IMPLEMENTATION GRANT APPLICATION TECHNICAL APPENDIX

This technical appendix explains the methodology and assumptions used for developing the estimated greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced for each measure included in the proposal. Co-pollutant reductions are included in the narrative and are based on Indiana's PCAP. IDEM did not rerun models and assumptions provided in this TSD are the ones used by project partners in estimating GHG emissions. The full list of project/program GHG reductions for 2025 – 2030 and 2025 – 2050 are in the attachments (GHGCalcs_IDEM).

1. Distributed and Community Solar

a. Emission Reductions Estimate Method:

The measure of community solar encompasses five main types of entities: municipalities/cities, schools, universities, non-profits (implementing measures at a hospital, a public water utility, and within communities), and two private entities. Most projects used the online modeling tool U.S. EPA's Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator or the commercial software HelioScope to estimate emissions reductions. Fewer projects used were engineering assessments and previous solar installation productivity measurements to perform the calculation estimations.

b. Models/Tools Used:

U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator is a calculator developed and operated by the U.S. EPA and helps to convert emissions or energy data to the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide emission from using that amount (https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator).

HelioScope is a commercial software that offers CAD-caliber layouts of solar projects to estimate emissions reductions and energy yield of projects. The software also utilizes historical weather data, longitude and latitude of the array in order to project the total energy the array can produce in a year.

c. Measure Implementation Assumptions:

The following key assumptions about measure implementation were used to quantify emissions reductions for this measure:

Implementation measure uptake

The total megawatts of solar proposed to be implemented from all proposed projects is 67 MW.

Implementation milestones

While we don't expect these solar projects to be fully operational in the first year, to be consistent, all of the CO_2 reductions assume full reductions for the entire timeframe of 2025 to 2030.

Measure lifetime

Solar panels are expected to operate the entire length of the 2025 to 2050 time period.

Capital cost assumption

Projects assume the capital cost of the solar panel. None of the projects assume operation and maintenance costs for the purpose of GHG reduction estimates.

d. Emission Reduction Estimate Assumptions:

This section provides key assumptions used to quantify emission reductions for this measure. These calculations do not scale down the GHG emission estimates based on the IRS tax credit incentive or Direct Pay as these projects would not occur without the CPRG funding; the tax credit or refund is not guaranteed.

Non-Profits and Schools

- HelioScope and U.S. EPA's GHG Equivalencies Calculator used to estimate emissions reductions. Assumptions from the tools were used.
- Assume the second year's production takes 2% off of the first year's production as most PV panels are expected to have a 2% drop in production in the first year.
- Solar PV production is entered as "kilowatt-hours avoided", as any kWh's produced will offset generation from a traditional generation source.

Municipals

- Energy Matters on behalf of Columbus used 2022 MIDWEST Regional Emission Rate for Avoided CO_2 for Distributed PV = 1,674 lb/MWH and 2022 MIDWEST Regional Annual Average Capacity Factor for Distributed PV = 18.67%
- Evansville assumes ratios among sectors are similar as presented in the Evansville 2017 GHG inventory. GHG savings are presented based on electricity currently sourced from coal fired power plants.

Project 46

- Assumes that each solar array will productively generate electricity for an average 3.7 hours per day over 365 days a year.
- Contractor engineering estimates used for previous solar installation productivity measurement.
- Each kWh produced by coal-fired power plants produces 2.3 lbs of CO_2e emissions. This data point is from the U.S. Energy Information Administration.

Universities

- The GHG reduction was based on a CO_2e factor developed by Purdue, to more accurately estimate the emissions associated with Indiana electricity generation. It is 0.0007479 MT CO_2e/kWh.
- GHG calculations accounted for a range of 0.3% to 0.4% annual solar efficiency loss over the 25-year operational period.

e. Measure-Specific Activity Data and Implementation Tracking Metrics:

The projects described will be tracking progress through the following metrics (not exhaustive):

- Tracking of energy bills; Tracking of energy usage; Grants allocated to LIDAC areas (if applicable); Tracking of number of solar arrays installed; and Tracking of actual kWh generated.

f. GHG Emissions Reduced:

Implementation of this measure is anticipated to reduce 47,253.71 mtCO_2e per year with 283,522.27 cumulative mtCO_2e for the period between 2025 – 2030, and 1,276,872.52 cumulative mtCO_2e for the period between 2025 – 2050. Co-pollutant reductions are included in the narrative and are based on Indiana's PCAP.

2. Increase Residential, Municipal, and Commercial Building Energy Efficiency

a. Emission Reductions Estimate Method:

Energy efficiency projects used a combination of online modeling tools, previous annual electricity consumption estimates, engineering estimates, and academic estimates of building emission rates. Some of the project partners also plan on including some solar in their building modernization project, but they have been largely categorized as energy efficiency as that is where the bulk of the funding is allocated.

b. Models/Tools Used:

U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator is a calculator developed and operated by the U.S. EPA and helps to convert emissions or energy data to the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide emission

from using that amount (https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator). The calculations are approximate.

c. Measure Implementation Assumptions:

The following key assumptions about measure implementation were used to quantify emissions reductions for this measure:

Implementation measure uptake

These projects combined propose to weatherize or help subsidize weatherization of 1,823 buildings.

Implementation milestones

Assumes that all weatherization projects would begin in 2025 and be completed within two years.
Assumes all weatherization programs and subgrants would be distributed from 2025 through 2028.

Measure lifetime

Assumes weatherization and energy efficiency actions will perpetuate through the entire length of the 2025 to 2050 calculation time period.

Capital cost assumption

Projects assume capital cost. None of the projects assume operation and maintenance costs for the purpose of GHG reduction estimates.

d. Emission Reduction Estimate Assumptions:

This section provides key assumptions used to quantify emission reductions for this measure.

Project 46 Project

- Average commercial/industrial/nonprofit building is 16,300 square feet based on the average size of commercial buildings constructed between 1960 and 1999 and that its annual electricity consumption is 11.2 kWh per square foot (based on data from the EIA's Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (Table C21, buildings in the Midwest region))
- Average residence consumes 960 kWh of electricity per month based on 2022 data for Indiana from the EIA (Table 5A), which corresponds to annual emissions of 5.44 MT CO_2e
- 19 municipal buildings range in size from 1,140 square feet to 23,288 square feet, and annual electricity consumption of 12.1 kWh/sqft (for public assembly buildings), 12.3 kWh/sqft (for offices), or 14.2 kWh/sqft (for public safety buildings) based on EIA's Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (Table C21)

City of Evansville gas water heater to electric heat pump water heater

- Calculations of GHG savings are based on energy obtained from coal-fired power plants
- GHG savings for the project are estimated based on the number of units to be replaced and the published annual energy cost for each appliance

$$1.4 \text{ mt } CO_2 \text{ / year} - 0.4 \text{ mt } CO_2 \text{ / year} = 1 \text{ mt } CO_2 \text{ / year savings}$$

City of South Bend

- Annual kWh consumption of 71,680 per organization
- Average energy savings per participant is 25%

Purdue University

- Emissions factors are based on FY23 data for the Purdue utility plan operations including both generated and purchased electricity.

Schools

- Warren Township assumed previous building energy of approximately 1,741,076 CCF of natural gas and 28,793,001 kWh annually and a reduction of 20% to 25% to estimate reductions.
- Franklin Township used U.S. EPA's GHG Equivalencies Calculator to estimate cost savings for the installed small solar system and then used expected combined heat and power generator emissions reductions to estimate total emission reductions from energy savings overall.

- Western Wayne Schools used engineering estimates from consultants that equated 20.4 tons of GHG emissions reduced per year at their High School building and 13.6 tons of GHG emissions reduced per year at their Elementary School building.

Children's Museum

- Emissions reductions were estimated using emissions to MWh/MMBtu standards from Green-e certification standards for Indianapolis. Energy savings were estimated using actual energy usage data and industry-standard projections for common energy efficiency measures in commercial buildings from sources including Energy Star, the U.S. Department of Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency

Faith in Place

- Assume that Re-Grants will average a 60% solar investment and 40% energy efficiency investment ratio among the 10 projects at houses of worship (actual Re-Grant ratio for each unique project will vary based on results of energy audits, quality of roof, and other structural considerations)
- Assume that the energy production of solar panels will begin to degrade after year 5 and then lose 0.5% of its maximum capacity each year through 2050
- Assume same degradation assumption for the benefits of energy efficiency upgrades
- Assume average of $10,000 of the solar Re-Grant allocation will be used to pay for roof repairs (many will need to pay for roof repairs before safely installing solar panels)
- Assume that a house of worship, as a participant in the Thriving Faith Communities program, will have an increasingly higher percentage of savings per year based on practicing behavioral changes
    - Average of 10% savings in year 1, 12% savings in year 2, and 15% savings in year 3 and beyond

IDOA

- This project's cost effectiveness was scaled down by total project cost (one-third)
- The geothermal energy retrofit would take the place of six (6) 5,000 MBH boilers
- The six boilers were assumed to run at 25% of total capacity through the whole six years
- U.S. EPA's GHG Equivalencies Calculator was used to estimate GHG reductions using the estimated MCF of six boilers over six years

$$30\frac{MMBTU}{hr} * 24\frac{hr}{day} * 365\frac{day}{yr} * 25\% * 6\ yr = 394{,}200\ MMBTU = 394{,}200\ MCF$$

$$from\ EPA\ equivalencies\ calculator\ 394{,}200\ MCF = 21{,}671\ metric\ tons\ of\ CO2e$$

e. Measure-Specific Activity Data and Implementation Tracking Metrics:

The projects described will be tracking progress through the following metrics (not exhaustive):

- Tracking of energy bills; Tracking of energy usage; Number of units replaced (if applicable); and Grants allocated to LIDAC areas (if applicable).

f. GHG Emissions Reduced:

Implementation of this measure is anticipated to reduce 27,842.43 $mtCO_2$ e per year with 167,054.56 cumulative $mtCO_2e$ for the period between 2025 – 2030, and 625,677.98 cumulative $mtCO_2e$ for the period between 2025 – 2050. Co-pollutant reductions are included in the narrative and are based on Indiana's PCAP.

3. Electrify Light-Duty Vehicles and Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled

a. Emission Reductions Estimate Method:

The transportation measures 4 and 5 (as numbered in the PCAP) used methods that included online modeling tools and vehicle transition emission reduction assumptions. Measure 9, electrifying light-duty

vehicles, consists of three projects from the City of Terre Haute, Michiana Area Council of Governments (MACOG), and the City of Evansville. Terre Haute and used the online tool of U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator to review emissions reductions. MACOG and Evansville used U.S. DOE AFLEET.

Measure 10, reducing vehicle miles traveled (VMT), consists of three projects from Project 46 Regional Climate Alliance (Project 46), Northwest Indiana Regional Planning Commission (NIRPC), and Gary Public Transport Corporation (GPTC). NIRPC and GPTC have calculated emissions using online tools CMAQ and U.S. EPA DEQ respectively. Project 46 used the assumption of an e-bike providing 225kg of CO_2 emissions reductions per year and 25 micro-mobility hubs with the capacity of charging 10 bikes each were then used to calculate yearly emissions.

b. Models/Tools Used:

U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator is a calculator developed and operated by the U.S. EPA and helps to convert emissions or energy data to the equivalent amount of carbon dioxide emission from using that amount (https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gas-equivalencies-calculator). The calculations are approximate.

U.S. Department of Energy Alternative Fuels Data Center (AFLEET) was used to calculate reductions in transition to electric vehicles. This tool is developed and operated by U.S. DOE and to provide information and data on alternative and renewable fuels, advanced vehicles, fuel-saving strategies, and emerging transportation technologies (https://afdc.energy.gov/about.html).

CMAQ Emissions Calculator Toolkit is the Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program developed and operated by the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration. This tool is used for transportation project to simulate air quality impacts (https://www.epa.gov/cmaq).

U.S. EPA's Diesel Emission Quantifier (DEQ) online tool is developed and operated by the U.S. EPA. This tool evaluates clean diesel projects and estimates baseline emissions, reduced emissions and cost effectiveness (https://cfpub.epa.gov/quantifier/index.cfm?action=main.home).

c. Measure Implementation Assumptions:

The following key assumptions about measure implementation were used to quantify emissions reductions for this measure:

Implementation measure uptake

- Electric Vehicle Conversion/Adoption Projects
    - MACOG Project: assuming adoption of 64 EVs across northeastern Indiana cities and towns
    - City of Evansville Project: assuming adoption of 100 electric vehicles
- Reduction of Vehicle Miles Traveled Projects
    - Project 46: 25 micro-mobility hubs installed throughout the region will have the capacity of charging 10 bike each.
    - NIRPC: Vanpool assumes 5 riders and 1 driver per van and 70 miles per trip and up to 70 vanpool operations by year 6.

Implementation milestones

The projects and programs between the two measures are assuming for any sub-grant program, funds would be distributed in the first year. A 12-18 month timeframe is expected for the projects to order and receive any vehicles or infrastructure. Full operations are estimated to then take place within two months of delivery of infrastructure/vehicles.

Measure lifetime

The electric vehicles are assumed to last for 15 years. MACOG is estimating police vehicles will last for 6 years.

Operation and maintenance cost assumptions

For Gary Public Transportation projects, cost effectiveness include 35% of total costs being allocated to operation and maintenance.

d. Emission Reduction Estimate Assumptions:

The following key assumptions about emission reductions were used to quantify emission reductions.

- Electric Vehicle Conversion/Adoption Projects
  - Terre Haute Project: a conversion of a gas-powered vehicle to an electric vehicle reduces 3.44 metric tons of GHG emissions per year
  - MACOG Project:
    - Gas is $3.31 /gallon and electricity is $0.17 / kWh
    - Electricity emissions: eGrid, RFC region
  - City of Evansville Project:
    - Evansville 2017 GHG emissions and ratios among sectors and uses are valid today.
    - Emissions from municipal fleets are at least as much as they were in 2017.
    - The assumptions from the Alternative Fuels Data Center and AFLEET tool influenced the GHG and cost estimations noted above.
- Reduction of Vehicle Miles Traveled Projects
  - Project 46: assume average e-bike provides 225kg of CO_2 emission reductions per year
  - NIRPC: assume all vans used for the vanpool are gasoline. This assumption is conservative as EV passenger vans and mini-vans come on the market and are integrated into the vanpool fleet. Assume typical commute of 35 miles as a median distance between municipalities using mileage from various exurban locations to shoreline employers.
  - GPTC: This is based on the average emissions of share occupant vehicle (SOV) travel reduced by transit, as well as the elimination of GHG-power from GPTC's Operations Facility

e. Measure-Specific Activity Data and Implementation Tracking Metrics:

Below are the project specific descriptions of activity data used to estimate GHG emission reductions.

- Electric Vehicle Conversion/Adoption Projects
  - Terre Haute Project:
    - Track the percentage reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from the City's transportation sector
    - Measure the total carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions avoided annually through the use of electric vehicles compared to internal combustion engine vehicles
    - Monitor the percentage of the City's vehicle fleet that has successfully transitioned from internal combustion vehicles to electric vehicles
    - Monitor the percentage of the City's vehicle fleet that has successfully transitioned from internal combustion vehicles to electric vehicles
  - MACOG Project:
    - Number of electric vehicles adopted and chargers installed through CPRG
    - Number of EVITP certifications earned
  - City of Evansville Project:
    - Percentage of fleets converted to EV
    - Fuel use and cost savings
    - Vehicle maintenance and replacement savings
    - Ridership and routes
- Reduction of Vehicle Miles Traveled Projects

- Project 46:
  - Monthly reports on charger usage
  - Number of charge sessions each day
  - E-bike miles added to bikes
  - Number of unique drivers
- NIRPC
  - Number of vans, riders, and employers participating
  - Dollar amount of employers subsidizing
  - Percentage of vans with starting points in low-income zip codes or end points at low-wage employers
- GPTC: Reduction of single occupant vehicle travel based on trips and average miles per transit trip

f. GHG Emissions Reduced:

Implementation of this measure is anticipated to reduce 15,262.23 $mtCO_2$ e per year with 91,573.40 cumulative $mtCO_2e$ for the period between 2025 – 2030, and 458,926.80 cumulative $mtCO_2e$ for the period between 2025 – 2050. Co-pollutant reductions are included in the narrative and are based on Indiana's PCAP.

4. Industrial Electrification

a. Emission Reductions Estimate Method:

Project 46 Regional Climate Alliance emissions calculations for industrial presses are based on actual energy usage data from Tasus Corporation located in Bloomington, IN. Four unique sizes of hydraulic electric presses were used to determine average reductions in GHG emissions per year.

b. Models/Tools Used:

No online modeling tools were used, only emissions calculations performed in excel for four different sizes of hydraulic electric presses.

c. Measure Implementation Assumptions:

The following key assumptions about measure implementation were used to quantify emissions reductions for this measure:

Implementation measure uptake

Project 46 assumes to distribute grants for 12 electric hydraulic presses. It is assumed five of 397 ton presses, three of 501 ton presses, three of 720 ton presses, and one of 946 ton presses. These would be open to any industrial location within Bloomington, Nashville, and Columbus municipal boundaries.

Implementation milestones

The subgrant process would begin January 2025 after program and project manager set up, then conclude October 2026.

Measure lifetime

The hydraulic presses are assumed to last continuously to 2050

Capital cost assumption

- 397 ton press $287,640
- 501 ton press $324,000
- 720 ton press $452,150
- 946 ton press $529,180

Capital cost assumption

Projects assume the capital cost of industrial equipment. None of the projects assume operation and maintenance costs for the purpose of GHG reduction estimates.

d. Emission Reduction Estimate Assumptions:

The following key assumptions about emission reductions were used to quantify emission reductions for this measure:

- 397 ton press total annual reduction potential of 152,248 kg CO_2e
- 501 ton press total annual reduction potential of 135,788 kg CO_2e
- 720 ton press annual reduction potential of 272,948 kg CO_2e
- 946 ton press annual reduction potential of 90,983 kg CO_2e

The CO_2 emission coefficient used was 0.36 kg/kWh

e. Measure-Specific Activity Data and Implementation Tracking Metrics:

Implementation tracking metrics for the measure of industrial electrification include (not exhaustive):

- Collecting data from the equipment purchased by funding; Calculated savings on energy bills from switching to electric equipment; and Gauging satisfaction and participant likelihood to continue to expand facility electrification

f. GHG Emissions Reduced:

Implementation of this measure is anticipated to reduce 651.97 mtCO_2 e per year with 3,911.80 cumulative mtCO_2e for the period between 2025 – 2030, and 16,951.15 cumulative mtCO_2e for the period between 2025 – 2050. Co-pollutant reductions are included in the narrative and are based on Indiana's PCAP.

5. Increase Diversion Rate of Organic Waste from Landfills

a. Emission Reductions Estimate Method:

The measure consisted of the City of Fort Wayne project titled Digester Enhancement. Emissions reductions were estimated using the EPA WARM model.

b. Models/Tools Used:

U.S. EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WARM) was developed and is operated by the U.S. EPA to provide high-level comparisons of potential greenhouse gas emissions reductions, energy savings, and economic impacts when considering different materials management practices. This includes anaerobic digestion which is relevant for the proposed project. The most up-to-date version was used for calculations.

c. Measure Implementation Assumptions:

The following key assumptions about measure implementation were used to quantify emissions reductions for this measure:

Implementation measure uptake

The project anticipates the market for additional food waste in Fort Wayne area is 110 tons per day from Monday to Saturday, 312 days per year.

Implementation milestones

Timeline for this project is 18 months to completion and would begin in 2026

Measure lifetime

The expansion of the digester system is expected to last through the 2050 emissions reductions calculations time period

Capital cost assumption

Projects assume the capital cost of the anerobic digester expansion. None of the projects assume operation and maintenance costs for the purpose of GHG reduction estimates.

d. Emission Reduction Estimate Assumptions:

The yearly reductions were calculated using the U.S. EPA's WARM model, which provided the GHG emission reduction from increased food waste of 110 tons per day from Monday to Saturday, 312 days per year, at 14,647.9 metric tons CO_2e per year

e. Measure-Specific Activity Data and Implementation Tracking Metrics:

Implementation tracking metrics will include the following:

- Methane reduced (tons methane/tons of food)
- Food scraps diverted from landfill (tons/day)
- High strength waste total solids to AD (tons/day)
- High strength waste volatile solids to AD (tons/day)
- Increased capacity and lifespan of landfill due to organics diversion (tons/day)
- Provide opportunity for businesses to divert organic waste to AD (currently not available)

f. GHG Emissions Reduced:

Implementation of this measure is anticipated to reduce 9,765.26 $mtCO_2$ e per year with 58,591.53 cumulative $mtCO_2e$ for the period between 2025 – 2030, and 373,521.00 cumulative $mtCO_2e$ for the period between 2025 – 2050. Co-pollutant reductions are included in the narrative and are based on Indiana's PCAP.

6. Expanding Green Spaces and Implementing Agricultural Best Practices

a. Emission Reductions Estimate Method:

Green space projects both used modeling software to generate activity data and GHG sequestration. Projects implementing agricultural best practices used either online modelers/calculators or reviewed academic journals and used assumptions from cited soil scientists as well as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates. These were assumptions that included how many tons of CO_2 a hectare is able to sequester and how many lbs of CO_2 can be sequestered by a set amount of acres over one year. Other assumptions included the average sequestration rate for no-till and no crop-cover to no-till and crop cover.

b. Models/Tools Used:

Green space projects both used the online tool i-Tree Planting Calculator (https://planting.itreetools.org/), a state-of-the-art, peer-revied software suite from the USDA Forest Service. The calculator provides urban and rural forestry analysis and benefits assessment tools. This tool has been used for almost 20 years and provides quality emission and sequestration data. The most up-to-date version was used.

One agricultural project used the online modeling tool, COMET-Farm (https://comet-farm.com/), to produce sequestration results. This tool was developed by USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service and Colorado State University. The latest version, Version 4.1, was used.

c. Measure Implementation Assumptions:

The following key assumptions about measure implementation were used to quantify emissions reductions for this measure:

Implementation measure uptake

The green space project, NIRPC, estimates 2,000 trees will be planted during the project timeline

Agricultural best practices projects

- assume 100% market penetration for crop acres statewide
- assumes 200,000 acres has the capacity sequester 1,000 pounds of carbon per acre, per year

- IN-CLIMATE also assumes a minimum of 1,000 acres per year, plus a selection of some boundaries from the core territories in the project (Henry, Montgomery, Clint, and La Porte)
- The Nature Conservancy also estimates over the 5 years of this program, they will work with landowners to implement cover crops on 40,000 acres per year

Implementation milestones

All projects assume that they would be ready to begin implementation early 2025.

Measure lifetime

For the expansion of greenspace, this measure would last well beyond 20 years and even increase sequestration as the trees mature and grow. For agriculture best practices projects, this measure would last as long as the farmers and landowners continue to implement this, which is ensured through the program outreach components.

Capital cost assumption

Projects assume the capital cost. None of the projects assume operation and maintenance costs for the purpose of GHG reduction estimates.

d. Emission Reduction Estimate Assumptions:

The following key assumptions about emission reductions were used to quantify emission reductions.

Green space projects:

- I-Tree model assumptions were used for both projects
- NIRPC project estimations were based upon 2,000 1.5" caliper native trees of a variety of large species planted

Agricultural best practices projects:

- COMETFARM model assumptions were used for IN-CLIMATE
- IN-CLIMATE found through the COMETFARM model that an average sequestration rate for there project was 0.38 tonnes/acre/year
- The Nature Conservancy estimated a sequestration rate of 0.47 Mt CO_2e/acre/year for cover cropping from academic research.
- The Nature Conservancy estimates for 2025 - 2050 are **conservative**.

e. Measure-Specific Activity Data and Implementation Tracking Metrics:

Implementation tracking metrics will include the following for each measure

Green spaces

- Number of trees established; Number of communities; Number of trees planted in LIDC communities; Rainfall interception and avoided runoff modelled in iTree based on actual species planted; Number of volunteers; and Number of workshop/training attendees

Agricultural best practices

- Outreach and adoption of practices; Soil sampling analysis; Estimated GHG reduction per year

f. GHG Emissions Reduced:

Implementation of this measure is anticipated to reduce 15,603.84 mtCO_2e per year with 93,623.06 cumulative mtCO_2e for the period between 2025 – 2030, and 107,551.33 cumulative mtCO_2e for the period between 2025 – 2050. Co-pollutant reductions are included in the narrative and are based on Indiana's PCAP.