

Project Type: Resource Recovery and Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Mitigation

Purpose: The benefit assessment tool is used to determine if a project funded by California Climate Investments is located within and provides a benefit to a priority population.

Who uses it: Administering agencies, applicants, and/or funding recipients.

Background: Whenever possible, projects should have direct, meaningful, and assured benefits to residents of disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, and low-income households. These three groups are collectively called *priority populations*.

This tool must be used to determine if a project benefits a priority population. California Climate Investments recognizes a project as benefiting a priority population if it meets one option in each of the three steps of the benefit assessment tool.

There are different *benefit assessment tools* for different types of projects. For complex projects, there may be more than one that is a good fit. Email the *GGRF Program* for any questions related to this tool.

Project Type Description: Projects redirect waste from landfills or forestry or agricultural operations that generate short-lived climate pollutants, which are pollutants (e.g., methane) that stay in the atmosphere a short time but have a strong impact on warming the planet, to alternative management practices such as composting, anaerobic digestion, alternative manure management, biomass energy or fuel generation, and recycling, that reduce methane emissions, produce resources, and offer additional benefits.

Steps to Determine if a Project Benefits a Priority Population

Select one option per step to answer the question: "Does this project benefit a priority population?" with a "yes" or "no." This tool does not capture all benefits a project may provide.

Step 1: Identify the Priority Population. The project must be located within a community identified as disadvantaged or low-income, or directly benefit residents of a low-income household;





Step 2: Identify a Need. The project must identify an important community or household need for the priority population identified in Step 1; and

Step 3: Provide a Benefit. The project must provide one of the direct, meaningful, and assured benefits listed in Step 3. The benefit must be to the priority population identified in Step 1 and must directly address the need identified in Step 2.



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Step 1 - Identify the Priority Population

Instructions: Review the questions below and select one that is a "yes" for the project.

Note: The project must be at least partially located within a disadvantaged or low-income community.

Resources: Visit the California Climate Investments Resource Portal for the:

- Priority Populations Map: a geographic tool to identify disadvantaged communities and low-income communities by address or census tract.
- Low-income Household Tool: a look-up tool to find low-income thresholds by county and household size.

A. Disadvantaged Community: Is the project located in a disadvantaged community census tract or disadvantaged community Tribal land?
B. Low-income Community: Is the project located in a low-income community census tract?
 C. Disadvantaged Community ½ mile neighbor: Is the project located outside of, but within a ½ mile of, a disadvantaged community and also in one of the following: a low-income community census tract? a low-income household?
D. Low-income Household: Is the project located in a low-income household?

Next Step: If the answer to one of the questions in Step 1 is "yes," continue to Step 2. If the answers are all "no," do not continue.



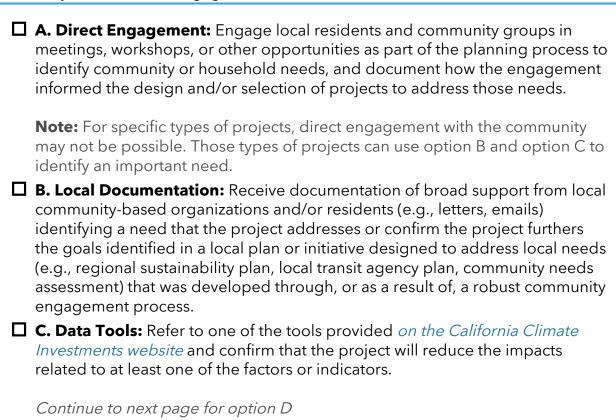
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Step 2 - Identify a Need

Instructions: Review the options below and select one that explains how the community or household need for the priority population identified in Step 1 was determined.

Note: California Climate Investments strongly encourages that program administrators and those that plan and implement projects work directly with local community residents and community-based organizations to identify and meaningfully address an important need.

Resources: Visit the *California Climate Investments Resource Portal* to explore promising practices, success stories, and other guides and resources about community outreach and engagement.





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	Note: Option D is for programs or projects serving individual households or businesses only, such as through vouchers or rebates distributed to qualifying applicants on either a first-come, first-served basis or on a needs-based model.	
	D. Direct Engagement During Program Development: During program design, outreach, or updates, engage residents and community groups from priority populations to identify community or household needs and document how the engagement informed the design of the program to address those needs.	
Instructions: Describe the community or household need and how it was identified. If option "B. Local Documentation" was chosen, briefly describe the documentation. If option "C. Data Tools" was chosen, include the name of the tool in the description.		

Next Step: If an option in Step 2 is selected, continue to Step 3. If none are selected, do not continue.



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Step 3 - Provide a Benefit

Instructions: Review the options below and select one that demonstrates how the project directly benefits the priority population identified in Step 1 and addresses the need identified in Step 2.

Note: Projects must avoid potential substantial burdens or harms to priority populations.

Resources: Visit the *Climate Investments Resource Portal* to learn more about strategies for projects to avoid causing burdens and harms, including working with community members and community advocates to identify potential burdens or harms whenever possible.

A. The majority (greater than 50%) of waste utilized, recovered, or processed by the project is diverted from landfills located in priority populations. Any waste diverted from a landfill in one priority population to either a landfill or other processing/utilization facility in another priority population is not considered a benefit.
B. Project reduces odor-causing pollutants (such as hydrogen sulfide or ammonia) or on-site criteria air pollutant or toxic air contaminant emissions.
C. Food waste prevention or rescue project increases food access.
D. Project increases access to compost, diverted materials, or useful products.
E. Project results in new, expanded, or improved open spaces, parks, greenbelts, community gardens, community composting sites, or recreational areas that are publicly accessible.

Next Step: If the project meets one option in each of the three steps above, then it is located within and considered to provide a direct, meaningful, and assured benefit to priority populations.