Kelly Blandford Bah
Sustainable Sandhills
PO Box 144, Fayetteville, NC 28301
(910) 484-9098
kellyb@sustainablesandhills.org
www.sustainablesandhills.org

Maurizia Chapman
Air Quality Principal Planner
130 Gillespie Street, Fayetteville, NC 28301
(910) 678-7615
mchapman@co.cumberland.nc.us
www.fampo.org/airquality

Ozone Avance
c/o Ms. Laura Bunte
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, C304-01
109 TW Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711

September 4, 2013

Dear Ms. Bunte:

As a result of a joint efforts between many Cumberland County, North Carolina agengies and partners, we are happy to present to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency our Ozone Advance Action Plan which was voted and approved my the Cumberland County Air Quality Stakeholders on July 11, 2013 and contains our consolidated effort as a community to reduce the levels of NOx and VOCs therebye reducing groundlevel ozone in the area.

This plan details individual and group efforts thoughout the community to create a more healthful living invironment for the current and future citizens of Cumberland County.

We are thankful for community support including jurisdictions, commissioners, community leaders, technical assistants, Fayetteville Area Metropolitian Planning Organization, Sustatianble Sandhills, and community volunteers in generation of our path forward.

We'll be working closely to revise this 'living document' with an annual report of updates which will also be submitted within that timeframe.

If you should have any questions or further guidance, please contact Kelly Bah at 910-484-9098 or kellyb@sustainablesandhills.org.

Sincerely,

Gary Slater
Chairman
Air Quality Stakeholders

Ozone Advance Program
Action Plan
Cumberland County, North Carolina

A joint effort by USEPA Region 4, North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners, Town of Falcon, City of Fayetteville, Fort Bragg Military Reservation, Town of Godwin, Town of Hope Mills, Town of Linden, Town of Spring Lake, Town of Stedman and Town of Wade and the Fayetteville Area Metropolitan Planning Organization

July 11, 2013

Table of Contents

1. Purpose of the Ozone Advance Program

1.0 Introduction

The Ozone Advance is a collaborative effort between EPA, states, tribes, and local governments. The program encourages expeditious emission reductions in ozone attainment areas to help these areas continue to meet the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ground-level ozone. Specifically, the Ozone Advance Program will:

- Help attainment areas reduce emissions in order to ensure continued health protection,
- Better position areas to remain in attainment, and
- Efficiently direct available resources toward actions to address ozone problems quickly.

Ozone Advance promotes local actions to reduce ozone precursors in attainment areas to help these areas continue to maintain the ozone NAAQS. The program encourages states, tribes, and local governments to take proactive steps to keep their air clean.

Ozone Advance is distinct from the former Early Action Compact (EAC) program in that it focuses on attainment areas, and it does not provide regulatory flexibility in the form of deferred designations or otherwise. The programs are similar, however, in terms of their encouragement of early actions to reduce ozone precursors, and the development of stakeholder groups.

1.1 Background and Stakeholders Involvement

The Clean Air Act (CAA), as amended in 1990 is the most recent version of a law first passed in 1970. The 1990 Amendment made some major changes in the act, by empowering the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to set up permitting and enforcing programs for larger sources that release pollutants into the air.

On July 17, 1997, the EPA promulgated revised National Ambient and Air Quality Standards, addressing changes in the Ozone and moving from 1 hour standard to an 8 hours standard, as longer exposure to ozone has been proven to have a greater impact on people and the environment. The new primary and secondary standard was set to 0.08 parts per million (ppm) for ground level ozone.

In 2002 the EPA proposed a new program, the Early Action Compact (EAC), to areas in the country that would meet certain criteria. Each participating area was to have an Early Action Compact Memorandum of Agreement signed by December 31, 2002. The Chairman of the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners originally signed the EAC Memorandum of Agreement on December 13, 2002. The Early Action Plan, a document outlining local, state, and federal strategies to reduce ozone precursors, followed. Milestones set by EPA were met by Cumberland County resulting in a designation as an Ozone Attainment Area in April 2008. Ground level ozone standards were changed once more in 2008 and set at 0.075 ppm. Cumberland County elected to continue with the air quality regional efforts in the hope that uninterrupted work would further the ozone precursors reduction. The Cumberland County Air Quality Stakeholders Committee, which was formed as part

of the EAC, still meets quarterly ten years after first assembling to review and promote air quality improvement strategies.

As a former Early Action Compact Region this area decided it was advantageous to participate in this program and the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners approved participation in the Ozone Advance (OA) Program to continue the efforts initiated in 2002. Chairman W. Marshall Faircloth signed the letter of interest on September 4, 2012. During the following months, every municipality within Cumberland County signed a resolution of support of and participation in the OA program.

Table 1. Air Quality Stakeholders of Cumberland County as of June 2013.

Name	**Affiliation**
Mr. Christopher Frank	Cumberland County Board of Health
Mr. Daniel Rodriguez	Citizen
Mr. Jamison Stewart	Citizen
Councilwoman Kady-Ann Davy	City of Fayetteville
Commissioner Kenneth Edge	County of Cumberland
Mr. Kim Nazarchyk	Town of Eastover
Mr. Jon Parsons	Environmental Representative/Fayetteville State University
Mr. Doug Peters	Fayetteville-Cumberland County Chamber
Mr. Gregory Bean	Fort Bragg Military Reservation
Mr. Richard Rice	Fayetteville Technical Community College
Mr. John Gillis	Homebuilders Association
Mr. Gary Slater	Major Industry
Dr. Ana MacDowell	Medical Representative
Ms. Carolyn Justice-Hinson	Public Works Commission of Fayetteville
Commissioner Elizabeth Small	Town of Linden
Ms. Janice Lucas	Town of Falcon
Ms. Natalee Ezzell	Town of Godwin
Commissioner Pat Edwards	Town of Hope Mills
Mayor Pro Tem Napoleon Hogan	Town of Spring Lake
Commissioner Peggy Raymes	Town of Stedman
Commissioner Johnny Lanthorn	Town of Wade

The Stakeholders meet quarterly at a minimum, or as required.

The Stakeholders' Committee is supported by the Combined Air Team (CombAT) with members of the Cumberland County Air Technical Committee, the Fort Bragg Air Team and Sustainable Sandhills Air Team. The CombAT meets more often and provides the Stakeholders with technical information and administrative assistance. The Public Involvement does not end with the Stakeholders. An aggressive process of education and outreach into the community has been documented since the beginning of this endeavor, to include involvement of the Public School Systems (Cumberland County and Fort Bragg), utility providers, and of any Organization requesting presentations. The Air Quality web page, maintained by FAMPO staff, provides information on the local effort and related links (http://www.fampo.org/airquality.htm). FAMPO is currently relying on Sustainable Sandhills to plan and implement air quality related programs.

Minutes of the Stakeholders' and Technical Committee meetings and list of outreach and presentations are on file and open to the public.

1.2 Cumberland County Characteristics

The Cumberland County landscape is a mixture of urban and rural lands. The 2010 census population for Cumberland County was of 319,431, of which 42,702 is rural population and 276,729 is located within the Urbanized Area. Population density is also varied, as shown in **Table 2**. Because of the difference in land use and densities, care was exercised when proposing and selecting strategies to be implemented by several jurisdiction.

Table 2. Census 2010 Demographic Information

JURISDICTION	POPULATION	LAND AREA (Sq.Mi.)	DENSITY/Sq.Mi.
Eastover	3,628	11.33	320.3/sq.mi
Falcon(Part)	258	1.21	213.2/sq.mi
Fayetteville	200,564	145.84	1375.2/sq.mi
Godwin	139	0.52	269/sq.mi
Hope Mills	15,176	6.94	2186/sq.mi
Linden	130	0.51	257.2/sq.mi
Spring Lake	11,964	23.06	518.8/sq.mi
Stedman	1,028	2.08	493.9/sq.mi
Wade	556	1.79	311.4/sq.mi
Cumberland County	**319,431**	**652.31**	**489.7/sq.mi**

1.3 Local Efforts

In April 2001, Fort Bragg Military Reservation began planning and implementing strategies to become a sustainable installation. As part of this effort, several individuals within the surrounding Counties began working with the Military Installation to aid in the process, including the planning and implementation schedule of air quality initiatives for the metropolitan area. At that point, a sustainable region was the next logical and necessary step. In partnership with the North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources and stakeholders from the surrounding counties and communities, Sustainable Sandhills began in February 2003, covering the environmental needs and wants of a six county region.

The local and regional efforts to attain sustainability began prior to the development of the EPA's Early Action Compact, demonstrating the commitment of this area in attaining and maintaining a healthy environment now, and for generations to come. The Cumberland County Air Quality Stakeholders/Technical Committee, Sustainable Fort Bragg and Sustainable Sandhills participants are working together to ensure a united campaign and to avoid duplicated efforts

2. Overview of Air Quality in Cumberland County

The NCDAQ monitors levels of all criteria pollutants in Cumberland County and reports these levels to the EPA. According to the most recent data, Cumberland County is meeting NAAQS for all of the pollutants. Federal enforcement of the ozone NAAQS is based on a 3-year monitor "design value". The design value for each monitor is obtained by averaging the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour ozone values over three consecutive years. If a monitor's design value exceeds the NAAQS, that monitor is in violation of the standard. The EPA may designate part or all of the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) as nonattainment even if only one monitor in the MSA violates the NAAQS. There are two ozone monitors in Cumberland County. One of the monitors is located northeast of Fayetteville (Wade) and the other is southeast of Fayetteville (Golfview).

Figure 1. Map of Ozone Monitor Locations

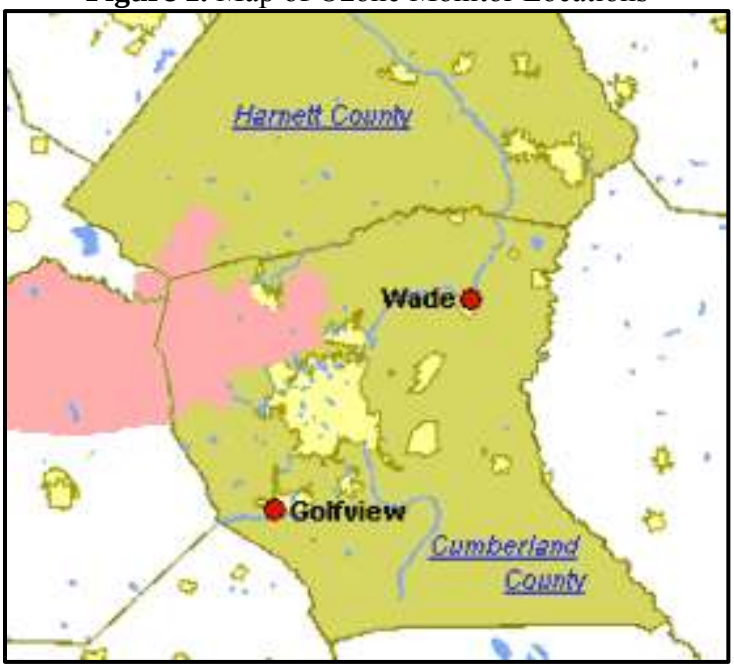


Table 3. Summary of 4th Highest 8-Hour Ozone Values (ppm)

Fayetteville Monitoring Sites	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Wade	0.080	0.094	0.086	0.072	0.084	0.072	0.080	0.075	0.065	0.071	0.073	0.068
Golfview (Hope Mills)	0.084	0.095	0.082	0.077	0.091	0.074	0.082	0.075	0.066	0.073	0.076	0.069

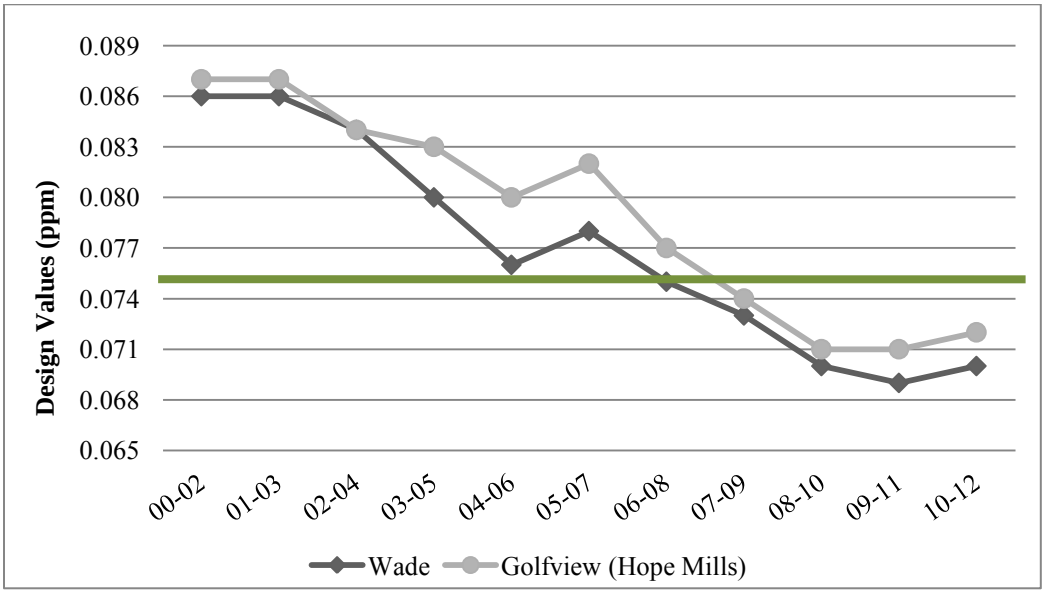
Source: NCDENR DAQ May 2013

Table 4. Summary of Design Values (ppm) – Shaded areas exceed 0.075 ppm O_3 NAAQS Standard

Fayetteville Monitoring Sites	00-02	01-03	02-04	03-05	04-06	05-07	06-08	07-09	08-10	09-11	10-12
Wade	0.086	0.086	0.084	0.080	0.076	0.078	0.075	0.073	0.070	0.069	0.070
Golfview (Hope Mills)	0.087	0.087	0.084	0.083	0.080	0.082	0.077	0.074	0.071	0.071	0.072

Source: NCDENR DAQ May 2013

Graph 1. Fayetteville Monitoring Sites Design Values



Source: NCDENR DAQ May 2013

The North Carolina Department of the Environment and Natural Resources Division of Air Quality (NCDENR DAQ) also provided Cumberland County with EPA's Cross State air pollution projections for the area that show both region monitors with ozone values below 70 parts per billion (ppb) as indicated in **Table 5.**

Additional published projections can be found in the March 2008, Environ International Corporation's *Technical Support Document for the Association for Southeastern Integrated Planning(ASIP)Emissions and Air Quality Modeling* (http://www.metro4-sesarm.org/vistas/data/ASIP/Modeling/Reports/ASIP_TSD_PM25-O3_FinalRept_3.24.09.pdf) where 8-hour ozone design values in ppb are projected to 2018 as shown on **Table 6** and more recently in **Appendix B 8-Hour Ozone Design Values for Air Quality Modeling Scenarios** of the 2012 *Air Quality Modeling Technical Support Document: 2017-2025 Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards Final Rule* (EPA-454/R-12-004)

Table 5. EPA Cross State air pollution rule projections in ppb

Monitor Location	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**
Wade	78.0	80.0	67.7	69.4	65.4	67.1	**65.0**	**66.7**
Golfview	81.7	83.0	70.7	71.8	68.4	69.5	**68.1**	**69.2**

A: 2003-2007 Average Ambient Values B: 2003-2007 Maximum Ambient Values C: 2012 Base Case Average Values D: 2012 Base Case Maximum Values	E: 2014 Base Case Average Values F: 2014 Base Case Maximum Values G: 2014 Remedy Average Values H: 2014 Remedy Maximum Values
The Base cases are emissions that are "on the books". The Remedy case includes emissions reductions from the Cross State air pollution rule. The modeling indicates ozone design values should be below 70ppb by 2014.	

Source: NCDENR DAQ July 2013

Table 6. VISTAS/ASIP model ozone projections

Monitor Location	**DVC**	**2009 DVF**	**2012 DVF**	**2018 DVF**
Wade	**85.3**	73.2	69.1	**62.1**
Golfview	**86.0**	74.3	69.8	**62.3**
Current (2007) (**DVC**) and **future** (**DVF**) year 8-hour ozone **Design Values** for all monitoring sites in the ASIP 12 km modeling domain whose current DVC exceeds the 0.08 ppm 8-hour ozone NAAQS.				

Source: http://www.metro4-sesarm.org/vistas/data/ASIP/Modeling/Reports/ASIP_TSD_PM25-O3_FinalRept_3.24.09.pdf

Table 7. 8-Hour Ozone Design Values for 2017-2025 LD GHG Scenarios (units are ppb)

State	County	2005 Baseline DV	2030 Reference Case DV	2030 Control Case DV
North Carolina	Cumberland	81.7	**57.62**	**57.68**
Where Reference Case DV is with projections without new vehicle standards and Control Case DV is with projections that include new vehicle standards				

Source: http://www.epa.gov/otaq/climate/documents/454r12004.pdf

Both observed data and projected data reinforce the downward trend that shows a reduction of NOx and VOCs, with ground level ozone values ranging from 0.094/95 ppm in 2002 to 0.068/69 ppm in 2012 and projected DVs of 0.062ppm in 2018 and 0.57ppm in 2030.

3. Ozone Health Effects and Sources

3.0 Overview of Ozone

Ozone (O_3) is a tri-atomic ion of oxygen. In the stratosphere or upper atmosphere, ozone occurs naturally and protects the Earth's surface from ultraviolet radiation. Ozone in the lower atmosphere is often called ground-level ozone, tropospheric ozone, or ozone pollution to distinguish is from upper-atmospheric or stratospheric ozone. Ozone does occur naturally in the lower atmosphere (troposphere), but only in relatively low background concentrations of about 0.030 parts per million (ppm), well below the NAAQS. The term "smog" is also commonly used to refer to ozone pollution. Although ozone is a component of smog, smog is a combination of ozone and airborne particles having a brownish or dirty appearance. It is possible for ozone levels to be elevated even on clear days with no obvious "smog". In the lower atmosphere, ozone is formed when airborne chemicals, primarily nitrogen oxides (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), combine in a chemical reaction driven by heat and sunlight. These ozone-forming chemicals are called precursors to ozone. Man-made NOx and VOC precursors contribute to ozone concentrations above natural background levels. Since ozone formation is greatest on hot, sunny days with little wind, elevated ozone concentrations occur during the warm weather months, generally May through September. In agreement with EPA's guidance, North Carolina operates ozone monitors from April 1 through October 31 to be sure to capture all possible events of high ozone.

3.1 Ozone Health Effects

The form of oxygen we need to breathe is O_2. When we breathe ozone, it acts as an irritant to our lungs. Short-term, infrequent exposure to ozone can result in throat and eye irritation, difficulty drawing a deep breath, and coughing. Long-term and repeated exposure to ozone concentrations above the NAAQS can result in reduction of lung function as the cells lining the lungs are damaged. Repeated cycles of damage and healing may result in scarring of lung tissue and permanently reduced lung function. Health studies have indicated that high ambient ozone concentrations may impair lung function growth in children, resulting in reduced lung function in adulthood. In adults, ozone exposure may accelerate the natural decline in lung function that occurs as part of the normal aging process. Ozone may also aggravate chronic lung diseases such as emphysema and bronchitis and reduce the immune system's ability to fight off bacterial infections in the respiratory system. Asthmatics and other individuals with respiratory disease are especially at risk from elevated ozone concentrations. Ozone can aggravate asthma, increasing the risk of asthma attacks that require a doctor's attention or the use of additional medication. According to the EPA, one reason for this increased risk is that ozone increases susceptibility to allergens, which are the most common triggers for asthma attacks. In addition, asthmatics are more severely affected by the reduced lung function and irritation that ozone causes in the respiratory system. There is increasing evidence that ozone may trigger, not just exacerbate, asthma attacks in some individuals.

All children are at risk from ozone exposure because they often spend a large part of the summer playing outdoors, their lungs are still developing, they breathe more air per pound of body weight, and they are less likely to notice symptoms. Children and adults who frequently exercise outdoors are particularly vulnerable to ozone's negative health effects, because they may be repeatedly exposed to elevated ozone concentrations while breathing at an increased respiratory rate.

3.2 Ozone Sources

Ozone-forming pollutants, or precursors, are volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NOx).

3.2.1 Volatile Organic Compounds

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are sometimes referred to as hydrocarbons. In North Carolina, large portions of precursor VOCs are produced by natural, or biogenic, sources, which are primarily trees. Man-made, or anthropogenic, VOCs also contribute to ozone production, particularly in urban areas. Sources of anthropogenic VOCs include unburned gasoline fumes evaporating from gas stations and cars, industrial emissions, and consumer products such as paints, solvents, and the fragrances in personal care products.

3.2.2 Nitrogen Oxides

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) are produced when fuels are burned, and result from the reaction of atmospheric nitrogen at the high temperatures produced by burning fuels. Power plants, highway motor vehicles, the major contributor in urban areas, and off-road mobile source equipment, such as construction equipment, lawn care equipment, trains, boats, etc., are the major sources of NOx. Other NOx sources include "area" sources (small, widely-distributed sources) such as fires (forest fires, backyard burning, house fires, etc.), and natural gas hot water heaters. Generally, North Carolina, including the Fayetteville area, is considered "NOx-limited" because of the abundance of VOC emissions from biogenic sources. Therefore, current ozone strategies focus on reducing NOx. However, VOC reduction strategies, such as control of evaporative emissions from gas stations and vehicles, could reduce ozone in urban areas where the biogenic VOC emissions are not as high.

3.2.3 NOx and VOCs

The following lists the sources, by category, that contribute to NOx and VOC emissions:

Biogenic: Trees and other natural sources
Mobile: Vehicles traveling on paved roads: cars, trucks, buses, motorcycles, etc.
Nonroad: Vehicles not traveling on paved roads: construction, agricultural, and lawn care equipment, motorboats, locomotives, etc.
Point: "Smokestack" sources: industry and utilities
Area: Sources not falling into above categories. For VOCs, includes gas stations, dry cleaners, print shops, consumer products, etc. For NOx, includes forest and residential fires, natural gas hot water heaters, etc.

Table 8. Cumberland County Emissions Estimates (tons/year)

	Point		Area		On-road		Non-road	
Year	NOx	VOC	NOx	VOC	NOx	VOC	NOx	VOC
2007	669	1,078	231	3,925	9,222	4,618	1,575	1,246
2010	515	877	232	2,623	6,685	3,531	1,348	1,063
2018	514	1,063	234	4,090	2,549	1,520	925	795

Source: NCDENR DAQ May 2013

4. Control Measures

Several control measures are already in place and being implemented as part of the original Early Action Compact Plan for Cumberland County, which continue to reduce point, highway mobile, and nonroad mobile sources emissions. Fort Bragg Military Reservation continues to implement strategies to meet its sustainability goals, to include zero waste, construction of LEED certified buildings, transportation multi-modal choices, and reforestation. Retrofitted and new county buildings still include white/light roofing and are periodically inspected, through the energy saving guaranteed program, to verify that they still meet energy efficiency goals.

4.0 Proposed Local Control Measures

The following list of strategies indicates several new techniques that will be used locally to reduce ozone precursors.

Although some are not quantifiable, all of these strategies are directionally correct. Those strategies marked as "Ongoing" continue to serve the objective of reducing ozone levels. As part of the Ozone Advance Program Action Plan, Cumberland County will submit an annual report verifying activities and implementations. Additional strategies may be communicated as they develop.

AIR QUALITY STAKEHOLDERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY

SELECTED OZONE CONTROL STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

AWARENESS

STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION/IMPACT	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ADOPTING JURISDICTION
Promote Bus Ridership in the Cumberland County High Schools	Fayetteville Area System of Transit will implement a Transit Marketing/Outreach Campaign in the high schools. This strategy impacts 3,500 students within the FAST service area. This will lower NOX emissions by increasing future mass transit use and lowering VMT.	Implementation date will be in conjunction with public involvement and Transit Development Plan outreach activities. This is projected for April 2014.	City of Fayetteville/Transit
Air Quality Poster Contest	Promote art contest with air quality theme with top winners included in calendar distributed to stakeholders and community promoting conservation efforts for grades K-5.	Annual	FAMPO / Sustainable Sandhills
Direct Community Outreach	Display Air Quality information at community festivals and events, using educational collateral and games.	Ongoing	FAMPO / Sustainable Sandhills
Tree Power	Implement program to educate customers about benefits of trees to the environment, air quality while showing them the proper placement of trees near utilities. One thousand free tree seedlings will be provided during community education seminars and events. Trees reduce/absorb air pollution and help reduce energy consumption.	On going	Fayetteville Public Works Commission

AIR QUALITY STAKEHOLDERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY

SELECTED OZONE CONTROL STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

AWARENESS

STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION/IMPACT	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ADOPTING JURISDICTION
Train Building Energy Monitors	Fort Bragg trains Repair and Upgrade Soldiers to look for energy conservation possibilities at the facility level. This strategy will reduce the demand for electricity and the amount of fossil fuel burning required for power generation.	Ongoing	Fort Bragg
Utility Consumption Reports	Building occupants receive a monthly utility consumption report to create awareness on energy use in facilities.	Ongoing	Fort Bragg

AIR QUALITY STAKEHOLDERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY

SELECTED OZONE CONTROL STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

ENERGY REDUCTION

STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION/IMPACT	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ADOPTING JURISDICTION
Public Transportation construction of Multimodal Facility-Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certified.	The construction of a multi-modal facility will provide an opportunity for various modes of transit to meet and provide options for passengers other than single occupancy vehicles. This strategy ranges from improving air and water quality to reducing solid waste, benefiting owners, occupiers, and society as a whole.	Effective date of construction begins June 01, 2013 – December 31, 2014	City of Fayetteville/Transit
Green Building Certification	Transit received "Green" certification in 2012 and is continuing its efforts for re-certification. This strategy reduces solid waste and water consumption and reduces operating costs.	Ongoing	County-wide
Develop alternative energy production opportunities that are financially viable for the City	Photovoltaic solar farms, biomass-to-energy, low-flow hydro and Methane gas-to-energy production; Clean energy sources reduce the volume of fossil fuel burning required for power generation.	FY 2015	City of Fayetteville
Retrofit City buildings, expand existing smart building monitoring system	Through moderate general fund appropriations, retrofit City buildings for more energy efficient lighting, HVAC units and motors, purchase energy star rated appliances and further reduce energy consumption. This strategy reduces the regional demand for electricity and the amount of fossil fuel burning required for power generation.	Ongoing	City of Fayetteville
Go Green Initiative	Energy and resource conservation program throughout Cumberland County Schools that reduces electricity consumption, water usage and solid waste production.	Ongoing	Cumberland County Schools / Sustainable Sandhills

SELECTED OZONE CONTROL STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

ENERGY REDUCTION

STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION/IMPACT	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ADOPTING JURISDICTIONS
Local Food Access Program	Educate community on benefit of sourcing food locally, reducing miles traveled by food and consumers.	Ongoing	Sustainable Sandhills
Advanced Metering Infrastructure	Installation of Advanced Metering Infrastructure to provide utility services through computer-based remote control, automation and two-way communications. System will provide 115,000+ PWC customers technology to better manage and reduce energy and water consumption. Benefits will also include reduction in service trips/vehicle usage. This strategy will lower NOX emissions by reduction of energy consumption and significant reduction of vehicle use/fuel consumption.	January 2014	Fayetteville Public Works Commission
LED Street Lighting	Conversion of 15,000+ street lights to LED. Because LEDs have a longer life and use less energy than traditional street lights immediate benefits will include reduction in energy consumption and reduction in service trips/vehicle usage. This strategy will lower NOX emissions by reduction of energy consumption and significant reduction of vehicle use/fuel consumption.	April 2013	Fayetteville Public Works Commission
Improved Building Codes	Enforce the newly adopted NC Building Codes that improve commercial building energy efficiency by 50% in commercial construction and 30% in residential construction. This strategy will lower NOX emissions by reduction of energy consumption.	Ongoing	Countywide
Building Efficiency	Through moderate general fund appropriations, retrofit City buildings for more energy efficient lighting, HVAC units and motors, purchase energy star rated appliances and further reduce energy consumption by expanding the City's existing smart building monitoring system.	Ongoing	City of Fayetteville

SELECTED OZONE CONTROL STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

ENERGY REDUCTION

STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION/IMPACT	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ADOPTING JURISDICTIONS
LEED Silver or Equivalent Building Standard	20% electrical and natural gas savings, GHG reduction of 154 tons (CO_2 Equivalent) annually and total of 2,000 tons by 2025; Savings applies only to projected new building space starting 2012.	2012	Fayetteville State University
FSU Energy-Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) Program	15% electrical and natural gas savings, GHG reduction of 183 tons (CO_2 Equivalent) annually and total 2,000 tons by 2025; Upgrades applied to 900,000 SF of FSU facilities (Savings begin in 2014).	2014	Fayetteville State University
UNC-GA ESPC (Lighting Only)	20% savings of lighting system electrical, GHG reduction of 23 tons (CO_2 Equivalent) annually and total 250 tons by 2025; Upgrades applied to 370,000 SF of FSU facilities (Savings begin in 2014).	2014	Fayetteville State University
Continuous Re-Commissioning Program	Re-commission facilities to maintain efficiency as use and occupancy changes.	2016	Fayetteville State University
Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Systems	1:1 offset of utility-generated electric emissions, GHG reduction of 250 tons (CO_2 Equivalent) annually and total 2,500 tons by 2025; PV array area equal to 20% of campus GSF; PV arrays ramp from 10% (2015) to 20% (2017).	2014	Fayetteville State University
Improved Space Utilization and Building Scheduling	12% electrical and natural gas savings, GHG reduction of 455 tons (CO_2 Equivalent) annually and total 5,000 tons by 2025; Savings applies to all buildings; Savings ramp up from 3% (2014) to 12% (2017).	2014	Fayetteville State University
Food Waste Composting	Capture 100% of food waste, both pre- and post-consumer; GHG reduction of 50 tons (CO_2 Equivalent) annually and total 600 tons by 2025.	2013	Fayetteville State University

SELECTED OZONE CONTROL STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

ENERGY REDUCTION

STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION/IMPACT	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ADOPTING JURISDICTIONS
Green and energy efficiency initiatives	Revive the Green Committee to research best practices and develop a feasible and fiscally responsible county government wide three-year action plan with consistent departmental green procedures.	Summer 2015	Cumberland County
Retro-commissioning	Facilities are surveyed to ensure systems are performing as they were designed. Improvements such as occupancy schedules and sensors, variable frequency drives, etc are normally installed during this process. This strategy ensures equipment is functioning efficiently.	Ongoing	Fort Bragg
Thermal Energy Storage	Water is chilled in the evening when energy prices are lower. Chilled water is used in district system. This strategy reduces energy cost.	Ongoing	Fort Bragg
Purchase Energy Star Equipment	Energy efficient products are procured and installed. This strategy reduces energy consumption.	Ongoing	Fort Bragg
Implement "Low-cost/No-cost" energy conservation measure	Improve facility energy use intensity by installing weather stripping around windows and doors. This strategy improves the building envelope, thus reducing energy consumption.	Ongoing	Fort Bragg
Upgrade lighting in facilities	Inefficient lighting is replaced with energy efficient bulbs such as induction or compact fluorescent. This strategy conserves energy.	Ongoing	City of Fayetteville
Green Boot Program	Units/Directorates receive certification for adopting basic sustainable practices. This strategy reduces electricity consumption, water usage, and solid waste production.	Ongoing	Fort Bragg

SELECTED OZONE CONTROL STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

ENERGY REDUCTION

STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION/IMPACT	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ADOPTING JURISDICTIONS
Load management in cubicle/office space	Received funding for "smart strips" – a load sensing power strip. This strategy reduces energy consumption by 30% based on meter data.	Ongoing	Fort Bragg
LEED certifiable facilities	Improve federal facilities resource efficiency. This strategy ranges from improving air and water quality to reducing solid waste, benefiting owners, occupants & society as a whole.	Ongoing	Fort Bragg
Local Foods Supply Chain Project	The Center for Environmental Farming Systems received a grant to build and evaluate supply chains for local farmers and fishers to supply large-scale markets in North Carolina. They will be working with Fort Bragg and its food suppliers to increase local foods in the commissaries and dining facilities. This strategy will reduce NOx by reducing VMT.	Ongoing	Center for Environmental Farming Systems
Green and energy efficiency initiatives	Assess County government departmental recycling practices in place and evaluate improvements. This strategy reduces solid waste and operating costs.	Fall 2013	Cumberland County

AIR QUALITY STAKEHOLDERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY

SELECTED OZONE CONTROL STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

TRANSPORTATION

STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION/IMPACT	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ADOPTING JURISDICTIONS
Sidewalks	Fayetteville Area System of Transit, in conjunction with the City of Fayetteville, acquired New Freedom funds that constructed over 2.15 miles of sidewalks from Murchison Road and Hogan Street to enhance connectivity, air quality and safety. This strategy will enhance transportation options for ADA residents and creates a pedestrian friendly community which in turn reduces gasoline consumption.	Ongoing	City of Fayetteville / Transit
Veteran's Call Center	Finance capital costs of implementing, expanding, or increasing access to local One-Call/One-Click Transportation Resource Centers. Centers simplify access to transportation for the public by connecting customers in one place to rides and transportation options provided in their locality by a variety of transportation providers and programs. This strategy is a coordination effort identified in the BRAC Economic Study that identified transportation infrastructure improvements to assist 43,498 veterans within our community.	May 1, 2013 – December 31, 2013	City of Fayetteville/ Transit
Blue Toad Device use	Reduce idle time by monitoring vehicle timing with traffic signals, which will reduce gasoline consumption.	Ongoing	City of Fayetteville
New Route – Strickland Bridge Road	The purpose of this service is to provide transportation options in a high growth area for commercial and institutional development. This strategy will assist with reduction of Vehicle Miles Travelled (VMTs).	July 2014	City Of Fayetteville/Transit
Perform financial analysis of future vehicle replacements	Analyze diesel-powered vehicles replacement with CNG-powered and/or hydraulic assist hybrid garbage trucks. This strategy reduces NOx emissions.	Ongoing	City of Fayetteville

AIR QUALITY STAKEHOLDERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY

SELECTED OZONE CONTROL STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

TRANSPORTATION

STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION/IMPACT	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ADOPTING JURISDICTIONS
Fleet Management	Implement efforts to better manage the overall requirements of the PWC Fleet and lower fuel consumption and emissions. Automated Information Modules and GPS modules have been installed to provide information to aid in minimizing emissions and to generate information to identify and minimize unnecessary idling of vehicles. This strategy reduces NOx emissions.	On going	Fayetteville Public Works Commission
Alternate Fuel/Hybrid Vehicles/Equipment	Replace existing fleet and equipment with vehicles that reduce emissions and lower fuel consumption. Have currently replaced seven bucket trucks with two hybrid bucket and 6 lower emission diesel engines. Currently operating 5 other hybrid cars/SUVs. Also replaced spark ignited propane forklifts with zero emission all electric forklifts and a diesel directional board with zero emission solar powered message board. This strategy reduces NOx emissions.	On going	Fayetteville Public Works Commission
Idle Reduction Policy	Enforce the City's Idle Reduction Policy currently in place for city-owned vehicles and equipment. This strategy results in a 14-17% fuel consumption reduction with a corresponding NOx reduction.		City of Fayetteville
Student, Faculty, and Staff Commuting Improvements	3% reduction in transportation mileage, GHG reduction of 38 tons annually and total of 500 tons by 2025; Savings applies to all students, faculty/staff; Low-emissions vehicle preferred parking campaign (started 11/2012 and ongoing) with all current and future new building projects; Bike rack campaign (started 2/2012 and ongoing) with all current and future new building projects; New covered FAST bus stop (started 2/2012, expected completion 2014). This strategy reduces NOx emissions.	2012	Fayetteville State University

SELECTED OZONE CONTROL STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

LAND USE

STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION/IMPACT	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ADOPTING JURISDICTIONS
Falcon Zoning Ordinance Amendment to include Density Development and Mixed Use Development.	Density Developments allow for the division of land while requiring development on only 60% of the overall acreage with open space designation for the other 40%. Mixed Use Development allows for the flexibility of development to included commercial, residential, and open space.	Implementation 2-5 years.	Town of Falcon
Proposed Zoning Ordinance Amendment to include Density Development and Mixed Use Development	Density Developments allow for the division of land while requiring development on only 60% of the overall acreage with open space designation for the other 40%; Mandate interconnectivity (lateral access) between developments, particularly commercial; Landscaping standards, encouraging retention of existing trees. Mixed Use Development allows for the flexibility of development to included commercial, residential, and open space.	Fall 2013	Town of Godwin
Proposed Zoning Ordinance Amendment to include Density Development and Mixed Use Development	Density Developments allow for the division of land while requiring development on only 60% of the overall acreage with open space designation for the other 40%; Mandate interconnectivity (lateral access) between developments, particularly commercial; Landscaping standards, encouraging retention of existing trees. Mixed Use Development allows for the flexibility of development to included commercial, residential, and open space.	Fall 2013	Town of Wade

AIR QUALITY STAKEHOLDERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY

SELECTED OZONE CONTROL STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

LAND USE

STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ADOPTING JURISDICTIONS
Commercial Core Overlay District	Preserve and enhance small-scale commercial character, while providing for low-impact business opportunities with requirements for pedestrian pathways/sidewalks and amenities to include rear vehicular access, landscaping, and tree planting. This strategy reduces emissions by creating accessible walkways and reforestation of commercial areas.	Ongoing	Town of Eastover
Zero Lot Line Development Conditional Use Permit	Zoning ordinance that requires a Conditional Use Permit for any proposed Zero Lot Line development (residential and Commercial). This strategy protects environmentally sensitive areas and provides green space, which offsets emissions.	Summer 2013	Town of Eastover
Creation of greenscape review board for construction projects	Use of the required 'Tree City USA' Arbor Board to review landscape designs and site demolition plans for construction projects. This strategy minimizes tree loss during construction and assures proper plant selection/placement for passive solar design and heat island mitigation.	Ongoing	Fort Bragg
Creation of tree bank mitigation for construction projects	Created a tree mitigation policy that requires onsite replanting for trees removed during construction or, if replanting is not possible onsite, the funding for replanting is deposited into a mitigation tree fund that will fund replanting elsewhere on post. This strategy guarantees no deficit tree loss will result from construction projects.	Ongoing	Fort Bragg
Enforcement of adopted and revised Unified Development Ordinance	For developing properties, require open space dedication, parkland dedication, tree preservation ordinance and landscape requirements. This strategy reduces the heat island effect and prevents ground level ozone production.	Ongoing	City of Fayetteville

AIR QUALITY STAKEHOLDERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY

SELECTED OZONE CONTROL STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

LAND USE

STRATEGY	STRATEGY DESCRIPTION	IMPLEMENTATION DATE	ADOPTING JURISDICTIONS
Possible Density Development-Conditional Zoning	Landscaping standards encourage retention of existing trees; Mandatory 40% open space, development on remaining 60%; Mandate interconnectivity (lateral access) between developments, particularly commercial.	Winter 2014/2015	Town of Linden
Proposed Ordinance Provisions	Riparian buffers, same as or similar to County provisions, adopted August 2012; Tree preservation: Mandate double landscaping when clear cut, w/ extra credit given for retaining existing trees, similar to Hope Mills standards adopted October 2008; Mandate interconnectivity (lateral access) between developments, particularly commercial.	January –March, 2014	Town of Spring Lake
Open Space Development	Enforce the adopted and revised Unified Development Ordinance for developing properties requiring open space dedication, parkland dedication, tree-save areas, buffer zones, significant tree preservation and landscape requirements all of which reduce the heat island effect and prevent ground level ozone production.	Ongoing	City of Fayetteville
Riparian buffers, same as or similar to County provisions adopted August 2012		2013	Town of Hope Mills

Appendix A. Letter of Participation

Cumberland County Department of Public Health

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Ozone Advance
c/o Laura Bunte
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, C304-01
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711

May 21, 2013

Dear Ms. Bunte:

The Cumberland County Board of Health wishes to express its support for the Cumberland County's participation in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Ozone Advance Program and adoption of the Ozone Advance Action plan, detailing our community's actionable steps towards better air quality. The Board of Health has come together in a collaborative way to ensure the health and longevity of our citizens, creating a more livable community.

This program continues the efforts of the previous Early Action Compact and commends community stakeholders for taking proactive steps to ensure the area will remain in attainment. Concerning the health of our citizens, the program will help to ensure better air quality.

We look forward to continued improvement in Cumberland County air quality and acknowledge these proactive efforts of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Sincerely,

Chris Frank
Chair, Board of Health

1235 Ramsey Street • Fayetteville, North Carolina 28301 • (910) 433-3600 • Fax: (910) 433-3659

Fayetteville State University

FAYETTEVILLE
STATE UNIVERSITY

August 1, 2013

Ozone Advance- Letter of Support
c/o Laura Bunte
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, C304-01
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711

Dear Ms. Bunte:

Fayetteville State University (FSU) sends this letter to acknowledge support of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Ozone Advance Program through Cumberland County's recent participation request, approved by the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners. FSU is a key stakeholder and member of the Air Quality Stakeholders of Cumberland County. The area (Cumberland County) is designated as in "attainment," but desires to take a proactive stance towards unified efforts to continue reducing ground-level ozone and remaining in attainment. FSU has begun multiple sustainability efforts and initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the campus, promote a higher quality of life, an improved environment and a healthier atmosphere both on and off campus. Most of these strategies and goals are identified in the University's Climate Action Plan- 2012, available for review online at the FSU Sustainability website http://www.uncfsu.edu/facilities-management/sustainability and also on the American College and University Presidents' Climate Commitment (ACUPCC) reporting website at http://rs.acupcc.org/search/?abs=&q=Fayetteville%20State%20University.

The University acknowledges the EPA may provide preferred status to Ozone Advance participants when applying for grants through the EPA. The University appreciates this preferential treatment and looks forward to the opportunity to work closely with the EPA as future grant opportunities arise. If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Jay Blauser, FSU- Director of Sustainability at 910-672-1954 or hblauser@uncfsu.edu.

Sincerely,

James A. Anderson
Chancellor
Fayetteville State University

Appendix B. Local Resolutions of Participation

City of Fayetteville

City of Fayetteville

Office of the Mayor and City Council

EPA Ozone Advance Program Resolution

WHEREAS, the City of Fayetteville would like to enter into the EPA's Ozone Advance Program so the community will have flexibility in developing a plan to reduce our Ozone and other toxins in order to comply with EPA's proposed Ozone levels; **AND**

WHEREAS, the EPA is set to lower the ground level Ozone limit in 2014, while the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Council is looking at implementing a new limit amount in 2016; **AND**

WHEREAS, the Ozone Advance Program is voluntary and would allow our community flexibility to select and implement strategies that could help in lowering Ozone precursors, and Ozone Advance participants will also receive preferred status under several emission reduction grants; **AND**

WHEREAS, the Ozone Advance Program is similar in nature to the Early Action Compact, which the City of Fayetteville participated in from 2003 to 2008, implementing strategies and policies that improved the air quality in the area and brought it into compliance with 1997 ozone standards; **AND**

WHEREAS, a preliminary list of possible strategies for the City of Fayetteville to utilize as part of the Ozone Advance Program may include: increasing efforts in urban reforestation, promoting/supporting local food efforts, promoting alternative energy production and exploring use of alternative clean-burning fuels for vehicles and equipment.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: the Fayetteville City Council and Mayor support City staff in their efforts to enter into the EPA's Ozone Advance Program, so that the City of Fayetteville can promote a higher quality of life, an improved environment, a cleaner city and an even greater place to live for its residents.

Anthony G. Chavonne
Mayor

Town of Eastover

TOWN *of* EASTOVER

3863 Dunn Road
Eastover, North Carolina, 28312
910-323-0707 www.eastovernc.com 910-323-2640 Fax

RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE OZONE ADVANCE PROGRAM

RESOLUTION No. 2013-1

WHEREAS, the federal Clean Air Act, through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), establishes air quality standards to protect public health and welfare; and

WHEREAS, Cumberland County has acknowledged the importance of these standards in promoting quality of life, economic development, and future healthy development; and

WHEREAS, Cumberland County is currently attaining the 2008 federal ozone standard of 0.075 parts per million (ppm); and

WHEREAS, EPA is in the process of reviewing a more stringent eight hour ozone standard that could range from 0.06 to 0.07ppm, which could put this area in a non-attainment status; and

WHEREAS, in 2003 the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners partnered with all of its municipalities to participate in the EPA's Early Action Compact and created the Air Quality Stakeholders of Cumberland County to proactively improve air quality for our citizens; and

WHEREAS, EPA, in conjunction with state governments, business, industry, and environmental interest, has developed an option known as an "Qzone Advance Program", through which an area, in partnership with the North Carolina Department of Environmental and Natural Resources and EPA, can voluntarily improve conditions through strategies developed through an Action Plan to help avoid a designation of non-attainment; and

WHEREAS, the benefits of participating in an Ozone Advance Program include: clean air sooner, potentially avoiding non-attainment designation; preference during EPA federal grant allocations; flexibility to achieve standards in cost effective ways; development of local standards in partnership with stakeholders and the state, and other benefits;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE EASTOVER TOWN COUNCIL, that the Eastover Town Council fully supports the Ozone Advance Program as approved by the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners and will participate in the development and implementation of an Action Plan, which will reduce ground-level ozone concentrations in preparation for the upcoming 2016 8-hour ozone standard.

Approved and adopted this 5th day of February, 2013.

Charles G. McLaurin, Mayor

Jane F. Faircloth, Town Clerk

Town of Falcon

Resolution Passed by
The Board of Commissioners of the
Town of Falcon, North Carolina

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Nick Randall and seconded by Commissioner Gerald Lucas and upon being put to a vote was carried unanimously on the 7th day of January, 2013;

Whereas, the federal Clean Air Act, through the environmental Protection Agency (EPA), establishes air quality standards to protect public health and welfare; and

Whereas, Cumberland County has acknowledged the importance of these standards in promoting quality of life, economic development and future healthy development; and

Whereas, Cumberland County is currently attaining the 2008 federal ozone standard of 0.075 parts per million (ppm); and

Whereas, EPA is in the process of reviewing a more stringent eight hour ozone standard that could range from 0.06 to 0.07 parts per million (ppm), which could put this area in a non-attainment status; and

Whereas, in 2003 the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners partnered with all of its municipalities to participate in the EPA's Early Action Compact and created the Air Quality Stakeholders of Cumberland County to proactively improve air quality for our citizens; and

Whereas, EPA, in conjunction with state governments, business, industry and environmental interests has developed an option know as an "Ozone Advance Program," through which an area, in partnership with the North Carolina Department of the Environment and Natural Resources and EPA, can voluntarily improve conditions through strategies developed through an Action plan to help avoid a designation of non-attainment; and

Whereas, the benefits of participating in an Ozone Advance Program include: clean air sooner, potentially avoiding non-attainment designation; preference during EPA federal grants allocations; flexibility to achieve standards in cost effective ways; development of local standards in partnership with stakeholders and the state, and other benefits;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF FALCON, NORTH CAROLINA:

That the Town of Falcon Board of Commissioners fully supports the Ozone Advance Program as approved by the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners and will participate in the development and implementation of an Action Plan, which will reduce ground-level ozone concentrations in preparation for the upcoming 2016 8-hour ozone standard. And upon being put to a vote, this resolution is unanimously approved this the 7th day of January, 2013.

Clifton L. Turpin, Jr., Mayor

TOWN OF FALCON (Town Seal) SEAL N.C.

Attest: Belinda D. White

Belinda D. White, Town Clerk

Town of Godwin

Resolution Passed by
The Board of Commissioners of the
Town of Godwin North Carolina

The following resolution was offered by MACK ROYAL and seconded by WILLIE BURNETT and upon being put to a vote was carried unanimously on the 18th day of February 2013:

Whereas, the federal Clean Air Act, through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), establishes air quality standards to protect public health and welfare; and

Whereas, Cumberland County has acknowledged the importance of these standards in promoting quality of life, economic development and future healthy development; and

Whereas, Cumberland County is currently attaining the 2008 federal ozone standard of 0.075 parts per million (ppm); and

Whereas, EPA is in the process of reviewing a more stringent eight hour ozone standard that could range from 0.06 to 0.07 ppm, which could put this area in a non-attainment status; and

Whereas, in 2003 the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners partnered with all of its municipalities to participate in the EPA's Early Action Compact and created the Air Quality Stakeholders of Cumberland County to proactively improve air quality for our citizens; and

Whereas, EPA, in conjunction with state governments, business, industry and environmental interests has developed an option known as an "Ozone Advance Program," through which an area, in partnership with the North Carolina Department of the Environment and Natural Resources and EPA, can voluntarily improve conditions through strategies developed through an Action Plan to help avoid a designation of non-attainment; and

Whereas, the benefits of participating in an Ozone Advance Program include: clean air sooner, potentially avoiding non-attainment designation; preference during EPA federal grants allocations; flexibility to achieve standards in cost effective ways; development of local standards in partnership with stakeholders and the state, and other benefits;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF GODWIN, NORTH CAROLINA:

That the Town of Godwin Board of Commissioners fully supports the Ozone Advance Program as approved by the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners and will participate in the development and implementation of an Action Plan, which will reduce ground-level ozone concentrations in preparation for the upcoming 2016 8-hour ozone standard. And upon being put to a vote, this resolution is unanimously approved this the 18th day of February, 2013.

Deborah Godwin
Deborah Godwin
Mayor

ATTEST:

Ronald ...
Town Commissioner

(Seal)
TOWN OF GODWIN CORPORATE CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Town of Hope Mills

Resolution Passed by
The Board of Commissioners of the
Town of Hope Mills North Carolina

The following resolution was offered by Comm. Collins and seconded by Comm. Edwards and upon being put to a vote was carried unanimously on the 7th day of January, 2013:

Whereas, the federal Clean Air Act, through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), establishes air quality standards to protect public health and welfare; and

Whereas, Cumberland County has acknowledged the importance of these standards in promoting quality of life, economic development and future healthy development; and

Whereas, Cumberland County is currently attaining the 2008 federal ozone standard of 0.075 parts per million (ppm); and

Whereas, EPA is in the process of reviewing a more stringent eight hour ozone standard that could range from 0.06 to 0.07 ppm, which could put this area in a non-attainment status; and

Whereas, in 2003 the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners partnered with all of its municipalities to participate in the EPA's Early Action Compact and created the Air Quality Stakeholders of Cumberland County to proactively improve air quality for our citizens; and

Whereas, EPA, in conjunction with state governments, business, industry and environmental interests has developed an option known as an "Ozone Advance Program," through which an area, in partnership with the North Carolina Department of the Environment and Natural Resources and EPA, can voluntarily improve conditions through strategies developed through an Action Plan to help avoid a designation of non-attainment; and

Whereas, the benefits of participating in an Ozone Advance Program include: clean air sooner, potentially avoiding non-attainment designation; preference during EPA federal grants allocations; flexibility to achieve standards in cost effective ways; development of local standards in partnership with stakeholders and the state, and other benefits;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF HOPE MILLS, NORTH CAROLINA:

That the Town of Hope Mills Board of Commissioners fully supports the Ozone Advance Program as approved by the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners and will participate in the development and implementation of an Action Plan, which will reduce ground-level ozone concentrations in preparation for the upcoming 2015 8-hour ozone standard. And upon being put to a vote, this resolution is unanimously approved this the 7th day of January, 2013.

Jackie Warner
Mayor

ATTEST:

Melissa Addams
Town Clerk

(Seal)

Town of Spring Lake

RESOLUTION (2013) 2

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE TOWN OF SPRING LAKE, NORTH CAROLINA SUPPORTING THE OZONE ADVANCE PROGRAM.

WHEREAS, the federal Clean Air Act, through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), establishes air quality standards to protect public health and welfare; and

WHEREAS, Cumberland County has acknowledged the importance of these standards in promoting quality of life, economic development and future healthy development; and

WHEREAS, Cumberland County is currently attaining the 2008 federal ozone standard of 0.075 parts per million (ppm); and

WHEREAS, EPA is in the process of reviewing a more stringent eight hour ozone standard that could range from 0.006 to 0.007 ppm, which could put this area in a non-attainment status; and

WHEREAS, in 2003 the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners partnered with all of its municipalities to participate in the EPA's Early Action Compact and created the Air Quality Stakeholders of Cumberland County to proactively improve air quality for our citizens; and

WHEREAS, EPA, in conjunction with stat governments, business, industry and environmental interests has developed an option known as an "Ozone Advance Program," through which an area, in partnership with the North Carolina Department of the Environment and Natural Resources and EPA, can voluntarily improve conditions through strategies developed through an Action Plan to help avoid a designation of non-attainment; and

WHEREAS, the benefits of participating in an Ozone Advance Program include: clean air sooner, potentially avoiding non-attainment designation; preference duting EPA federal grants allocations; flexibility to achieve standards in cost effective ways; development of local standards in partnership with stakeholders and the state, and other benefits.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE TOWN OF SPRING LAKE, THAT:

The Town of Spring Lake Board of Aldermen fully supports the Ozone Advance Program as approved by the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners and will participate in the development and implementation of an Action Plan, which will reduce ground-level ozone concentrations in preparation for the upcoming 2016 8-hour ozone standard.

Adopted this 14th day of January, 2013.

AYE	NO
Mayor Pro Tem Napoleon Hogans	
Alderman James Christian	
Alderman Richard Higgins	
Alderman James O'Garra	
Alderwoman Fredricka Sutherland	

Chris V. Rey
Mayor

Attest:

Rhonda D. Webb, MMC
Town Clerk

Town of Stedman

Resolution Passed by
The Board of Commissioners of the
Town of Stedman North Carolina

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Belva Maxwell and seconded by Commissioner Gregory Wrench upon being put to a vote was carried unanimously on the 7th day of February, 2013;

Whereas, the federal Clean Air Act, through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), establishes air quality standards to protect public health and welfare; and

Whereas, Cumberland County has acknowledged the importance of these standards in promoting quality of life, economic development and future healthy development; and

Whereas, Cumberland County is currently attaining the 2008 federal ozone standard of 0.075 parts per million (ppm); and

Whereas, EPA is in the process of reviewing a more stringent eight hour ozone standard that could range from 0.06 to 0.07 ppm, which could put this area in a non-attainment status; and

Whereas, in 2003 the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners partnered with all of its municipalities to participate in the EPA's Early Action Compact and created the Air Quality Stakeholders of Cumberland County to proactively improve air quality for our citizens; and

Whereas, EPA, in conjunction with state governments, business, industry and environmental interests has developed an option known as an "Ozone Advance Program," through which an area, in partnership with the North Carolina Department of the Environment and Natural Resources and EPA, can voluntarily improve conditions through strategies developed through an Action Plan to help avoid a designation of non-attainment; and

Whereas, the benefits of participating in an Ozone Advance Program include: clean air sooner, potentially avoiding non-attainment designation; preference during EPA federal grants allocations; flexibility to achieve standards in cost effective ways; development of local standards in partnership with stakeholders and the state, and other benefits;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF STEDMAN, NORTH CAROLINA:

That the Town of Stedman Board of Commissioners fully supports the Ozone Advance Program as approved by the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners and will participate in the development and implementation of an Action Plan, which will reduce ground-level ozone concentrations in preparation for the upcoming 2016 8-hour ozone standard. And upon being put to a vote this resolution is unanimously approved this the 7th day February, 2013.

ATTEST:

TOWN OF STEDMAN NORTH CAROLINA SEAL

(seal)

Billy D. Horne
Mayor

Jennifer Wilson-Kersh
Town Clerk

Town of Wade

Resolution Passed by
The Board of Commissioners of the
Town of Wade North Carolina

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner [illegible] and seconded by Commissioner [illegible] and upon being put to a vote was carried unanimously on the 8th day of January, 2013:

Whereas, the federal Clean Air Act, through the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), establishes air quality standards to protect public health and welfare; and

Whereas, Cumberland County has acknowledged the importance of these standards in promoting quality of life, economic development and future healthy development; and

Whereas, Cumberland County is currently attaining the 2008 federal ozone standard of 0.075 parts per million (ppm); and

Whereas, EPA is in the process of reviewing a more stringent eight hour ozone standard that could range from 0.06 to 0.07 ppm, which could put this area in a non-attainment status; and

Whereas, in 2003 the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners partnered with all of its municipalities to participate in the EPA's Early Action Compact and created the Air Quality Stakeholders of Cumberland County to proactively improve air quality for our citizens; and

Whereas, EPA, in conjunction with state governments, business, industry and environmental interests has developed an option known as an "Ozone Advance Program," through which an area, in partnership with the North Carolina Department of the Environment and Natural Resources and EPA, can voluntarily improve conditions through strategies developed through an Action Plan to help avoid a designation of non-attainment; and

Whereas, the benefits of participating in an Ozone Advance Program include: clean air sooner, potentially avoiding non-attainment designation; preference during EPA federal grants allocations; flexibility to achieve standards in cost effective ways; development of local standards in partnership with stakeholders and the state, and other benefits:

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE TOWN OF WADE, NORTH CAROLINA:

That the Town of Wade Board of Commissioners fully supports the Ozone Advance Program as approved by the Cumberland County Board of Commissioners and will participate in the development and implementation of an Action Plan, which will reduce ground-level ozone concentrations in preparation for the upcoming 2016 8-hour ozone standard. And upon being put to a vote, this resolution is unanimously approved this the 8th day of January, 2013.

Huell Ackins
Mayor

ATTEST: (Seal)

Cindy Burchette
Town Clerk