Gasoline Powered Equipment with Manual Devices
- Promote Composting Yard Waste

EPA Advance Program Database

In 2022, EPA introduced an online database to collect the emissions reduction activities of national Advance Program participants. Strategies and outcomes are now reported through that format. The results of this submission are shown in the following pages.

Title	Advance Area Stakeholder Partner	Pollutant	Emissions Category	Project Status	Project Category	Project Type	Project Description	Website, PDF, or Document Link	Estimated Fiscal Year Complete	Outcomes or Metrics	Impact on Vulnerable Communities	Climate Considerations
Coal fire burners retired	City Utilities	Ozone/PM	Ozone	Ongoing	Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Measures	EEREM: Building EE	The James River Power Station has been decommissioned and the stacks have been dismantled.	https://www.cityutilities.net/jrps/ - Scroll to bottom to see demolition.	2022	N/A	N/A	N/A
Automated Metering Infrastructure	City Utilities	Ozone/PM	Ozone: Energy Generation	Ongoing	Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Measures	EEREM: Utilities	<p>City Utilities is upgrading their metering system to an Advanced Metering Infrastructure that will allow for two-way communication of the meters, which will also provide users with up-to-date usage information, allowing them to make smarter choices with their utilities. CU Automated Metering Infrastructure installations since 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electric Meters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 2016 – 17,666 o 2017 – 28,296 o 2018 – 24,321 o 2019 – 26,874 o 2020 – 22,009 o 2021 – 1,157 o Completed installation of ~120,323 electric AMI meters in 2021 • Gas Meters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 2016 – 584 o 2017 – 9,165 o 2018 – 7,163 o 2019 – 19,224 o 2020 – 14,167 o 2021 – 14,061 o Goal to finish by September 2023 • Water Meters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 2016 - 105 o 2017 – 3,104 o 2018 – 13,459 o 2019 – 18,192 o 2020 – 15,630 	https://www.cityutilities.net/ami/	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A
City Utilities Renewable Energy Portfolio	City Utilities	Ozone/PM	Ozone: Energy Generation	Ongoing	Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Measures	EEREM: Renewable Energy	As a member of the Southwest Power Plan, City Utilities also has access to renewable energy produced elsewhere. It's renewable energy portfolio as a percent of total generation to the grid has increased since 2016 (approximately): • 2016 – 10 percent • 2017 – 27 percent • 2018 – 21 percent • 2019 – 35 percent • 2021 – 41 percent		2040	41% of energy from renewable sources as of 2021	N/A	N/A
Solar Farm	City Utilities	Ozone/PM	Ozone: Energy Generation	Ongoing	Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Measures	EEREM: Renewable Energy	<p>City Utilities has constructed a 4.95 MW solar farm to locally provide alternative energy. The solar farm is also the site of pollinator gardens. Energy generated since 2016 includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2016 – 8,954 • 2017 – 8,540 • 2018 – 7,983 • 2019 – 7,934 • 2020 – 7,234 • 2021 – 7,776 <p>Now currently part of CU's overall renewable energy portfolio, which was at 41% in 2021.</p>		2021	N/A	N/A	N/A
Demonstrations/ Outreach	OCAA	Ozone/PM	Ozone: Other/PM: Other	Ongoing	Education and Awareness	OTHER MEASURES	Lawn Care and Electric Vehicle Demonstration Events		2023	One demonstration for each category in calendar year	N/A	
Speakers Bureau	OCAA	Ozone/PM	Ozone: Other/PM: Other	Ongoing	Education and Awareness	OTHER MEASURES	Develop slides and identify speakers to be available throughout the community.		2040	Make at least 4 presentations on Clean Air	N/A	

Title	Advance Area Stakeholder Partner	Pollutant	Emissions Category	Project Status	Project Category	Project Type	Project Description	Website, PDF, or Document Link	Estimated Fiscal Year Complete	Outcomes or Metrics	Impact on Vulnerable Communities	Climate Considerations
Youth Education	City of Springfield	Ozone/PM	Ozone: Other/PM: Other	Complete	Education and Awareness	OTHER MEASURES	Develop 1 high quality air quality education program		2022	Members of the Ozark Clean Air Alliance (OCAA) representing Springfield Public Schools and the City of Springfield partnered to create a module educating elementary students about air and what happens when it is polluted. The module was implemented in 8 seated and 3 virtual Elementary STEAM Clubs involving 175 students. Our focus was on: What is Air, How Does Air Get Polluted and How Can We Make a Difference. The final project was for students to design a logo to communicate what they learned about the air. The logos were voted on by the members of the Ozarks Clean Air Alliance and the winning logo was made into a sticker. A couple of comments from participating teachers were: "The kids loved the nose hair activity. Even some of the parts that I wasn't sure they would be too interested in were engaging." "Having all of the materials ready	Yes	Mitigation
Forward SGF Comprehensive Plan Update	City of Springfield	Ozone/PM	Ozone: Other/PM: Other	Complete	Land Use	STATE AND LOCAL GOV: Community development	Adopt comprehensive plan with sustainable development/transportation goals.	https://www.forwardsgf.com/	2022	Adopted Plan	Yes	Both
Air Quality Flag Program	Missouri Department of Natural Resources Office, local schools	Ozone/PM	Ozone: Transportation	Ongoing	Education and Awareness	OMC: Other Measures/Controls	The Air Quality Flag Program is a way for organizations and schools to communicate forecasted air quality levels. The flag colors match the EPA Air Quality Index – green, yellow, orange, red, and purple. When unhealthy days are predicted, organizations and schools can adjust activities to help reduce exposure to air pollution, as well as encourage activities which would reduce emissions. The regional Missouri Department of Natural Resources Office participates. https://airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=flag_program.index	https://airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=flag_program.index	2023	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alternative Fuel Infrastructure Plan	Ozarks Transportation Organization	Ozone/PM	Ozone: Transportation	Ongoing	Transportation and Mobile Sources Emission Reduction Measures	TMSERM: Alternative Transportation	The Ozarks Clean Air Alliance is working with the Ozarks Transportation Organization to develop an alternative fuel infrastructure plan, identifying the locations and types of alternative fueling facilities in the region. This will help position the region in applying for relevant corridors to be designated as Alternative Fuel Corridors by the Federal Highway Administration. Currently I-44 across Missouri is identified as an Alternative Fuel Corridor. This is still in progress - OTO will work on an EV plan in SFY 24. https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/alternative_fuel_corridors/	https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/alternative_fuel_corridors/	2024	Completed EV Charging Plan, aligned with Alternative Fuel Corridors and NEVI funding requirements.	N/A	Both
Electric Buses	City Utilities	Ozone/PM	Ozone: Transportation	Ongoing	Transportation and Mobile Sources Emission Reduction Measures	TMSERM: Fleets	In 2019, City Utilities was awarded two electric, zero-emissions buses, which should be delivered in early 2021. These are just a first step in converting the CU Transit bus fleet to electric and will help promote CU's commitment to reducing emissions at various events throughout the region. https://www.cutransit.net/		2023	N/A	N/A	N/A
EV Charger Rebates	City Utilities	Ozone	Ozone: Transportation	Ongoing	Transportation and Mobile Sources Emission Reduction Measures	TRANSPORTATION: Vehicles and Fuels	Utility Rebate Program for EV Charger installation in New Home Construction and for Existing homes.	https://www.cityutilities.net/save/ev-charging/	2040	As of 2/28/2023 - 1 outlet installed in new construction, 43 outlets at existing homes, 44 EV charger rebates.	N/A	N/A

Title	Advance Area Stakeholder Partner	Pollutant	Emissions Category	Project Status	Project Category	Project Type	Project Description	Website, PDF, or Document Link	Estimated Fiscal Year Complete	Outcomes or Metrics	Impact on Vulnerable Communities	Climate Considerations
New CU Transit Transfer Station	City Utilities Transit	Ozone/PM	Ozone: Transportation	Complete	Transportation and Mobile Sources Emission Reduction Measures	TMSERM: Alternative Transportation	In May 2016, City Utilities Transit opened a new downtown Transit Center. The new facility provides enhanced safety for passengers, multiple amenities, and will accommodate more larger buses. The goal was to not only improve service for existing passengers, but improve the attractiveness of transit to potential passengers. The Transit Center also has an integrated rain garden system to manage storm water, a renewable energy system, and recycled materials. A streetscape project completed in conjunction with the Center introduced Springfield's first cycle track, also known as a protected bike lane. https://www.cutransit.net/	https://www.cutransit.net/	2016	N/A	Yes	N/A
Rideshare	Ozarks Transportation Organization, City of Springfield	Ozone/PM	Ozone: Transportation	Ongoing	Transportation and Mobile Sources Emission Reduction Measures	TMSERM: Commuting	OzarksCommute.com was implemented in 2009 as a website for facilitating carpool matching to supplement the carpool phone line – (417) 831-RIDE. The Ozarks Transportation Organization partners with the City of Springfield to manage the carpool matching website and produces a regular newsletter to promote features to users. http://www.ozarkscommute.com/ Future goals include developing a vanpool program and growing the networks using Ozarks Commute.	https://ozarkscommute.com/#/	2040	Currently, there are 2,843 users that have registered in ozarkscommute.com who have logged 62,753 trips, since 2017, saving 149.1 tons of CO2.	Yes	Both
VW Assistance	OCAA	Ozone	Ozone: Transportation	On Hold	Transportation and Mobile Sources Emission Reduction Measures	TRANSPORTATION: Other	Participate and provide feedback to MO statewide VW Trust Advisory Committee. Provide Technical Assistance as needed to applicants of VW Trust Funding. Funding nearly exhausted, still available for future guidance.		2022	Funding is mostly exhausted with a few projects still to be completed.	N/A	
Walkability	Ozarks Transportation Organization, Ozark Greenways	Ozone	Ozone: Transportation	Ongoing	Transportation and Mobile Sources Emission Reduction Measures	TRANSPORTATION: Alternative Transportation	Coordinate between Springfield Walkability Team and OCAA. Support OTO goal of 45 miles of new regional trail by 2045.		2040	OCAA members on Walkability Team	Yes	
DNR Educator Resources	Missouri Department of Natural Resources	Ozone/PM	PM: Area	Complete	Education and Awareness	SLGI: Health	The Missouri Department of Natural Resources has created a page on their website for Youth. This appears to have been dispersed throughout the DNR website with the rollout of their new format.		2020	N/A	N/A	N/A
Charging Stations	Regional											