

Exhibit C 2 - Timeline/Milestones

SECTION 5. TIMELINE -

Provide a detailed timeline that identifies start and end dates for projected milestones by task

Include the name of the person (if known) and/or organization responsible for each activity by task

Tasks & Milestones	QUARTERS											
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5	Q 6	Q 7	Q 8	Q 9	Q 10	Q 11	Q 12
Task 1	X											
Task 2												
Milestone 2.1	x	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Milestone 2.2	x	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Task 3												
Milestone 3.1	X	X										
Milestone 3.2		X										
Milestone 3.3			X									
Milestone 3.4			X	X								
Milestone 3.4				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Task 4												

Milestone 4.1					X	X						
Milestone 4.2					X	X						
Milestone 4.3								X	X	X		
Milestone 4.4.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Milestone 4.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

SECTION 6. PROGRAMMATIC ALIGNMENT

- ***Describe how the proposed project leads toward identifying, evaluating and/or reducing exposure to, or facilitating the emissions reductions for air toxics and criteria air pollutants from stationary and/or mobile sources***

This project will help identify ozone pollution in more rural areas of the San Joaquin Valley which currently lack monitoring, and through community education and outreach, will help residents reduce their exposure during days of bad air quality.

Ozone pollution was originally thought to be regional in nature, with little to no stratification at the local level. However, recent data has shown that ozone is created in complex patterns that operate at the regional and micro (within-city) scales. Research by scientists at UCLA’ School of Public Health found that ozone pollution exhibits an inverse relationship with levels of oxides of nitrogen (NOx). While NOx - which is mainly emitted by mobile sources - is highest within cities and around major roadways, ozone levels were found to be higher immediately outside of the populated areas (Su, Jerrett and Ritz, 2011). This is concerning, as most ozone monitoring in the San Joaquin Valley is located within cities. This project will give residents of smaller cities and more rural areas a better understanding of the pollution levels where they live, helping fill in the gaps of the San Joaquin Valley’s existing monitoring infrastructure.

When the monitoring is combined with community education and engagement, residents - especially those that live or work outside in rural areas – will have a better understanding of the ozone-related health risks. Individuals can choose to stay indoors, or can use this data to advocate for safer working conditions.

- ***Describe how the project aligns with CARB AB617 implementation goals***

Ozone pollution is a local health threat, a regional air pollutant, and a contributor to global warming. This project therefore aligns with California’s air and climate programs on all levels. Foremost, it aligns with the Community Air Protection Program’s goal of lessening the health burden of air pollution in disadvantaged communities through education; as more residents understand the risk and level of ozone in their community, they’ll be able to take actions to protect themselves and their families. The project also aligns with the goals of the region’s State Implementation Plan (SIP) to attain national air quality standards for ozone. The monitoring and community education work will help