Appendix A

Air Quality, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impact Analysis

AIR QUALITY, ENERGY, AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACT ANALYSIS

HIGHGROVE RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL PROJECT

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
Air Basin	South Coast Air Basin
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BSFC	Brake Specific Fuel Consumption
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFCs	chlorofluorocarbons
Cf_4	tetrafluoromethane
C_2F_6	hexafluoroethane
CH_4	Methane
County	County of Riverside
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DPM	Diesel particulate matter
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ºF	Fahrenheit
FTIP	Federal Transportation Improvement Program
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GWP	Global warming potential
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
kWhr	kilowatt-hour
LCFS	Low Carbon Fuel Standard

LST	Localized Significant Thresholds
MATES	Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study
$MMTCO_2e$	Million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MWh	Megawatt-hour
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO_x	Nitrogen oxides
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
Pfc	Perfluorocarbons
PM	Particle matter
PM10	Particles that are less than 10 micrometers in diameter
PM2.5	Particles that are less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
PPM	Parts per million
PPB	Parts per billion
PPT	Parts per trillion
RTIP	Regional Transportation Improvement Plan
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
SB	Senate Bill
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SF_6	Sulfur Hexafluoride
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_x	Sulfur oxides
TAC	Toxic air contaminants
UNFCCC	United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change
VOC	Volatile organic compounds

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Analysis and Study Objectives

This Air Quality, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Impact Analysis has been completed to determine the air quality, energy, and GHG emissions impacts associated with the proposed Highgrove Residential/Commercial project (proposed project). The following is provided in this report:

- A description of the proposed project;
- A description of the atmospheric setting;
- A description of the criteria pollutants and GHGs;
- A description of the air quality regulatory framework;
- A description of the energy conservation regulatory framework;
- A description of the GHG emissions regulatory framework;
- A description of the air quality, energy, and GHG emissions thresholds including the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) significance thresholds;
- An analysis of the conformity of the proposed project with the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP);
- An analysis of the short-term construction related and long-term operational air quality, energy, and GHG emissions impacts; and
- An analysis of the conformity of the proposed project with all applicable energy and GHG emissions reduction plans and policies.

1.2 Site Location and Study Area

The project site is located in the central portion of the County of Riverside (County) within the Highgrove area on the north east corner of Mount Vernon Avenue and Center Street. The approximately 9.17-acre project site is currently vacant and is bounded by single-family homes to the north and east, Center Street and vacant land to the south, and Mount Vernon Avenue and single-family homes to the west. The project local study area is shown in Figure 1.

Sensitive Receptors in Project Vicinity

The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are the single-family homes located adjacent to the north and east sides of the project site. The nearest school to the project site is Highgrove Elementary School, which is located as near as 0.6 mile west of the project site.

1.3 Proposed Project Description

The proposed project consists of development of a commercial component proposed Parcel 3 that covers 0.99 acres that consists of a 4,088 square foot convenience store (7-Eleven) with 12 fueling position gas station and Parcel 3 that covers 1.06 acres that consists of an 8,373 square foot retail building. The proposed project also includes development of a residential component on the remainder of the project site (Parcel B) that covers 6.40 acres that would be developed with 52 single-family homes. The proposed site plan is shown in Figure 2.

1.4 Executive Summary

Standard Air Quality, Energy, and GHG Regulatory Conditions

The proposed project will be required to comply with the following regulatory conditions from the SCAQMD and State of California (State).

South Coast Air Quality Management District Rules

The following lists the SCAQMD rules that are applicable, but not limited to the proposed project.

- Rule 201 Permit to Construct – Required for all facilities that need an Air Quality Permit to operate (i.e., gas stations);
- Rule 203 Permit to Operate - Required for all facilities that need an Air Quality Permit to operate (i.e., gas stations);
- Rule 402 Nuisance – Controls the emissions of odors and other air contaminants;
- Rule 403 Fugitive Dust – Controls the emissions of fugitive dust;
- Rule 445 Fireplaces – Controls the emissions of fireplaces and restricts all new fireplaces to natural gas only;
- Rule 461 Gasoline Dispensing Facilities – Controls gas station emissions;
- Rules 1108 and 1108.1 Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt – Controls the volatile organic compound (VOC) content in asphalt;
- Rule 1113 Architectural Coatings – Controls the VOC content in paints and solvents;
- Rule 1143 Paint Thinners – Controls the VOC content in paint thinners; and
- Rule 1401 New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) - Controls TAC emissions from gas station operations.

State of California Rules

The following lists the State of California Code of Regulations (CCR) air quality emission rules that are applicable, but not limited to the proposed project.

- CCR Title 13, Article 4.8, Chapter 9, Section 2449 – In use Off-Road Diesel Vehicles;
- CCR Title 13, Section 2025 – On-Road Diesel Truck Fleets;
- CCR Title 24 Part 6 – California Building Energy Standards; and
- CCR Title 24 Part 11 – California Green Building Standards.

Summary of Analysis Results

The following is a summary of the proposed project's impacts with regard to the State CEQA Guidelines air quality, energy, and GHG emissions checklist questions.

Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less than significant impact.

Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standard?

Less than significant impact.

Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than significant impact.

Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less than significant impact.

Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation;

Less than significant impact.

Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy;

Less than significant impact.

Generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less than significant impact.

Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs?

Less than significant impact.

1.5 Project Design Features Incorporated into the Proposed Project

This analysis was based on implementation of the following project design features that are either already depicted on the proposed project site plan and architectural plans or are required from County and State Regulations.

Project Design Feature 1:
The project applicant shall provide all single-family homes with separate bins for trash and recycling] and shall require that the trash enclosures at the commercial buildings are designed to accommodate both trash and recycle bins.

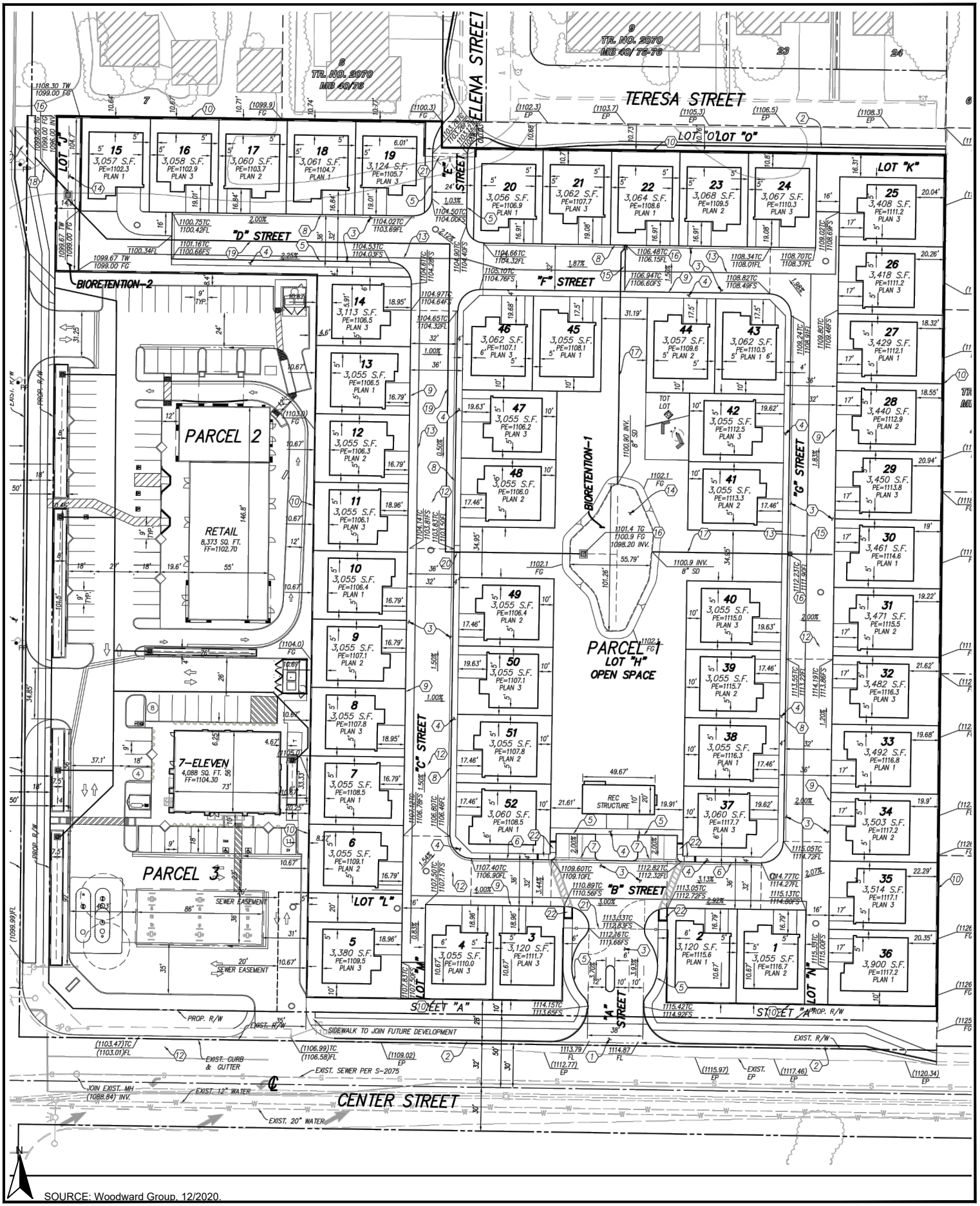
Project Design Feature 2:
The project applicant shall require that the proposed gas station locate the gasoline storage tanks for the proposed gas station underground as currently detailed on the Site Plan.

1.6 Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Project

This analysis found that implementation of the State and SCAQMD air quality, energy, and GHG emissions reductions regulations and the Project Design Features provided above in Section 1.5 were adequate to limit criteria pollutants, toxic air contaminants, odors, and GHG emissions from the proposed project to less than significant levels. No mitigation measures are required for the proposed project with respect to air quality, energy, and GHG emissions.

VISTA ENVIRONMENTAL

Figure 1
Project Local Study Area



SOURCE: Woodward Group, 12/2020.

VISTA ENVIRONMENTAL

Figure 2
Proposed Site Plan

2.0 AIR POLLUTANTS

Air pollutants are generally classified as either criteria pollutants or non-criteria pollutants. Federal ambient air quality standards have been established for criteria pollutants, whereas no ambient standards have been established for non-criteria pollutants. For some criteria pollutants, separate standards have been set for different periods. Most standards have been set to protect public health. For some pollutants, standards have been based on other values (such as protection of crops, protection of materials, or avoidance of nuisance conditions). A summary of federal and state ambient air quality standards is provided in the Regulatory Framework section.

2.1 Criteria Pollutants and Ozone Precursors

The criteria pollutants consist of: ozone, nitrogen oxides (NOx), CO, sulfur oxides (Sox), lead, and particulate matter (PM). The ozone precursors consist of NO_x and VOC. These pollutants can harm your health and the environment, and cause property damage. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) calls these pollutants "criteria" air pollutants because it regulates them by developing human health-based and/or environmentally-based criteria for setting permissible levels. The following provides descriptions of each of the criteria pollutants and ozone precursors.

Nitrogen Oxides

NOx is the generic term for a group of highly reactive gases which contain nitrogen and oxygen. While most NOx are colorless and odorless, concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) can often be seen as a reddish-brown layer over many urban areas. NOx form when fuel is burned at high temperatures, as in a combustion process. The primary manmade sources of NO_x are motor vehicles, electric utilities, and other industrial, commercial, and residential sources that burn fuel. NOx reacts with other pollutants to form, ground-level ozone, nitrate particles, acid aerosols, as well as NO_2, which cause respiratory problems. NO_x and the pollutants formed from NO_x can be transported over long distances, following the patterns of prevailing winds. Therefore, controlling NOx is often most effective if done from a regional perspective, rather than focusing on the nearest sources.

Ozone

Ozone is not usually emitted directly into the air but in the vicinity of ground-level is created by a chemical reaction between NOx and VOC in the presence of sunlight. Motor vehicle exhaust, industrial emissions, gasoline vapors, chemical solvents as well as natural sources emit NOx and VOC that help form ozone. Ground-level ozone is the primary constituent of smog. Sunlight and hot weather cause ground-level ozone to form with the greatest concentrations usually occurring downwind from urban areas. Ozone is subsequently considered a regional pollutant. Ground-level ozone is a respiratory irritant and an oxidant that increases susceptibility to respiratory infections and can cause substantial damage to vegetation and other materials. Because NOx and VOC are ozone precursors, the health effects associated with ozone are also indirect health effects associated with significant levels of NOx and VOC emissions.

Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless gas that is formed when carbon in fuel is not burned completely. It is a component of motor vehicle exhaust, which contributes approximately 56 percent of all CO emissions nationwide. In cities, 85 to 95 percent of all CO emissions may come from motor vehicle exhaust. Other sources of CO emissions include industrial processes (such as metals processing and chemical manufacturing), residential wood burning, and natural sources such as forest fires. Woodstoves,

gas stoves, cigarette smoke, and unvented gas and kerosene space heaters are indoor sources of CO. The highest levels of CO in the outside air typically occur during the colder months of the year when inversion conditions are more frequent. The air pollution becomes trapped near the ground beneath a layer of warm air. CO is described as having only a local influence because it dissipates quickly. Since CO concentrations are strongly associated with motor vehicle emissions, high CO concentrations generally occur in the immediate vicinity of roadways with high traffic volumes and traffic congestion, active parking lots, and in automobile tunnels. Areas adjacent to heavily traveled and congested intersections are particularly susceptible to high CO concentrations.

CO is a public health concern because it combines readily with hemoglobin and thus reduces the amount of oxygen transported in the bloodstream. The health threat from lower levels of CO is most serious for those who suffer from heart disease such as angina, clogged arteries, or congestive heart failure. For a person with heart disease, a single exposure to CO at low levels may cause chest pain and reduce that person's ability to exercise; repeated exposures may contribute to other cardiovascular effects. High levels of CO can affect even healthy people. People who breathe high levels of CO can develop vision problems, reduced ability to work or learn, reduced manual dexterity, and difficulty performing complex tasks. At extremely high levels, CO is poisonous and can cause death.

Sulfur Oxides

SOx gases are formed when fuel containing sulfur, such as coal and oil is burned, as well as from the refining of gasoline. SOx dissolves easily in water vapor to form acid and interacts with other gases and particles in the air to form sulfates and other products that can be harmful to people and the environment.

Lead

Lead is a metal found naturally in the environment as well as manufactured products. The major sources of lead emissions have historically been motor vehicles and industrial sources. Due to the phase out of leaded gasoline, metal processing is now the primary source of lead emissions to the air. High levels of lead in the air are typically only found near lead smelters, waste incinerators, utilities, and lead-acid battery manufacturers. Exposure of fetuses, infants and children to low levels of lead can adversely affect the development and function of the central nervous system, leading to learning disorders, distractibility, inability to follow simple commands, and lower intelligence quotient. In adults, increased lead levels are associated with increased blood pressure.

Particulate Matter

PM is the term for a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets found in the air. PM is made up of a number of components including acids (such as nitrates and sulfates), organic chemicals, metals, and soil or dust particles. The size of particles is directly linked to their potential for causing health problems. Particles that are less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM10) that are also known as *Respirable Particulate Matter* are the particles that generally pass through the throat and nose and enter the lungs. Once inhaled, these particles can affect the heart and lungs and cause serious health effects. Particles that are less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter (PM2.5) that are also known as *Fine Particulate Matter* have been designated as a subset of PM10 due to their increased negative health impacts and its ability to remain suspended in the air longer and travel further.

Volatile Organic Compounds

Hydrocarbons are organic gases that are formed from hydrogen and carbon and sometimes other elements. Hydrocarbons that contribute to formation of ozone are referred to and regulated as VOCs (also

referred to as reactive organic gases). Combustion engine exhaust, oil refineries, and fossil-fueled power plants are the sources of hydrocarbons. Other sources of hydrocarbons include evaporation from petroleum fuels, solvents, dry cleaning solutions, and paint.

VOC is not classified as a criteria pollutant, since VOCs by themselves are not a known source of adverse health effects. The primary health effects of VOCs result from the formation of ozone and its related health effects. High levels of VOCs in the atmosphere can interfere with oxygen intake by reducing the amount of available oxygen through displacement. Carcinogenic forms of hydrocarbons, such as benzene, are considered TACs. There are no separate health standards for VOCs as a group.

2.2 Other Pollutants of Concern

Toxic Air Contaminants

In addition to the above-listed criteria pollutants, TACs are another group of pollutants of concern. TACs is a term that is defined under the California Clean Air Act and consists of the same substances that are defined as Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) in the Federal Clean Air Act. There are over 700 hundred different types of TACs with varying degrees of toxicity. Sources of TACs include industrial processes such as petroleum refining and chrome plating operations, commercial operations such as gasoline stations and dry cleaners, and motor vehicle exhaust. Cars and trucks release at least 40 different toxic air contaminants. The most important of these TACs, in terms of health risk, are diesel particulates, benzene, formaldehyde, 1,3-butadiene, and acetaldehyde. Public exposure to TACs can result from emissions from normal operations as well as from accidental releases. Health effects of TACs include cancer, birth defects, neurological damage, and death.

TACs are less pervasive in the urban atmosphere than criteria air pollutants, however they are linked to short-term (acute) or long-term (chronic or carcinogenic) adverse human health effects. There are hundreds of different types of TACs with varying degrees of toxicity. Sources of TACs include industrial processes, commercial operations (e.g., gasoline stations and dry cleaners), and motor vehicle exhaust.

According to *The California Almanac of Emissions and Air Quality 2013 Edition*, the majority of the estimated health risk from TACs can be attributed to relatively few compounds, the most important of which is diesel particulate matter (DPM). DPM is a subset of PM2.5 because the size of diesel particles are typically 2.5 microns and smaller. The identification of DPM as a TAC in 1998 led the California Air Resources Board (CARB) to adopt the Risk Reduction Plan to Reduce Particulate Matter Emissions from Diesel-fueled Engines and Vehicles in September 2000. The plan's goals are a 75-percent reduction in DPM by 2010 and an 85-percent reduction by 2020 from the 2000 baseline. Diesel engines emit a complex mixture of air pollutants, composed of gaseous and solid material. The visible emissions in diesel exhaust are known as particulate matter or PM, which includes carbon particles or "soot." Diesel exhaust also contains a variety of harmful gases and over 40 other cancer-causing substances. California's identification of DPM as a toxic air contaminant was based on its potential to cause cancer, premature deaths, and other health problems. Exposure to DPM is a health hazard, particularly to children whose lungs are still developing and the elderly who may have other serious health problems. Overall, diesel engine emissions are responsible for the majority of California's potential airborne cancer risk from combustion sources.

Asbestos

Asbestos is listed as a TAC by CARB and as a HAP by the EPA. Asbestos occurs naturally in mineral formations and crushing or breaking these rocks, through construction or other means, can release asbestiform fibers into the air. Asbestos emissions can result from the sale or use of asbestos-containing materials, road surfacing with such materials, grading activities, and surface mining. The risk of disease is dependent upon the intensity and duration of exposure. When inhaled, asbestos fibers may remain in the lungs and with time may be linked to such diseases as asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma. The nearest likely locations of naturally occurring asbestos, as identified in the *General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California*, prepared by the California Division of Mines and Geology, is located in Santa Barbara County. The nearest historic asbestos mine to the project site, as identified in the *Reported Historic Asbestos Mines, Historic Asbestos Prospects, and Other Natural Occurrences of Asbestos in California,* prepared by U.S. Geological Survey, is located at Asbestos Mountain, which is approximately 30 miles southeast of the project site on the southeast side of the San Jacinto Mountains. Due to the distance to the nearest natural occurrences of asbestos, the project site is not likely to contain asbestos.

3.0 GREENHOUSE GASES

3.1 Greenhouse Gases

Constituent gases of the Earth's atmosphere, called atmospheric greenhouse gases (GHGs), play a critical role in the Earth's radiation amount by trapping infrared radiation from the Earth's surface, which otherwise would have escaped to space. Prominent greenhouse gases contributing to this process include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), ozone, water vapor, nitrous oxide (N_2O), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). This phenomenon, known as the Greenhouse Effect, is responsible for maintaining a habitable climate. Anthropogenic (caused or produced by humans) emissions of these greenhouse gases in excess of natural ambient concentrations are responsible for the enhancement of the Greenhouse Effect and have led to a trend of unnatural warming of the Earth's natural climate, known as global warming or climate change. Emissions of gases that induce global warming are attributable to human activities associated with industrial/manufacturing, agriculture, utilities, transportation, and residential land uses. Emissions of CO_2 and N_2O are byproducts of fossil fuel combustion. Methane, a potent greenhouse gas, results from off-gassing associated with agricultural practices and landfills. Sinks of CO_2, where CO_2 is stored outside of the atmosphere, include uptake by vegetation and dissolution into the ocean. The following provides a description of each of the greenhouse gases and their global warming potential.

Water Vapor

Water vapor is the most abundant, important, and variable GHG in the atmosphere. Water vapor is not considered a pollutant; in the atmosphere it maintains a climate necessary for life. Changes in its concentration are primarily considered a result of climate feedbacks related to the warming of the atmosphere rather than a direct result of industrialization. The feedback loop in which water is involved is critically important to projecting future climate change. As the temperature of the atmosphere rises, more water is evaporated from ground storage (rivers, oceans, reservoirs, soil). Because the air is warmer, the relative humidity can be higher (in essence, the air is able to "hold" more water when it is warmer), leading to more water vapor in the atmosphere. As a GHG, the higher concentration of water vapor is then able to absorb more thermal indirect energy radiated from the Earth, thus further warming the atmosphere. The warmer atmosphere can then hold more water vapor and so on and so on. This is referred to as a "positive feedback loop." The extent to which this positive feedback loop will continue is unknown as there is also dynamics that put the positive feedback loop in check. As an example, when water vapor increases in the atmosphere, more of it will eventually also condense into clouds, which are more able to reflect incoming solar radiation (thus allowing less energy to reach the Earth's surface and heat it up).

Carbon Dioxide

The natural production and absorption of CO_2 is achieved through the terrestrial biosphere and the ocean. However, humankind has altered the natural carbon cycle by burning coal, oil, natural gas, and wood. Since the industrial revolution began in the mid 1700s, each of these activities has increased in scale and distribution. CO_2 was the first GHG demonstrated to be increasing in atmospheric concentration with the first conclusive measurements being made in the last half of the 20th century. Prior to the industrial revolution, concentrations were fairly stable at 280 parts per million (ppm). The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) indicates that concentrations were 379 ppm in 2005, an increase of more than 30 percent. Left unchecked, the IPCC projects that concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is projected to increase to a minimum of 540 ppm by 2100 as a direct result of anthropogenic sources. This

could result in an average global temperature rise of at least two degrees Celsius or 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit.

Methane

CH_4 is an extremely effective absorber of radiation, although its atmospheric concentration is less than that of CO_2. Its lifetime in the atmosphere is brief (10 to 12 years), compared to some other GHGs (such as CO_2, N_2O, and CFCs). CH_4 has both natural and anthropogenic sources. It is released as part of the biological processes in low oxygen environments, such as in swamplands or in rice production (at the roots of the plants). Over the last 50 years, human activities such as growing rice, raising cattle, using natural gas, and mining coal have added to the atmospheric concentration of methane. Other anthropocentric sources include fossil-fuel combustion and biomass burning.

Nitrous Oxide

Concentrations of N_2O also began to rise at the beginning of the industrial revolution. In 1998, the global concentration of this GHG was documented at 314 parts per billion (ppb). N_2O is produced by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions which occur in fertilizer containing nitrogen. In addition to agricultural sources, some industrial processes (fossil fuel-fired power plants, nylon production, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions) also contribute to its atmospheric load. N_2O is also commonly used as an aerosol spray propellant (i.e., in whipped cream bottles, in potato chip bags to keep chips fresh, and in rocket engines and race cars).

Chlorofluorocarbons

CFCs are gases formed synthetically by replacing all hydrogen atoms in methane or ethane with chlorine and/or fluorine atoms. CFCs are nontoxic, nonflammable, insoluble, and chemically unreactive in the troposphere (the level of air at the Earth's surface). CFCs have no natural source, but were first synthesized in 1928. They were used for refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and cleaning solvents. Due to the discovery that they are able to destroy stratospheric ozone, a global effort to halt their production was undertaken and in 1989 the European Community agreed to ban CFCs by 2000 and subsequent treaties banned CFCs worldwide by 2010. This effort was extremely successful, and the levels of the major CFCs are now remaining level or declining. However, their long atmospheric lifetimes mean that some of the CFCs will remain in the atmosphere for over 100 years.

Hydrofluorocarbons

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are synthetic man-made chemicals that are used as a substitute for CFCs. Out of all the GHGs, they are one of three groups with the highest global warming potential. The HFCs with the largest measured atmospheric abundances are (in order), HFC-23 (CHF_3), HFC-134a (CF_3CH_2F), and HFC-152a (CH_3CHF_2). Prior to 1990, the only significant emissions were HFC-23. HFC-134a use is increasing due to its use as a refrigerant. Concentrations of HFC-23 and HFC-134a in the atmosphere are now about 10 parts per trillion (ppt) each. Concentrations of HFC-152a are about 1 ppt. HFCs are manmade for applications such as automobile air conditioners and refrigerants.

Perfluorocarbons

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) have stable molecular structures and do not break down through the chemical processes in the lower atmosphere. High-energy ultraviolet rays about 60 kilometers above Earth's surface are able to destroy the compounds. Because of this, PFCs have very long lifetimes, between 10,000 and 50,000 years. Two common PFCs are tetrafluoromethane (CF_4) and hexafluoroethane (C_2F_6).

Concentrations of CF_4 in the atmosphere are over 70 ppt. The two main sources of PFCs are primary aluminum production and semiconductor manufacturing.

Sulfur Hexafluoride

Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6) is an inorganic, odorless, colorless, nontoxic, nonflammable gas. SF_6 has the highest global warming potential of any gas evaluated; 23,900 times that of CO_2. Concentrations in the 1990s were about 4 ppt. Sulfur hexafluoride is used for insulation in electric power transmission and distribution equipment, in the magnesium industry, in semiconductor manufacturing, and as a tracer gas for leak detection.

Aerosols

Aerosols are particles emitted into the air through burning biomass (plant material) and fossil fuels. Aerosols can warm the atmosphere by absorbing and emitting heat and can cool the atmosphere by reflecting light. Cloud formation can also be affected by aerosols. Sulfate aerosols are emitted when fuel containing sulfur is burned. Black carbon (or soot) is emitted during biomass burning due to the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels. Particulate matter regulation has been lowering aerosol concentrations in the United States; however, global concentrations are likely increasing.

3.2 Global Warming Potential

GHGs have varying global warming potential (GWP). The GWP is the potential of a gas or aerosol to trap heat in the atmosphere; it is the cumulative radiative forcing effects of a gas over a specified time horizon resulting from the emission of a unit mass of gas relative to the reference gas, CO_2. The GHGs listed by the IPCC and the CEQA Guidelines are discussed in this section in order of abundance in the atmosphere. Water vapor, the most abundant GHG, is not included in this list because its natural concentrations and fluctuations far outweigh its anthropogenic (human-made) sources. To simplify reporting and analysis, GHGs are commonly defined in terms of their GWP. The IPCC defines the GWP of various GHG emissions on a normalized scale that recasts all GHG emissions in terms of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e). As such, the GWP of CO_2 is equal to 1. The GWP values used in this analysis are based on the 2007 IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, which are used in CARB's 2014 Scoping Plan Update and the CalEEMod Model Version 2016.3.2 and are detailed in Table A. The IPCC has updated the Global Warming Potentials of some gases in their Fifth Assessment Report, however the new values have not yet been incorporated into the CalEEMod model that has been utilized in this analysis.

Table A – Global Warming Potentials, Atmospheric Lifetimes and Abundances of GHGs

Gas	Atmospheric Lifetime (years)[1]	Global Warming Potential (100 Year Horizon)[2]	Atmospheric Abundance
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	50-200	1	379 ppm
Methane (CH_4)	9-15	25	1,774 ppb
Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)	114	298	319 ppb
HFC-23	270	14,800	18 ppt
HFC-134a	14	1,430	35 ppt
HFC-152a	1.4	124	3.9 ppt
PFC: Tetrafluoromethane (CF_4)	50,000	7,390	74 ppt
PFC: Hexafluoroethane (C_2F_6)	10,000	12,200	2.9 ppt
Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6)	3,200	22,800	5.6 ppt

Notes:

[1] Defined as the half-life of the gas.
[2] Compared to the same quantity of CO_2 emissions and is based on the Intergovernmental Panel On Climate Change (IPCC) 2007 standard, which is utilized in CalEEMod (Version 2016.3.2),that is used in this report (CalEEMod user guide: Appendix A).
Definitions: ppm = parts per million; ppb = parts per billion; ppt = parts per trillion
Source: IPCC 2007, EPA 2015

3.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory

According to https://cdiac.ess-dive.lbl.gov/trends/emis/tre_glob_2014.html 9,855 million metric tons (MMT) of CO_2e emissions were created globally in the year 2014. According to https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/global-greenhouse-gas-emissions-data the breakdown of global GHG emissions by sector consists of: 25 percent from electricity and heat production; 21 percent from industry; 24 percent from agriculture, forestry and other land use activities; 14 percent from transportation; 6 percent from building energy use; and 10 percent from all other sources of energy use.

According to *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990-2019,* prepared by EPA, in 2019 total U.S. GHG emissions were 6,558 million metric tons (MMT) of CO_2e emissions. Total U.S. emissions have increased by 4 percent between 1990 and 2016 and GHG emissions decreased by 13 percent between 2005 and 2019. The recent decrease in GHG emissions was a result of multiple factors, including population, economic growth, energy markets, and technological changes the include energy efficiency and energy fuel choices. . Between 2018 and 2019, GHG emissions decreased by almost 2 percent due to multiple factors, including a one percent decrease in total energy use.

According to https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/data/data.htm the State of California created 425 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MMTCO_2e$) in 2018. The breakdown of California GHG emissions by sector consists of: 39.9 percent from transportation; 21.0 percent from industrial; 14.8 percent from electricity generation; 7.7 percent from agriculture; 9.7 percent from residential and commercial buildings; 4.8 percent from high global warming potential sources, and 2.1 percent from waste. In 2018, GHG emissions were 0.8 $MMTCO_2e$ higher than 2017 levels and 6 $MMTCO_2e$ below the 2020 GHG limit of 431 $MMTCO_2e$.

4.0 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The air quality at the project site is addressed through the efforts of various international, federal, state, regional, and local government agencies. These agencies work jointly, as well as individually, to improve air quality through legislation, regulations, planning, policy-making, education, and a variety of programs. The agencies responsible for improving the air quality are discussed below.

4.1 Federal – United States Environmental Protection Agency

The Clean Air Act, first passed in 1963 with major amendments in 1970, 1977 and 1990, is the overarching legislation covering regulation of air pollution in the United States. The Clean Air Act has established the mandate for requiring regulation of both mobile and stationary sources of air pollution at the state and federal level. The EPA was created in 1970 in order to consolidate research, monitoring, standard-setting and enforcement authority into a single agency.

The EPA is responsible for setting and enforcing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for atmospheric pollutants. It regulates emission sources that are under the exclusive authority of the federal government, such as aircraft, ships, and certain locomotives. NAAQS pollutants were identified using medical evidence and are shown below in Table B.

As part of its enforcement responsibilities, the EPA requires each state with federal nonattainment areas to prepare and submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP) that demonstrates the means to attain the national standards. The SIP must integrate federal, state, and local components and regulations to identify specific measures to reduce pollution, using a combination of performance standards and market-based programs within the timeframe identified in the SIP. The CARB defines attainment as the category given to an area with no violations in the past three years. As indicated below in Table C, the South Coast Air Basin (Air Basin) has been designated by EPA for the national standards as a non-attainment area for ozone and PM2.5 and partial non-attainment for lead. Currently, the Air Basin is in attainment with the national ambient air quality standards for CO, PM10, SO_2, and NO_2.

Table B – State and Federal Criteria Pollutant Standards

Air Pollutant	Concentration / Averaging Time		Most Relevant Effects
	California Standards	Federal Primary Standards	
Ozone	0.09 ppm / 1-hour 0.07 ppm / 8-hour	0.070 ppm, / 8-hour	(a) Pulmonary function decrements and localized lung edema in humans and animals; (b) Risk to public health implied by alterations in pulmonary morphology and host defense in animals; (c) Increased mortality risk; (d) Risk to public health implied by altered connective tissue metabolism and altered pulmonary morphology in animals after long-term exposures and pulmonary function decrements in chronically exposed humans; (e) Vegetation damage; and (f) Property damage.
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	20.0 ppm / 1-hour 9.0 ppm / 8-hour	35.0 ppm / 1-hour 9.0 ppm / 8-hour	(a) Aggravation of angina pectoris and other aspects of coronary heart disease; (b) Decreased exercise tolerance in persons with peripheral vascular disease and lung disease; (c) Impairment of central nervous system functions; and (d) Possible increased risk to fetuses.
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	0.18 ppm / 1-hour 0.030 ppm / annual	100 ppb / 1-hour 0.053 ppm / annual	(a) Potential to aggravate chronic respiratory disease and respiratory symptoms in sensitive groups; (b) Risk to public health implied by pulmonary and extra-pulmonary biochemical and cellular changes and pulmonary structural changes; and (c) Contribution to atmospheric discoloration.
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	0.25 ppm / 1-hour 0.04 ppm / 24-hour	75 ppb / 1-hour 0.14 ppm/annual	(a) Bronchoconstriction accompanied by symptoms which may include wheezing, shortness of breath and chest tightness, during exercise or physical activity in persons with asthma.
Suspended Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	50 µg/m^3 / 24-hour 20 µg/m^3 / annual	150 µg/m^3 / 24-hour	(a) Exacerbation of symptoms in sensitive patients with respiratory or cardiovascular disease; (b) Declines in pulmonary function growth in children; and (c) Increased risk of premature death from heart or lung diseases in elderly.
Suspended Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	12 µg/m^3 / annual	35 µg/m^3 / 24-hour 12 µg/m^3 / annual	
Sulfates	25 µg/m^3 / 24-hour	No Federal Standards	(a) Decrease in ventilatory function; (b) Aggravation of asthmatic symptoms; (c) Aggravation of cardio-pulmonary disease; (d) Vegetation damage; (e) Degradation of visibility; and (f) Property damage.
Lead	1.5 µg/m^3 / 30-day	0.15 µg/m^3 /3-month rolling	(a) Learning disabilities; and (b) Impairment of blood formation and nerve conduction.
Visibility Reducing Particles	Extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer - visibility of ten miles or more due to particles when relative humidity is less than 70 percent.	No Federal Standards	Visibility impairment on days when relative humidity is less than 70 percent.

Source: http://www.arb.ca.gov/research/aaqs/aaqs2.pdf .

Table C – South Coast Air Basin Attainment Status

Criteria Pollutant	Standard	Averaging Time	Designation[a)]	Attainment Date[b)]
1-Hour Ozone[c)]	NAAQS	1979 1-Hour (0.12 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	2/6/2023 (revised deadline)
	CAAQS	1-Hour (0.09 ppm)	Nonattainment	N/A
8-Hour Ozone[d)]	NAAQS	1997 8-Hour (0.08 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	6/15/2024
	NAAQS	2008 8-Hour (0.075 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	8/3/2038
	NAAQS	2015 8-Hour (0.070 ppm)	Pending – Expect Nonattainment (Extreme)	Pending (beyond 2032)
	CAAQS	8-Hour (0.070 ppm)	Nonattainment	Beyond 2032
CO	NAAQS	1-Hour (35 ppm) 8-Hour (9 ppm)	Attainment (Maintenance)	6/11/2007 (attained)
	CAAQS	1-Hour (20 ppm) 8-Hour (9 ppm)	Attainment	6/11/2007 (attained)
NO_2[e)]	NAAQS	2010 1-Hour (0.10 ppm)	Unclassifiable/ Attainment	N/A (attained)
	NAAQS	1971 Annual (0.053 ppm)	Attainment (Maintenance)	9/22/1998 (attained)
	CAAQS	1-Hour (0.18 ppm) Annual (0.030 ppm)	Attainment	---
SO_2[f)]	NAAQS	2010 1-Hour (75 ppb)	Designations Pending (expect Unclassifiable/ Attainment)	N/A (attained)
	NAAQS	1971 24-Hour (0.14 ppm) 1971 Annual (0.03 ppm)	Unclassifiable/ Attainment	3/19/1979 (attained)
PM10	NAAQS	1987 24-hour (150 µg/m^3)	Attainment (Maintenance)[g)]	7/26/2013 (attained)
	CAAQS	24-hour (50 µg/m^3) Annual (20 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment	N/A
PM2.5[h)]	NAAQS	2006 24-Hour (35 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment (Serious)	12/31/2019
	NAAQS	1997 Annual (15.0 µg/m^3)	Attainment (final determination pending)	8/24/2016 (attained 2013)
	NAAQS	2012 Annual (12.0 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment (Moderate)	12/31/2025
	CAAQS	Annual (12.0 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment	N/A
Lead[i)]	NAAQS	2008 3-Months Rolling (0.15 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment (Partial) (Attainment determination requested)	12/31/2015

Source: SCAQMD, February 2016

Notes:

a) U.S. EPA often only declares Nonattainment areas; everywhere else is listed as Unclassifiable/Attainment or Unclassifiable

b) A design value below the NAAQS for data through the full year or smog season prior to the attainment date is typically required for attainment demonstration

c) The 1979 1-hour ozone standard (0.12 ppm) was revoked, effective June 15, 2005; however, the Basin has not attained this standard and therefore has some continuing obligations with respect to the revoked standard

d) The 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS (0.075 ppm) was revised to 0.070 ppm. Effective 12/28/15 with classifications and implementation goals to be finalized by 10/1/17; the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS (0.08 ppm) was revoked in the 2008 ozone implementation rule, effective 4/6/15;there are continuing obligations under the revoked 1997 and revised 2008 ozone until they are attained.

e) New NO_2 1-hour standard, effective August 2, 2010; attainment designations January 20, 2012; annual NO_2 standard retained

f) The 1971 annual and 24-hour SO_2 standards were revoked, effective August 23, 2010; however, these 1971 standards will remain in effect

until one year after U.S. EPA promulgates area designations for the 2010 SO_2 1-hour standard. Area designations are still pending, with Basin expected to be designated Unclassifiable /Attainment.
g) Annual PM10 standard was revoked, effective December 18, 2006; 24-hour PM10 NAAQS deadline was 12/31/2006; SCAQMD request for attainment redesignation and PM10 maintenance plan was approved by U.S. EPA on June 26, 2013, effective July 26, 2013.
h) The attainment deadline for the 2006 24-Hour PM2.5 NAAQS was 12/31/15 for the former "moderate" classification; EPA approved reclassification to "serious", effective 2/12/16 with an attainment deadline of 12/31/19; the 2012 (proposal year) annual PM2.5 NAAQS was revised on 1/15/13, effective 3/18/13, from 15 to 12 $\mu g/m^3$; new annual designations were final 1/15/15, effective 4/15/15; on July 25, 2016 EPA finalized a determination that the Basin attained the 1997 annual (15.0 $\mu g/m^3$) and 24-hour PM2.5 (65 $\mu g/m^3$) NAAQS, effective August 24, 2016
i) Partial Nonattainment designation – Los Angeles County portion of Basin only for near-source monitors. Expect to remain in attainment based on current monitoring data; attainment re-designation request pending.

In 2015, one or more stations in the Air Basin exceeded the most current federal standards on a total of 146 days (40 percent of the year), including: 8-hour ozone (113 days over 2015 ozone NAAQS), 24-hour PM2.5 (30 days, including near-road sites; 25 days for ambient sites only), PM10 (2 days), and NO_2 (1 day). Despite substantial improvement in air quality over the past few decades, some air monitoring stations in the Air Basin still exceed the NAAQS for ozone more frequently than any other area in the United States. Seven of the top 10 stations in the nation most frequently exceeding the 2015 8-hour ozone NAAQS in 2015 were located within the Air Basin, including stations in San Bernardino, Riverside, and Los Angeles Counties (SCAQMD, 2016).

PM2.5 levels in the Air Basin have improved significantly in recent years. By 2013 and again in 2014 and 2015, there were no stations measuring PM2.5 in the Air Basin that violated the former 1997 annual PM2.5 NAAQS (15.0 $\mu g/m^3$) for the 3-year design value period. On July 25, 2016 the EPA finalized a determination that the Basin attained the 1997 annual (15.0 $\mu g/m^3$) and 24-hour PM2.5 (65 $\mu g/m^3$) NAAQS, effective August 24, 2016. Of the 17 federal PM2.5 monitors at ambient stations in the Air Basin for the 2013-2015 period, five stations had design values over the current 2012 annual PM2.5 NAAQS (12.0 $\mu g/m^3$), including: Mira Loma (Air Basin maximum at 14.1 $\mu g/m^3$), Rubidoux, Fontana, Ontario, Central Los Angeles, and Compton. For the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS (35.0 $\mu g/m^3$) there were 14 stations in the Air Basin in 2015 that had one or more daily exceedances of the standard, with a combined total of 25 days over that standard in the Air Basin. While it was previously anticipated that the Air Basin's 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS would be attained by 2015, this did not occur based on the data for 2013 through 2015. The higher number of days exceeding the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS over what was expected is largely attributed to the severe drought conditions over this period that allowed for more stagnant conditions in the Air Basin with multi-day buildups of higher PM2.5 concentrations. This was caused by the lack of storm-related dispersion and rain-out of PM and its precursors (SCAQMD, 2016).

The Air Basin is currently in attainment for the federal standards for SO_2, CO, NO_2, and PM10 and the Riverside County portion of the Air Basin is currently in attainment for the federal standards for lead. While the concentration level of the 1-hour NO_2 federal standard (100 ppb) was exceeded in the Air Basin for one day in 2015 (Long Beach- Hudson Station), the NAAQS NO_2 design value has not been exceeded. Therefore, the Air Basin remains in attainment of the NO_2 NAAQS (SCAQMD, 2016).

4.2 State – California Air Resources Board

The CARB, which is a part of the California Environmental Protection Agency, is responsible for the coordination and administration of both federal and state air pollution control programs within California. In this capacity, the CARB conducts research, sets the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), compiles emission inventories, develops suggested control measures, provides oversight of local programs, and prepares the SIP. The CAAQS for criteria pollutants are shown above in Table B. In addition, the CARB establishes emission standards for motor vehicles sold in California, consumer products (e.g.

hairspray, aerosol paints, and barbeque lighter fluid), and various types of commercial equipment. It also sets fuel specifications to further reduce vehicular emissions.

The Air Basin has been designated by the CARB as a non-attainment area for ozone, PM10 and PM2.5. Currently, the Air Basin is in attainment with the ambient air quality standards for CO, NO_2, SO_2, lead, and sulfates and is unclassified for visibility reducing particles and Hydrogen Sulfide.

The following lists the State of California Code of Regulations (CCR) air quality emission rules that are applicable, but not limited to all warehouse projects in the State.

Assembly Bill 2588

The Air Toxics "Hot Spots" Information and Assessment Act (Assembly Bill [AB] 2588, 1987, Connelly) was enacted in 1987 as a means to establish a formal air toxics emission inventory risk quantification program. AB 2588, as amended, establishes a process that requires stationary sources to report the type and quantities of certain substances their facilities routinely release in California. The data is ranked by high, intermediate, and low categories, which are determined by: the potency, toxicity, quantity, volume, and proximity of the facility to nearby receptors.

CARB Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicles

On July 26, 2007, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) adopted California Code of Regulations Title 13, Article 4.8, Chapter 9, Section 2449 to reduce DPM and NOx emissions from in-use off-road heavy-duty diesel vehicles in California. Such vehicles are used in construction, mining, and industrial operations. The regulation limits idling to no more than five consecutive minutes, requires reporting and labeling, and requires disclosure of the regulation upon vehicle sale. Performance requirements of the rule are based on a fleet's average NOx emissions, which can be met by replacing older vehicles with newer, cleaner vehicles or by applying exhaust retrofits. The regulation was amended in 2010 to delay the original timeline of the performance requirement making the first compliance deadline January 1, 2014 for large fleets (over 5,000 horsepower), 2017 for medium fleets (2,501-5,000 horsepower), and 2019 for small fleets (2,500 horsepower or less). Currently, no commercial operation in California may add any equipment to their fleet that has a Tier 0 or Tier 1 engine. By January 1, 2018 medium and large fleets will be restricted from adding Tier 2 engines to their fleets and by January 2023, no commercial operation will be allowed to add Tier 2 engines to their fleets. It should be noted that commercial fleets may continue to use their existing Tier 0 and 1 equipment, if they can demonstrate that the average emissions from their entire fleet emissions meet the NOx emissions targets.

CARB Resolution 08-43 for On-Road Diesel Truck Fleets

On December 12, 2008 the CARB adopted Resolution 08-43, which limits NOx, PM10 and PM2.5 emissions from on-road diesel truck fleets that operate in California. On October 12, 2009 Executive Order R-09-010 was adopted that codified Resolution 08-43 into Section 2025, title 13 of the California Code of Regulations. This regulation requires that by the year 2023 all commercial diesel trucks that operate in California shall meet model year 2010 (Tier 4 Final) or latter emission standards. In the interim period, this regulation provides annual interim targets for fleet owners to meet. By January 1, 2014, 50 percent of a truck fleet is required to have installed Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for NOx emissions and 100 percent of a truck fleet installed BACT for PM10 emissions. This regulation also provides a few exemptions including a onetime per year 3-day pass for trucks registered outside of California. All on-road diesel trucks utilized during construction of the proposed project will be required to comply with Resolution 08-43.

4.3 Regional – Southern California

The SCAQMD is the agency principally responsible for comprehensive air pollution control in the South Coast Air Basin. To that end, as a regional agency, the SCAQMD works directly with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), county transportation commissions, and local governments and cooperates actively with all federal and state agencies.

South Coast Air Quality Management District

SCAQMD develops rules and regulations, establishes permitting requirements for stationary sources, inspects emission sources, and enforces such measures through educational programs or fines, when necessary. SCAQMD is directly responsible for reducing emissions from stationary, mobile, and indirect sources. It has responded to this requirement by preparing a sequence of AQMPs. The *Final 2016 Air Quality Management Plan* (2016 AQMP) was adopted by the SCAQMD Board on March 3, 2016 and was adopted by CARB on March 23, 2017 for inclusion into the SIP. The 2016 AQMP was prepared in order to meet the following standards:

- 8-hour Ozone (75 ppb) by 2032
- Annual PM2.5 (12 µg/m3) by 2021-2025
- 8-hour Ozone (80 ppb) by 2024 (updated from the 2007 and 2012 AQMPs)
- 1-hour Ozone (120 ppb) by 2023 (updated from the 2012 AQMP)
- 24-hour PM2.5 (35 µg/m^3) by 2019 (updated from the 2012 AQMP)

In addition to meeting the above standards, the 2016 AQMP also includes revisions to the attainment demonstrations for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS and the 1979 1-hour ozone NAAQS. The prior 2012 AQMP was prepared in order to demonstrate attainment with the 24-hour PM2.5 standard by 2014 through adoption of all feasible measures. The prior 2007 AQMP demonstrated attainment with the 1997 8-hour ozone (80 ppb) standard by 2023, through implementation of future improvements in control techniques and technologies. These "black box" emissions reductions represent 65 percent of the remaining NOx emission reductions by 2023 in order to show attainment with the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Given the magnitude of these needed emissions reductions, additional NOx control measures have been provided in the 2012 AQMP even though the primary purpose was to show compliance with 24-hour PM2.5 emissions standards.

The 2016 AQMP provides a new approach that focuses on available, proven and cost effective alternatives to traditional strategies, while seeking to achieve multiple goals in partnership with other entities to promote reductions in GHG emissions and TAC emissions as well as efficiencies in energy use, transportation, and goods movement. The 2016 AQMP recognizes the critical importance of working with other agencies to develop funding and other incentives that encourage the accelerated transition of vehicles, buildings and industrial facilities to cleaner technologies in a manner that benefits not only air quality, but also local businesses and the regional economy.

Although SCAQMD is responsible for regional air quality planning efforts, it does not have the authority to directly regulate air quality issues associated with plans and new development projects throughout the Air Basin. Instead, this is controlled through local jurisdictions in accordance to CEQA. In order to assist local jurisdictions with air quality compliance issues the *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* (SCAQMD CEQA Handbook), prepared by SCAQMD, 1993, with the most current updates found at

http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/hdbk.html, was developed in accordance with the projections and programs detailed in the AQMPs. The purpose of the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook is to assist Lead Agencies, as well as consultants, project proponents, and other interested parties in evaluating a proposed project's potential air quality impacts. Specifically, the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook explains the procedures that SCAQMD recommends be followed for the environmental review process required by CEQA. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook provides direction on how to evaluate potential air quality impacts, how to determine whether these impacts are significant, and how to mitigate these impacts. The SCAQMD intends that by providing this guidance, the air quality impacts of plans and development proposals will be analyzed accurately and consistently throughout the Air Basin, and adverse impacts will be minimized.

The following lists the SCAQMD rules that are applicable but not limited to gas station development projects in the Air Basin.

Rule 201 – Permit to Construct

Rule 201 requires that a permit to construct be obtained prior to start of construction activities for all facilities that need to obtain an Air Quality Permit from the SCAQMD to operate, which includes gas stations.

Rule 203 – Permit to Operate

Rule 201 requires that a permit to operate be obtained prior to start of operational activities for all facilities that need to obtain an Air Quality Permit from the SCAQMD to operate, which includes gas stations.

Rule 402 - Nuisance

Rule 402 prohibits a person from discharging from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which causes injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property. Compliance with Rule 402 will reduce local air quality and odor impacts to nearby sensitive receptors.

Rule 403- Fugitive Dust

Rule 403 governs emissions of fugitive dust during construction activities and requires that no person shall cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust such that dust remains visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line or the dust emission exceeds 20 percent opacity, if the dust is from the operation of a motorized vehicle. Compliance with this rule is achieved through application of standard Best Available Control Measures, which include but are not limited to the measures below. Compliance with these rules would reduce local air quality impacts to nearby sensitive receptors.

- Utilize either a pad of washed gravel 50 feet long, 100 feet of paved surface, a wheel shaker, or a wheel washing device to remove material from vehicle tires and undercarriages before leaving project site.
- Do not allow any track out of material to extend more than 25 feet onto a public roadway and remove all track out at the end of each workday.

- Water all exposed areas on active sites at least three times per day and pre-water all areas prior to clearing and soil moving activities.
- Apply nontoxic chemical stabilizers according to manufacturer specifications to all construction areas that will remain inactive for 10 days or longer.
- Pre-water all material to be exported prior to loading, and either cover all loads or maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code Section 23114.
- Replant all disturbed area as soon as practical.
- Suspend all grading activities when wind speeds (including wind gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour.
- Restrict traffic speeds on all unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour or less.

Rule 445- Fireplaces

Rule 445 governs emissions from fireplaces. This rule restricts the installation of wood-burning fireplaces into any new development and only allows the installation of dedicated gaseous-fueled fireplaces.

Rules 461 – Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

Rule 461 governs the operation of gasoline stations and requires that all underground storage tanks are equipped with a "CARB certified" enhanced vapor recovery system, all fill tubes are equipped with vapor tight caps, all dry breaks are equipped with vapor tight seals, a spill box shall be installed to capture any gasoline spillage, and all equipment is required to be properly maintained per CARB regulations. All gasoline dispensing units are required to be equipped with a "CARB certified" vapor recovery system, the dispensing system components all maintain vapor and liquid tight connections at all times and the breakaway coupling shall be equipped with a poppet valve that shall close when coupling is separated. Rule 461 also provides several additional requirements including detailed maintenance, testing, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements for all gas stations.

Rules 1108 and 1108.1 – Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt

Rules 1108 and 1108.1 govern the sale, use, and manufacturing of asphalt and limits the VOC content in asphalt. This rule regulates the VOC contents of asphalt used during construction as well as any on-going maintenance during operations. Therefore, all asphalt used during construction and operation of the proposed project must comply with SCAQMD Rules 1108 and 1108.1.

Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings

Rule 1113 governs the sale, use, and manufacturing of architectural coatings and limits the VOC content in sealers, coatings, paints and solvents. This rule regulates the VOC contents of paints available during construction. Therefore, all paints and solvents used during construction and operation of the proposed project must comply with SCAQMD Rule 1113.

Rule 1143 – Paint Thinners

Rule 1143 governs the sale, use, and manufacturing of paint thinners and multi-purpose solvents that are used in thinning of coating materials, cleaning of coating application equipment, and other solvent cleaning operations. This rule regulates the VOC content of solvents used during construction. Solvents used during construction and operation of the proposed project must comply with SCAQMD Rule 1143.

Rule 1401 – New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants

Rule 1401 specifies cancer risk limits and noncancer acute and chronic limits that may be created from new permitted sources of toxic air contaminant emissions, which includes gasoline dispensing facilities. This rule requires the quantification of the cancer risk created by the proposed gasoline dispensing facility, which is provided in Section 7.5 of this Report.

Southern California Association of Governments

The SCAG is the regional planning agency for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Imperial Counties and addresses regional issues relating to transportation, the economy, community development and the environment. SCAG is the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the majority of the southern California region and is the largest MPO in the nation. With respect to air quality planning, SCAG has prepared the *2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy* (Connect SoCal), adopted September 3, 2020and the *2019 Federal Transportation Improvement* Program (2019 FTIP), adopted September 2018, which addresses regional development and growth forecasts. Although the Connect SoCal and 2019 FTIP are primarily planning documents for future transportation projects a key component of these plans are to integrate land use planning with transportation planning that promotes higher density infill development in close proximity to existing transit service. These plans form the basis for the land use and transportation components of the AQMP, which are utilized in the preparation of air quality forecasts and in the consistency analysis included in the AQMP. The Connect SoCal, 2019 FTIP, and AQMP are based on projections originating within the City and County General Plans.

4.4 Local – County of Riverside

Local jurisdictions, such as the County of Riverside have the authority and responsibility to reduce air pollution through its police power and decision-making authority. Specifically, the County is responsible for the assessment and mitigation of air emissions resulting from its land use decisions. The County is also responsible for the implementation of transportation control measures as outlined in the AQMPs. Examples of such measures include bus turnouts, energy-efficient streetlights, and synchronized traffic signals. In accordance with CEQA requirements and the CEQA review process, the County assesses the air quality impacts of new development projects, requires mitigation of potentially significant air quality impacts by conditioning discretionary permits, and monitors and enforces implementation of such mitigation.

In accordance with the CEQA requirements, the County does not, however, have the expertise to develop plans, programs, procedures, and methodologies to ensure that air quality within the County and region will meet federal and state standards. Instead, the County relies on the expertise of the SCAQMD and utilizes the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook as the guidance document for the environmental review of plans and development proposals within its jurisdiction.

General Plan

The *County of Riverside General Plan*, prepared December 2015, provides the following air quality-related goals and policies that are applicable to the proposed project.

Multi-jurisdictional Cooperation

Policy AQ-1.4: Coordinate with the SCAQMD and MDAQMD to ensure that all elements of air quality plans regarding reduction of air pollutant emissions are being enforced.

Policy AQ-1.5: Establish and implement air quality, land use and circulation measures that improve not only the County's environment but the entire region.

Sensitive Receptors

Policy AQ-2.1: The County land use planning efforts shall assure that sensitive receptors are separated and protected from polluting point sources to the greatest extent possible.

Policy AQ-2.2: Require site plan designs to protect people and land uses sensitive to air pollution through the use of barriers and/or distance from emissions sources when possible.

Policy AQ-2.3: Encourage the use of pollution control measures such as landscaping, vegetation and other materials, which trap particulate matter or control pollution.

Stationary Pollution Sources

Policy AQ-4.1: Require the use of all feasible building materials/methods which reduce emissions.

Policy AQ-4.2: Require the use of all feasible efficient heating equipment and other appliances, such as water heaters, swimming pool heaters, cooking equipment, refrigerators, furnaces and boiler units.

Policy AQ-4.4: Require residential building construction to comply with energy use guidelines detailed in Part 6 (California Energy Code) and/or Part 11 (California Green Building Standards Code) of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.

Policy AQ-4.6: Require stationary air pollution sources to comply with applicable air district rules and measures.

Policy AQ-4.7: To the greatest extent possible, require every project to mitigate any of its anticipated emissions which exceed allowable emissions as established by the SCAQMD, MDAQMD, SCAB (Air Basin), the Environmental Protection Agency and the California Air Resources Board.

Policy AQ-4.9: Require compliance with SCAQMD Rules 403 and 403.1, and support appropriate future measures to reduce fugitive dust emanating from construction sites.

Efficiency and Conservation

Policy AQ-5.1: Utilize source reduction, recycling and other appropriate measures to reduce the amount of solid waste disposed of in landfills.

Policy AQ-5.2: Adopt incentives and/or regulations to enact energy conservation requirements for private and public developments.

Policy AQ-5.4: Encourage the incorporation of energy-efficient design elements, including appropriate site orientation and the use of shade and windbreak trees to reduce fuel consumption for heating and cooling.

Jobs-to-Housing-Ratio

Policy AQ-8.8: Promote land use patterns which reduce the number and length of motor vehicle trips.

Policy AQ-8.9: Promote land use patterns that promote alternative modes of travel.

Multi-jurisdictional Coordination

Policy AQ-9.2: Attain performance goals and/or VMT reductions which are consistent with SCAG's Growth Management Plan.

GHG Emissions Reduction Focus Areas

Policy AQ-20.1: Reduce VMT by requiring expanded multi-modal facilities and services that provide transportation alternatives, such as transit, bicycle and pedestrian modes. Improve connectivity of the multi-modal facilities by providing linkages between various uses in the developments.

Policy AQ-20.5: Reduce emissions from standard gasoline vehicles, through VMT, by requiring all new residential units to install circuits and provide capacity for electric vehicle charging stations.

Policy AQ-20.10: Reduce energy consumption of the new developments (residential, commercial and industrial) through efficient site design that takes into consideration solar orientation and shading, as well as passive solar design.

Policy AQ-20.14: Reduce the amount of water used for landscaping irrigation through implementation of County Ordinance 859 and increase use of non-potable water.

Policy AQ-20.18: Encourage the installation of solar panels and other energy-efficient improvements and facilitate residential and commercial renewable energy facilities (solar array installations, individual wind energy generators, etc.).

Policy AQ-20.20: Reduce the amount of solid waste generation by increasing solid waste recycle, maximizing waste diversion, and composting for residential and commercial generators. Reduction in decomposable organic solid waste will reduce the methane emissions at County landfills.

5.0 ENERGY CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

The regulatory setting related to energy conservation is primarily addressed through State and County regulations, which are discussed below.

5.1 State

Energy conservation management in the State was initiated by the 1974 Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act that created the California Energy Resource Conservation and Development Commission (currently named California Energy Commission [CEC]), which was originally tasked with certifying new electric generating plants based on the need for the plant and the suitability of the site of the plant. In 1976 the Warren-Alquist Act was expanded to include new restrictions on nuclear generating plants, that effectively resulted in a moratorium of any new nuclear generating plants in the State. The following details specific regulations adopted by the State in order to reduce the consumption of energy.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 20

On November 3, 1976 the CEC adopted the *Regulations for Appliance Efficiency Standards Relating to Refrigerators, Refrigerator-Freezers and Freezers and Air Conditioners,* which were the first energy-efficiency standards for appliances. The appliance efficiency regulations have been updated several times by the Commission and the most current version is the *2016 Appliance Efficiency Regulations*, adopted January 2017 and now includes almost all types of appliances and lamps that use electricity, natural gas as well as plumbing fixtures. The authority for the CEC to control the energy-efficiency of appliances is detailed in California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 20, Division 2, Chapter 4, Article 4, Sections 1601-1609.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 6

The CEC is also responsible for implementing the CCR Title 24, Part 6: *California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings* (Title 24 Part 6) that were first established in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California's energy consumption. In 2008 the State set an energy-use reduction goal of zero-net-energy use of all new homes by 2020 and the CEC was mandated to meet this goal through revisions to the Title 24, Part 6 regulations.

The Title 24 standards are updated on a three-year schedule and since 2008 the standards have been incrementally moving to the 2020 goal of the zero-net-energy use. On January 1, 2020 the 2019 standards went into effect, that have been designed so that the average new home built in California will now use zero-net-energy and that non-residential buildings will use about 30 percent less energy than the 2016 standards due mainly to lighting upgrades. The 2019 standards also encourage the use of battery storage and heat pump water heaters, require the more widespread use of LED lighting, as well as improve the building's thermal envelope through high performance attics, walls and windows. The 2019 standards also require improvements to ventilation systems by requiring highly efficient air filters to trap hazardous air particulates as well as improvements to kitchen ventilation systems.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 11

CCR Title 24, Part 11: *California Green Building Standards* (CalGreen) was developed in response to continued efforts to reduce GHG emissions associated with energy consumption. The CalGreen Building

Standards are also updated every three years and the current version is the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code, which became effective on January 1, 2020.

The CALGreen Code contains requirements for construction site selection; storm water control during construction; construction waste reduction; indoor water use reduction; material selection; natural resource conservation; site irrigation conservation; and more. The code provides for design options allowing the designer to determine how best to achieve compliance for a given site or building condition. The code also requires building commissioning, which is a process for verifying that all building systems (e.g., heating and cooling equipment and lighting systems) are functioning at their maximum efficiency.

The CALGreen Code provides standards for bicycle parking, carpool/vanpool/electric vehicle spaces, light and glare reduction, grading and paving, energy efficient appliances, renewable energy, graywater systems, water efficient plumbing fixtures, recycling and recycled materials, pollutant controls (including moisture control and indoor air quality), acoustical controls, storm water management, building design, insulation, flooring, and framing, among others. Implementation of the CALGreen Code measures reduces energy consumption and vehicle trips and encourages the use of alternative-fuel vehicles, which reduces pollutant emissions.

Some of the notable changes in the 2019 CALGreen Code over the current 2016 CALGreen Code include: an alignment of building code engineering requirements with the national standards that include anchorage requirements for solar panels, provides design requirements for buildings in tsunami zones, increases Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) for air filters from 8 to 13, increased electric vehicle charging requirements in parking areas, and sets minimum requirements for use of shade trees.

Executive Order N-79-20

The California Governor issued Executive Order N-79-20 on September 23, 2020 that requires all new passenger cars and trucks and commercial drayage trucks sold in California to be zero-emissions by the year 2035 and all medium- heavy-duty vehicles (commercial trucks) sold in the state to be zero-emission by 2045 for all operations where feasible. Executive Order N-79-20 also requires all off-road vehicles and equipment to transition to 100 percent zero-emission equipment, where feasible by 2035.

Senate Bill 100

Senate Bill 100 (SB 100) was adopted September 2018 and requires that by December 1, 2045 that 100 percent of retail sales of electricity to be generated from renewable or zero-carbon emission sources of electricity. SB 100 supersedes the renewable energy requirements set by SB 350, SB 1078, SB 107, and SB X1-2. However, the interim renewable energy thresholds from the prior Bills of 44 percent by December 31, 2024, 52 percent by December 31, 2027, and 60 percent by December 31, 2030, will remain in effect.

Executive Order B-48-18 and Assembly Bill 2127

The California Governor issued Executive Order B-48-18 on January 26, 2018 that orders all state entities to work with the private sector to put at least five million zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030 and to install 200 hydrogen fueling stations and 250,000 electric vehicle chargers by 2025. Currently there are approximately 350,000 electric vehicles operating in California, which represents approximately 1.5 percent of the 24 million vehicles total currently operating in California. Implementation of Executive Order B-48-18 would result in approximately 20 percent of all vehicles in California to be zero emission electric vehicles. Assembly Bill 2127 (AB 2127) was codified into statute on September 13, 2018 and

requires that the California Energy Commission working with the State Air Resources Board prepare biannual assessments of the statewide electric vehicle charging infrastructure needed to support the levels of zero emission vehicle adoption required for the State to meet its goals of putting at least 5 million zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030.

Assembly Bill 1109

California Assembly Bill 1109 (AB 1109) was adopted October 2007, also known as the Lighting Efficiency and Toxics Reduction Act, prohibits the manufacturing of lights after January 1, 2010 that contain levels of hazardous substances prohibited by the European Union pursuant to the RoHS Directive. AB 1109 also requires reductions in energy usage for lighting and is structured to reduce lighting electrical consumption by: (1) At least 50 percent reduction from 2007 levels for indoor residential lighting; and (2) At least 25 percent reduction from 2007 levels for indoor commercial and all outdoor lighting by 2018. AB 1109 would reduce GHG emissions through reducing the amount of electricity required to be generated by fossil fuels in California.

Assembly Bill 1493

California Assembly Bill 1493 (also known as the Pavley Bill, in reference to its author Fran Pavley) was enacted on July 22, 2002 and required CARB to develop and adopt regulations that reduce GHGs emitted by passenger vehicles and light duty trucks. In 2004, CARB approved the "Pavley I" regulations limiting the amount of GHGs that may be released from new passenger automobiles that are being phased in between model years 2009 through 2016. These regulations will reduce GHG emissions by 30 percent from 2002 levels by 2016. In June 2009, the EPA granted California the authority to implement GHG emission reduction standards for light duty vehicles, in September 2009, amendments to the Pavley I regulations were adopted by CARB and implementation of the "Pavley I" regulations started in 2009.

The second set of regulations "Pavley II" was developed in 2010, and is being phased in between model years 2017 through 2025 with the goal of reducing GHG emissions by 45 percent by the year 2020 as compared to the 2002 fleet. The Pavley II standards were developed by linking the GHG emissions and formerly separate toxic tailpipe emissions standards previously known as the "LEV III" (third stage of the Low Emission Vehicle standards) into a single regulatory framework. The new rules reduce emissions from gasoline-powered cars as well as promote zero-emissions auto technologies such as electricity and hydrogen, and through increasing the infrastructure for fueling hydrogen vehicles. In 2009, the U.S. EPA granted California the authority to implement the GHG standards for passenger cars, pickup trucks and sport utility vehicles and these GHG emissions standards are currently being implemented nationwide. However, EPA has performed a midterm evaluation of the longer-term standards for model years 2022-2025, and based on the findings of this midterm evaluation, the EPA proposed The Safer Affordable Fuel Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Proposed Rule for Model Years 2021-2026 that amends the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) and GHG emissions standards for light vehicles for model years 2021 through 2026. The EPA's proposed amendments do not include any extension of the legal waiver granted to California by the 1970 Clean Air Act and which has allowed the State to set tighter standards for vehicle pipe emissions than the EPA standards. On September 20, 2019, California filed suit over the EPA decision to revoke California's legal waiver that has been joined by 22 other states.

5.2 Local – County of Riverside

The applicable energy plan for the proposed project is the *County of Riverside General Plan 2035*, December 8, 2015. The applicable energy-related policies in the General Plan for the proposed project are shown in Table D.

Table D – Applicable County of Riverside General Plan Energy-Related Policies

Policy No.	General Plan Policy
AQ 4.1	Require the use of all feasible building materials/ methods which reduce emissions.
AQ 4.2	Require the use of all feasible efficient heating equipment and other appliances, such as water heaters, swimming pool heaters, cooking equipment, refrigerators, furnaces and boiler units.
AQ 4.3	Require centrally heated facilities to utilize automated time clocks or occupant sensors to control heating where feasible.
AQ 4.4	Require residential building construction to comply with energy use guidelines detailed in Part 6 (California Energy Code) and/or Part 11 (California Green Building Standards Code) of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.
AQ 5.4	Encourage the incorporation of energy-efficient design elements, including appropriate site orientation and the use of shade and windbreak trees to reduce fuel consumption for heating and cooling.
AQ 20.7	Reduce VMT through increased densities in urban centers and encouraging emphasis on mixed use to provide residential, commercial and employment opportunities in closer proximity to each other. Such measures will also support achieving the appropriate jobs-housing balance within the communities. (AI 47, 53, 117, 146)
AQ 20.8	Reduce VMT by increasing options for non-vehicular access through urban design principles that promote higher residential densities with easily accessible parks and recreation opportunities nearby. (AI 115, 117, 146)
AQ 20.9	Reduce urban sprawl in order to minimize energy costs associated with infrastructure construction and transmission to distant locations, and to maximize protection of open space. (AI 26)
AQ 20.10	Reduce energy consumption of the new developments (residential, commercial and industrial) through efficient site design that takes into consideration solar orientation and shading, as well as passive solar design. (AI 147)
AQ 20.11	Increase energy efficiency of the new developments through efficient use of utilities (water, electricity, natural gas) and infrastructure design. Also, increase energy efficiency through use of energy efficient mechanical systems and equipment. (AI 147)
AQ 20.18	Encourage the installation of solar panels and other energy-efficient improvements and facilitate residential and commercial renewable energy facilities (solar array installations, individual wind energy generators, etc.). (AI 147)

Source: County of Riverside, 2015.

6.0 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT

The regulatory setting related to global climate change is addressed through the efforts of various international, federal, state, regional, and local government agencies. These agencies work jointly, as well as individually, to reduce GHG emissions through legislation, regulations, planning, policy-making, education, and a variety of programs. The agencies responsible for global climate change regulations are discussed below.

6.1 International

In 1988, the United Nations established the IPCC to evaluate the impacts of global climate change and to develop strategies that nations could implement to curtail global climate change. In 1992, the United States joined other countries around the world in signing the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreement with the goal of controlling GHG emissions. The parties of the UNFCCC adopted the Kyoto Protocol, which set binding GHG reduction targets for 37 industrialized countries, the objective of reducing their collective GHG emissions by five percent below 1990 levels by 2012. The Kyoto Protocol has been ratified by 182 countries, but has not been ratified by the United States. It should be noted that Japan and Canada opted out of the Kyoto Protocol and the remaining developed countries that ratified the Kyoto Protocol have not met their Kyoto targets. The Kyoto Protocol expired in 2012 and the amendment for the second commitment period from 2013 to 2020 has not yet entered into legal force. The Parties to the Kyoto Protocol negotiated the Paris Agreement in December 2015, agreeing to set a goal of limiting global warming to less than 2 degrees Celsius compared with pre-industrial levels. The Paris Agreement has been adopted by 195 nations with 147 ratifying it, including the United States by President Obama, who ratified it by Executive Order on September 3, 2016. On June 1, 2017, President Trump announced that the United States is withdrawing from the Paris Agreement and on January 21, 2021 President Biden signed an executive order rejoining the Paris Agreement.

Additionally, the Montreal Protocol was originally signed in 1987 and substantially amended in 1990 and 1992. The Montreal Protocol stipulates that the production and consumption of compounds that deplete ozone in the stratosphere—CFCs, halons, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform—were to be phased out, with the first three by the year 2000 and methyl chloroform by 2005.

6.2 Federal – United States Environmental Protection Agency

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for implementing federal policy to address global climate change. The Federal government administers a wide array of public-private partnerships to reduce U.S. GHG intensity. These programs focus on energy efficiency, renewable energy, methane, and other non-CO_2 gases, agricultural practices and implementation of technologies to achieve GHG reductions. EPA implements several voluntary programs that substantially contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions.

In Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency (Docket No. 05–1120), argued November 29, 2006 and decided April 2, 2007, the U.S. Supreme Court held that not only did the EPA have authority to regulate greenhouse gases, but the EPA's reasons for not regulating this area did not fit the statutory requirements. As such, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the EPA should be required to regulate CO2 and other greenhouse gases as pollutants under the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

In response to the FY2008 Consolidations Appropriations Act (H.R. 2764; Public Law 110-161), EPA proposed a rule on March 10, 2009 that requires mandatory reporting of GHG emissions from large sources in the United States. On September 22, 2009, the Final Mandatory Reporting of GHG Rule was signed and published in the Federal Register on October 30, 2009. The rule became effective on December 29, 2009. This rule requires suppliers of fossil fuels or industrial GHGs, manufacturers of vehicles and engines, and facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons or more per year of GHG emissions to submit annual reports to EPA.

On December 7, 2009, the EPA Administrator signed two distinct findings under section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act. One is an endangerment finding that finds concentrations of the six GHGs in the atmosphere threaten the public health and welfare of current and future generations. The other is a cause or contribute finding, that finds emissions from new motor vehicles and new motor vehicle engines contribute to the GHG pollution which threatens public health and welfare. These actions did not impose any requirements on industry or other entities, however, since 2009 the EPA has been providing GHG emission standards for vehicles and other stationary sources of GHG emissions that are regulated by the EPA. On September 13, 2013 the EPA Administrator signed 40 CFR Part 60, that limits emissions from new sources to 1,100 pounds of CO_2 per mega-watt hour (MWh) for fossil fuel-fired utility boilers and 1,000 pounds of CO_2 per MWh for large natural gas-fired combustion units.

On August 3, 2015, the EPA announced the Clean Power Plan, emissions guidelines for U.S. states to follow in developing plans to reduce GHG emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired power plants (Federal Register Vol. 80, No. 205, October 23 2015). On October 11, 2017, the EPA issued a formal proposal to repeal the Clean Power Plan and on June 19, 2019 the EPA replaced the Clean Power Plan with the Affordable Clean Energy rule that is anticipated to lower power sector GHG emissions by 11 million tons by the year 2030.

On April 30, 2020, the EPA and the National Highway Safety Administration published the Final Rule for the *Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule for Model Years 2021-2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks* (SAFE Vehicles Rule). Part One of the Rule revokes California's authority to set its own GHG emissions standards and zero-emission vehicle mandates in California, which results in one emission standard to be used nationally for all passenger cars and light trucks that is set by the EPA.

6.3 State

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has the primary responsible for implementing state policy to address global climate change, however there are State regulations related to global climate change that affect a variety of State agencies. CARB, which is a part of the California Environmental Protection Agency, is responsible for the coordination and administration of both the federal and state air pollution control programs within California. In this capacity, the CARB conducts research, sets California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), compiles emission inventories, develops suggested control measures, provides oversight of local programs, and prepares the SIP. In addition, the CARB establishes emission standards for motor vehicles sold in California, consumer products (e.g. hairspray, aerosol paints, and barbeque lighter fluid), and various types of commercial equipment. It also sets fuel specifications to further reduce vehicular emissions.

In 2008, CARB approved a Climate Change Scoping Plan that proposes a "comprehensive set of actions designed to reduce overall carbon GHG emissions in California, improve our environment, reduce our dependence on oil, diversify our energy sources, save energy, create new jobs, and enhance public health" (CARB 2008). The Climate Change Scoping Plan has a range of GHG reduction actions which include direct

regulations; alternative compliance mechanisms; monetary and non-monetary incentives; voluntary actions; market-based mechanisms such as a cap-and-trade system. In 2014, CARB approved the First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan (CARB, 2014) that identifies additional strategies moving beyond the 2020 targets to the year 2050. On December 14, 2017 CARB adopted the California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan, November 2017 (CARB, 2017) that provides specific statewide policies and measures to achieve the 2030 GHG reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and the aspirational 2050 GHG reduction target of 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. In addition, the State has passed the following laws directing CARB to develop actions to reduce GHG emissions, which are listed below in chronological order, with the most current first.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 6

The Title 24 Part 6 standards have been developed by the CEC primarily for energy conservation and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management. It should be noted that implementation of the Title 24 Part 6 building standards would also reduce GHG emissions, since as detailed above in Section 3.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, energy use for residential and commercial buildings creates 9.7 percent of the GHG emissions in the State.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 11

The CalGreen Building standards have been developed by the CEC primarily for energy conservation and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management. It should be noted that implementation of the CalGreen Building standards would also reduce GHG emissions, since as detailed above under Title 23, Part 6, energy usage from buildings create 9.7 percent of GHG emissions in the State.

Executive Order N-79-20

EO N-79-20 establish targets for when all new vehicles and equipment are zero-emission and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management.

Senate Bill 100

SB 100 requires that by December 1, 2045 that 100 percent of retail sales of electricity to be generated from renewable or zero-carbon emission sources of electricity and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management.

Executive Order B-48-18 and Assembly Bill 2127

Executive Order B-48-18 and AB 2127 provides measures to put at least five million zero-emission vehicles on California roads by 2030 and to install 200 hydrogen fueling stations and 250,000 electric vehicle chargers by 2025 and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management.

Executive Order B-30-15, Senate Bill 32 and Assembly Bill 197

The California Governor issued Executive Order B-30-15 on April 29, 2015 that aims to reduce California's GHG emissions 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. This executive order aligns California's GHG reduction targets with those of other international governments, such as the European Union that set the same target for 2030 in October, 2014. This target will make it possible to reach the ultimate goal of reducing GHG emissions 80 percent under 1990 levels by 2050 that is based on scientifically established levels needed in the U.S.A to limit global warming below 2 degrees Celsius – the warming threshold at

which scientists say there will likely be major climate disruptions such as super droughts and rising sea levels. Assembly Bill 197 (AB 197) (September 8, 2016) and Senate Bill 32 (SB 32) (September 8, 2016) codified into statute the GHG emissions reduction targets of at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 as detailed in Executive Order B-30-15. AB 197 also requires additional GHG emissions reporting that is broken down to sub-county levels and requires CARB to consider the social costs of emissions impacting disadvantaged communities.

Executive Order B-29-15

The California Governor issued Executive Order B-29-15 on April 1, 2015 and directed the State Water Resources Control Board to impose restrictions to achieve a statewide 25% reduction in urban water usage and directed the Department of Water Resources to replace 50 million square feet of lawn with drought tolerant landscaping through an update to the State's Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance. The Ordinance also requires installation of more efficient irrigation systems, promotion of greywater usage and onsite stormwater capture, and limits the turf planted in new residential landscapes to 25 percent of the total area and restricts turf from being planted in median strips or in parkways unless the parkway is next to a parking strip and a flat surface is required to enter and exit vehicles. Executive Order B-29-15 would reduce GHG emissions associated with the energy used to transport and filter water.

Assembly Bill 341 and Senate Bills 939 and 1374

Senate Bill 939 (SB 939) requires that each jurisdiction in California to divert at least 50 percent of its waste away from landfills, whether through waste reduction, recycling or other means. Senate Bill 1374 (SB 1374) requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board to adopt a model ordinance by March 1, 2004 suitable for adoption by any local agency to require 50 to 75 percent diversion of construction and demolition of waste materials from landfills. Assembly Bill 341 (AB 341) was adopted in 2011 and builds upon the waste reduction measures of SB 939 and 1374, and sets a new target of a 75 percent reduction in solid waste generated by the year 2020.

Senate Bill 375

Senate Bill 375 (SB 375) was adopted September 2008 in order to support the State's climate action goals to reduce GHG emissions through coordinated regional transportation planning efforts, regional GHG emission reduction targets, and land use and housing allocation. SB 375 requires CARB to set regional targets for GHG emissions reductions from passenger vehicle use. In 2010, CARB established targets for 2020 and 2035 for each Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) within the State. It was up to each MPO to adopt a sustainable communities strategy (SCS) that will prescribe land use allocation in that MPOs Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) to meet CARB's 2020 and 2035 GHG emission reduction targets. These reduction targets are required to be updated every eight years and the most current targets are detailed at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/sustainable-communities-program/regional-plan-targets, which provides GHG emissions reduction targets for SCAG of 8 percent by 2020 and 19 percent by 2035.

The Connect SoCal (SCAG, 2020) provides a 2035 GHG emission reduction target of 19 percent reduction over the 2005 per capita emissions levels. The Connect SoCal include new initiatives of land use, transportation and technology to meet the 2035 new 19 percent GHG emission reduction target for 2035. CARB is also charged with reviewing SCAG's RTP/SCS for consistency with its assigned targets.

City and County land use policies, including General Plans, are not required to be consistent with the RTP and associated SCS. However, new provisions of CEQA incentivize, through streamlining and other

provisions, qualified projects that are consistent with an approved SCS and categorized as "transit priority projects."

Assembly Bill 1109

AB 1109 requires reductions in energy usage for lighting and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management.

Executive Order S-1-07

Executive Order S-1-07 was issued in 2007 and proclaims that the transportation sector is the main source of GHG emissions in the State, since it generates more than 40 percent of the State's GHG emissions. It establishes a goal to reduce the carbon intensity of transportation fuels sold in the State by at least ten percent by 2020. This Executive Order also directs CARB to determine whether this Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) could be adopted as a discrete early-action measure as part of the effort to meet the mandates in AB 32.

In 2009 CARB approved the proposed regulation to implement the LCFS. The standard was challenged in the courts, but has been in effect since 2011 and was re-approved by the CARB in 2015. The LCFS is anticipated to reduce GHG emissions by about 16 MMT per year by 2020. The LCFS is designed to provide a framework that uses market mechanisms to spur the steady introduction of lower carbon fuels. The framework establishes performance standards that fuel producers and importers must meet annually. Reformulated gasoline mixed with corn-derived ethanol and low-sulfur diesel fuel represent the baseline fuels. Lower carbon fuels may be ethanol, biodiesel, renewable diesel, or blends of these fuels with gasoline or diesel. Compressed natural gas and liquefied natural gas also may be low-carbon fuels. Hydrogen and electricity, when used in fuel cells or electric vehicles, are also considered as low-carbon fuels.

Senate Bill 97

Senate Bill 97 (SB 97) was adopted August 2007 and acknowledges that climate change is a prominent environmental issue that requires analysis under CEQA. SB 97 directed the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), which is part of the State Natural Resources Agency, to prepare, develop, and transmit to CARB guidelines for the feasible mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions, as required by CEQA, by July 1, 2009. The Natural Resources Agency was required to certify and adopt those guidelines by January 1, 2010.

Pursuant to the requirements of SB 97 as stated above, on December 30, 2009 the Natural Resources Agency adopted amendments to the State CEQA guidelines that addresses GHG emissions. The CEQA Guidelines Amendments changed 14 sections of the CEQA Guidelines and incorporated GHG language throughout the Guidelines. However, no GHG emissions thresholds of significance were provided and no specific mitigation measures were identified. The GHG emission reduction amendments went into effect on March 18, 2010 and are summarized below:

- Climate Action Plans and other greenhouse gas reduction plans can be used to determine whether a project has significant impacts, based upon its compliance with the plan.
- Local governments are encouraged to quantify the GHG emissions of proposed projects, noting that they have the freedom to select the models and methodologies that best meet their needs and circumstances. The section also recommends consideration of several qualitative factors that may be used in the determination of significance, such as the extent to which the given project

complies with state, regional, or local GHG reduction plans and policies. OPR does not set or dictate specific thresholds of significance. Consistent with existing CEQA Guidelines, OPR encourages local governments to develop and publish their own thresholds of significance for GHG impacts assessment.

- When creating their own thresholds of significance, local governments may consider the thresholds of significance adopted or recommended by other public agencies, or recommended by experts.
- New amendments include guidelines for determining methods to mitigate the effects of GHG emissions in Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines.
- OPR is clear to state that "to qualify as mitigation, specific measures from an existing plan must be identified and incorporated into the project; general compliance with a plan, by itself, is not mitigation."
- OPR's emphasizes the advantages of analyzing GHG impacts on an institutional, programmatic level. OPR therefore approves tiering of environmental analyses and highlights some benefits of such an approach.
- Environmental impact reports must specifically consider a project's energy use and energy efficiency potential.

Assembly Bill 32

In 2006, the California State Legislature adopted AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 requires CARB, to adopt rules and regulations that would achieve GHG emissions equivalent to statewide levels in 1990 by 2020 through an enforceable statewide emission cap which will be phased in starting in 2012. Emission reductions shall include carbon sequestration projects that would remove carbon from the atmosphere and utilize best management practices that are technologically feasible and cost effective.

In 2007 CARB released the calculated Year 1990 GHG emissions of 431 $MMTCO_2e$. The 2020 target of 431 $MMTCO_2e$ requires the reduction of 78 $MMTCO_2e$, or approximately 16 percent from the State's projected 2020 business as usual emissions of 509 $MMTCO_2e$ (CARB, 2014). Under AB 32, CARB was required to adopt regulations by January 1, 2011 to achieve reductions in GHGs to meet the 1990 cap by 2020. Early measures CARB took to lower GHG emissions included requiring operators of the largest industrial facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons of CO_2 in a calendar year to submit verification of GHG emissions by December 1, 2010. The CARB Board also approved nine discrete early action measures that include regulations affecting landfills, motor vehicle fuels, refrigerants in cars, port operations and other sources, all of which became enforceable on or before January 1, 2010.

CARB's Scoping Plan that was adopted in 2009, proposes a variety of measures including: strengthening energy efficiency and building standards; targeted fees on water and energy use; a market-based cap-and-trade system; achieving a 33 percent renewable energy mix; and a fee regulation to fund the program. The 2014 update to the Scoping Plan identifies strategies moving beyond the 2020 targets to the year 2050.

The Cap and Trade Program established under the Scoping Plan sets a statewide limit on sources responsible for 85 percent of California's GHG emissions, and has established a market for long-term investment in energy efficiency and cleaner fuels since 2012.

Executive Order S-3-05

In 2005 the California Governor issued Executive Order S 3-05, GHG Emission, which established the following reduction targets:

- 2010: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 2000 levels;
- 2020: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels;
- 2050: Reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels.

The Executive Order directed the secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to coordinate a multi-agency effort to reduce GHG emissions to the target levels. To comply with the Executive Order, the secretary of CalEPA created the California Climate Action Team (CAT), made up of members from various state agencies and commissions. The team released its first report in March 2006. The report proposed to achieve the targets by building on the voluntary actions of businesses, local governments, and communities and through State incentive and regulatory programs. The State achieved its first goal of reducing GHG emissions to 2000 levels by 2010.

Assembly Bill 1493

AB 1493 or the Pavley Bill sets tailpipe GHG emissions limits for passenger vehicles in California as well as fuel economy standards and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management.

6.4 Regional – Southern California

The SCAQMD is the agency principally responsible for comprehensive air pollution control in the South Coast Air Basin. To that end, as a regional agency, the SCAQMD works directly with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), county transportation commissions, and local governments and cooperates actively with all federal and state agencies.

South Coast Air Quality Management District

SCAQMD develops rules and regulations, establishes permitting requirements for stationary sources, inspects emission sources, and enforces such measures through educational programs or fines, when necessary. SCAQMD is directly responsible for reducing emissions from stationary, mobile, and indirect sources. The SCAQMD is also responsible for GHG emissions for projects where it is the lead agency. However, for other projects in the Air Basin where it is not the lead agency, it is limited to providing resources to other lead agencies in order to assist them in determining GHG emission thresholds and GHG reduction measures. In order to assist local agencies with direction on GHG emissions, the SCAQMD organized a working group and adopted Rules 2700, 2701, and 2702, which are described below.

<u>SCAQMD Working Group</u>

Since neither CARB nor the OPR has developed GHG emissions threshold, the SCAQMD formed a Working Group to develop significance thresholds related to GHG emissions. At the September 28, 2010 Working Group meeting, the SCAQMD released its most current version of the draft GHG emissions thresholds, which recommends a tiered approach that either provides a quantitative annual thresholds of 3,500 $MTCO_2e$ for residential uses, 1,400 $MTCO_2e$ for commercial uses, and 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ for mixed uses. An alternative annual threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ for all land use types is also proposed.

Southern California Association of Governments

The SCAG is the regional planning agency for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Imperial Counties and addresses regional issues relating to transportation, the economy, community development and the environment. SCAG is the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the majority of the southern California region and is the largest MPO in the nation. With respect to air quality planning, SCAG has prepared the Connect SoCal and 2019 FTIP addresses regional development and growth forecasts. Although the Connect SoCal and 2019 FTIP are primarily planning documents for future transportation projects a key component of these plans are to integrate land use planning with transportation planning that promotes higher density infill development in close proximity to existing transit service. These plans form the basis for the land use and transportation components of the AQMP, which are utilized in the preparation of air quality forecasts and in the consistency analysis included in the AQMP. The Connect SoCal, 2019FTIP, and AQMP are based on projections originating within the City and County General Plans.

6.5 Local – County of Riverside

Local jurisdictions, such as the County of Riverside, have the authority and responsibility to reduce GHG emissions through their police power and decision-making authority. Specifically, the County is responsible for the assessment and mitigation of GHG emissions resulting from its land use decisions. In accordance with CEQA requirements and the CEQA review process, the County assesses the global climate change potential of new development projects, requires mitigation of potentially significant global climate change impacts by conditioning discretionary permits, and monitors and enforces implementation of such mitigation.

County of Riverside General Plan

The *County of Riverside General Plan*, prepared December 2015, provides the following GHG emissions-related goals and policies that are applicable to the proposed project.

GHG Emissions Reduction Focus Areas

Policy AQ-20.1: Reduce VMT by requiring expanded multi-modal facilities and services that provide transportation alternatives, such as transit, bicycle and pedestrian modes. Improve connectivity of the multi-modal facilities by providing linkages between various uses in the developments.

Policy AQ-20.5: Reduce emissions from standard gasoline vehicles, through VMT, by requiring all new residential units to install circuits and provide capacity for electric vehicle charging stations.

Policy AQ-20.10: Reduce energy consumption of the new developments (residential, commercial and industrial) through efficient site design that takes into consideration solar orientation and shading, as well as passive solar design.

Policy AQ-20.14: Reduce the amount of water used for landscaping irrigation through implementation of County Ordinance 859 and increase use of non-potable water.

Policy AQ-20.18: Encourage the installation of solar panels and other energy-efficient improvements and facilitate residential and commercial renewable energy facilities (solar array installations, individual wind energy generators, etc.).

Policy AQ-20.20: Reduce the amount of solid waste generation by increasing solid waste recycle, maximizing waste diversion, and composting for residential and commercial generators. Reduction in decomposable organic solid waste will reduce the methane emissions at County landfills.

County of Riverside Climate Action Plan

The County of Riverside has adopted the *County of Riverside Climate Action Plan* (CAP) that was revised November 2019 (County of Riverside, 2019). The CAP was updated in 2019 in order to bring the CAP in conformance with SB 32 and AB 197 that set a statewide 2030 goal of reducing GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The CAP has developed a process for determining significance of greenhouse gas impacts from new development projects that includes (1) apply an emissions level that is determined to be less than significant for small projects, and (2) utilizing Screening Tables to mitigate project greenhouse gas emissions that exceed the threshold level. The CAP has provide a threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year used to identify projects that require the use of Screening Tables or a project-specific technical analysis to quantify and mitigate project emissions.

The CAP was develop in compliance with AB 32 and meets the CEQA Guideline requirements to fulfill cumulative mitigation for GHG emissions. Each mitigation measure provided in the CAP Screening Tables is assigned a point value and according to the document, if a project garners at least 100 points, it will be consistent with the reduction quantities anticipated in the County's CAP. Table E below provides the description and point value of each mitigation measure.

Table E – County of Riverside
Screening Table for Implementation of GHG Reduction Measures for Residential Development

Feature	Description	Assigned Points
REDUCTION MEASURE IM R2-EE5: ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS IN NEW RESIDENTIAL UNITS		
EE5.A Building Envelope		
EE5.A.1 Insulation	2016 Title 24 Requirements (walls R-13:, roof/attic: R-30)	0
	Modestly Enhanced Insulation (walls R-15:, roof/attic: R-38)	7
	Enhanced Insulation (rigid wall insulation R-15, roof/attic: R-38)	9
	Greatly Enhanced Insulation (spray foam wall insulated walls R-18 or higher, roof/attic R-38 or higher)	11
EE5.A.2 Windows	2016 Title 24 Windows (0.57 U-factor, 0.4 solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC))	0
	Modestly Enhanced Window (0.4 U-Factor, 0.32 SHGC)	3
	Enhanced Window (0.32 U-Factor, 0.25 SHGC)	4
	Greatly Enhanced Window (0.28 or less U-Factor, 0.22 or less SHGC)	5
EE5.A.3 Cool Roofs	Modest Cool Roof (CRC Rated 0.15 aged solar reflectance, 0.75 thermal emittance	6
	Enhanced Cool Roof (CRRC Rated 0.2 aged solar reflectance, 0.75 thermal emittance)	7
	Greatly Enhance Cool Roof (CRRC Rated 0.35 aged solar reflectance, 0.75 thermal emittance	8
EE5.A.4 Air Infiltration	Minimizing leaks in the building envelope is as important as the insulation properties of the building. Insulation does not work effectively if there is excess air leakage.	
	Air barrier applied to exterior walls, calking, and visual inspection such as the HERS Verified Quality Insulation Installation (QII or equivalent)	6

Table E – County of Riverside
Screening Table for Implementation of GHG Reduction Measures for Residential Development

Feature	Description	Assigned Points
	Blower Door HERS Verified Envelope Leakage or equivalent	5
EE5.A.5 Thermal Storage of Building	Thermal storage is a design characteristic that helps keep a constant temperature in the building. Common thermal storage devices include strategically placed water filled columns, water storage tanks, and thick masonry walls.	
	Modest Thermal Mass (10% of floor or 10% of walls: 12" or more thick exposed concrete or masonry. No permanently installed floor covering such as carpet, linoleum, wood or other insulating materials)	1
	Enhanced Thermal Mass (20% of floor or 20% of walls: 12" or more thick exposed concrete or masonry. No permanently installed floor covering such as carpet, linoleum, wood or other insulating materials)	2
EE5.B Indoor Spaces Efficiencies		
EE5.B.1 Heating/Cooling Distribution System	Minimum Duct Insulation (R-4.2 required)	0
	Modest Duct Insulation (R-6)	4
	Enhanced Duct Insulation (R-8)	5
	Distribution loss reduction with inspection (HERS Verified Duct Leakage or equivalent)	7
EE5.B.2 Space Heating/Cooling Equipment	2016 Title 24 Minimum VAC Efficiency (SEER 13/60% AFUE or 7.7 HSPF)	0
	Improved Efficiency HVAC (SEER 14/65% AFUE or 8 HSPF)	2
	High Efficiency HVAC (SEER 15/72% AFUE or 8.5 HSPF)	4
	Very High Efficiency HVAC (SEER 16/80% AFUE or 9 HSPF)	5
EE5.B.3 Water Heaters	2016 Title 24 Minimum Efficiency (0.57 Energy Factor)	0
	Improved Efficiency Water Heater (0.675 Energy Factor)	7
	High Efficiency Water Heater (0.72 Energy Factor)	9
	Very High Efficiency Water Heater (0.92 Energy Factor)	11
	Solar Pre-heat System (0.2 Net Solar Fraction)	2
	Enhanced Solar Pre-heat System (0.35 Net Solar Fraction)	5
EE5.B.4 Daylighting	Daylighting is the ability of each room within the building to provide outside light during the day reducing the need for artificial lighting during daylight hours.	
	All peripheral rooms within the living space have at least one window (required)	0
	All rooms within the living space have daylight (through use of windows, solar tubes, skylights, etc.)	1
	All rooms daylighted	1
EE5.B.5 Artificial Lighting	Baseline standard (required)	0
	Efficient Lights (25% of in-unit fixtures considered high efficacy. High efficacy is defined as 40 lumens/watt for 15 watt or less fixtures; 50 lumens/watt for 15-40 watt fixtures,60 lumens/watt for fixtures >40watt)	5
	High Efficiency Lights (50% of in-unit fixtures are high efficacy)	6
	Very High Efficiency Lights (100% of in-unit fixtures are high efficacy)	7
EE5.B.6 Appliances	Energy Star Refrigerator (new)	1
	Energy Star Dish Washer (new)	1
	Energy Star Washing Machine (new)	1

Table E – County of Riverside
Screening Table for Implementation of GHG Reduction Measures for Residential Development

Feature	Description	Assigned Points
EE5.C Miscellaneous Residential Building Efficiencies		
EE5.C.1 Building Placement	North/South alignment of building or other building placement such that the orientation of the buildings optimizes natural heating, cooling, and lighting.	3
EE5.C.2 Shading	At least 90% of south facing glazing will be shaded by vegetation or overhangs on June 21st	2
EE5.C.3 Energy Star Homes	EPA Energy Star for Homes (version 3 or above)	15
EE5.C.4 Independent Energy Efficiency Calculations	Provide point values based upon energy efficiency modeling of the Project. Note that engineering data will be required documenting the energy efficiency and point values based upon the proven efficiency beyond Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards.	TBD
EE5.C.5 Other	This allows innovation by the applicant to provide design features that increases the energy efficiency of the project not provided in the table. Note that engineering data will be require documenting the energy efficiency of innovative designs and point values given based upon the proven efficiency beyond Title 24 Energy Efficiency Standards.	TBD
EE5.C.6 Existing Residential Retrofits	The applicant may wish to provide energy efficiency retrofit projects to existing residential dwelling units to further the point value of their project. Retrofitting existing residential dwelling units within the County is a key reduction measure that is needed to reach the reduction goal. The potential for an applicant to take advantage of this program will be decided on a case by case basis and must have the approval of the Escondido Planning Department. The decision to allow applicants the ability to participate in this program will be evaluated based upon, but not limited to the following:	
	Will the energy efficiency retrofit project benefit low income or disadvantaged residents?	TBD
	Does the energy efficiency retrofit project provide co-benefits important to the County?	TBD
	Point value will be determined based upon engineering and design criteria of the energy efficiency retrofit project.	TBD
REDUCTION MEASURE R2-CE1: CLEAN ENERGY		
CE1.A Residential Renewable Energy Generation		
CE1.A.1 Photovoltaic	Solar photovoltaic panels installed on individual homes or in collective neighborhood arrangements such that the total power provided augments:	
	30 percent of the power needs of the project	9
	40 percent of the power needs of the project	12
	50 percent of the power needs of the project	17
	60 percent of the power needs of the project	20
	70 percent of the power needs of the project	23
	80 percent of the power needs of the project	25
	90 percent of the power needs of the project	28
	100 percent of the power needs of the project	31
CE1.A.2 Wind Turbines	Some areas of the County lend themselves to wind turbine applications. Analysis of the area's capacity to support wind turbines should be evaluated prior to choosing this feature. Individual wind turbines at homes of	

Table E – County of Riverside
Screening Table for Implementation of GHG Reduction Measures for Residential Development

Feature	Description	Assigned Points
	collective neighborhood arrangements of wind turbines such that the total power provide augments:	
	30 percent of the power needs of the project	9
	40 percent of the power needs of the project	12
	50 percent of the power needs of the project	17
	60 percent of the power needs of the project	21
	70 percent of the power needs of the project	23
	80 percent of the power needs of the project	25
	90 percent of the power needs of the project	28
	100 percent of the power needs of the project	31
CE1.A.3 Off-Site Renewable Energy Project	The applicant may submit a proposal to supply an off-site renewable energy project such as renewable energy retrofits of existing homes. These off-site renewable energy retrofit project proposals will be determined on a case by case basis and must be accompanied by a detailed plan that documents the quantity of renewable energy the proposal will generate. Point values will be determined based upon the energy generated by the proposal.	TBD
CE1.A.4 Other Renewable Energy Generation	The applicant may have innovative designs or unique site circumstances (such as geothermal) that allow the project to generate electricity from renewable energy not provided in the table. The ability to supply other renewable energy and the point values allowed will be decided based upon engineering data documenting the ability to generate electricity.	TBD
REDUCTION MEASURE R2-W2: EXCEED WATER EFFICIENCY STANDARDS		
W2.A Residential Irrigation and Landscaping		
W2.A.1 Water Efficient Landscaping	Limit conventional turf to <25% of required landscape area	0
	Limit conventional turf to <50% of required landscape area	2
	No conventional turf (warm season turf to < 50% of required landscape area and/or low water using plants are allowed)	4
	Only California Native Plants that requires no irrigation or some supplemental irrigation	5
W2.A.2 Water Efficient Irrigation Systems	Low precipitation spray heads < .75”/hr or drip irrigation	1
	Weather based irrigation control systems or moisture sensors (demonstrate 20% reduced water use)	2
W2.A.3 Storm Water Reuse Systems	Innovative on-site storm water collection, filtration, and reuse systems are being developed that provide supplemental irrigation water and provide vector control. These systems can greatly reduce the irrigation needs of a project. Point values for these types of systems will be determined based upon design and engineering data documenting the water savings.	TBD
W2.B Residential Potable Water		
W2.B.1 Showers	Water Efficient Showerheads (2.0 gpm)	2
W2.B.2 Toilets	Water Efficient Toilets (1.5 gpm)	2
W2.B.3 Faucets	Water Efficient Faucets (1.28 gpm)	2
W2.B.4 Dishwasher	Water Efficient Dishwasher (6 gallons per cycle or less)	1
W2.B.5 Washing Machine	Water Efficient Washing Machine (Water factor <5.5)	1

Table E – County of Riverside
Screening Table for Implementation of GHG Reduction Measures for Residential Development

Feature	Description	Assigned Points
W2.B.6 WaterSense	EPA WaterSense Certification	7
W2.C Increase Residential Reclaim Water Use		
W2.C.1 Recycle Water	5% of the total project's water use comes from recycled/reclaimed water	5
REDUCTION MEASURE R2-T1: ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION OPTIONS		
T1.A Increase Residential Density		
T1.A.1 Residential Density	Designing the Project with increased densities, where allowed by the General Plan and/or Zoning Ordinance reduced GHG emissions associated with the traffic in several ways. Increased densities affect the distance people travel and provide greater options for the mode of travel they choose. This strategy also provides a foundation for implementation of many other strategies which would benefit from increased densities. 1 point is allowed for each 10% increase in density beyond 7 units/acre, up to 500% (50 points)	1-50 points
T1.B: Mixed-Use Development		
T1.B.1 Mixed Use	Mixes of land uses that complement one another in a way that reduces the need for vehicle trips can greatly reduce GHG emissions. The point value of mixed use projects will be determined based upon a Transportation Impact Analysis (TIA) demonstrating trip reductions and/or reductions in vehicle miles traveled. Suggested ranges:	TBD
	• Diversity of land uses complementing each other	2-28
	• Increased destination accessibility other than transit	1-18
	• Increased Transit Accessibility	1-25
	• Infill location that reduces vehicle trips or VMT beyond the measures described above	TBD based on traffic data
T1.B.2 Residential Near Local Retail (Residential Only Projects)	Having residential developments within walking and biking distance of local retail helps to reduce vehicle trips and/or vehicle miles traveled. The point value of residential projects in close proximity to local retail will be determined based upon traffic studies that demonstrate trip reductions and/or reductions in vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Having residential developments within walking and biking distance of local retail helps to reduce vehicle trips and/or vehicle miles traveled. The point value of residential projects in close proximity to local retail will be determined based upon traffic studies that demonstrate trip reductions and/or reductions in vehicle miles traveled (VMT).	1-16
T1.C: TRAFFIC FLOW MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENTS		
T1.C.1 Signal Synchronization	Techniques for improving traffic flow include: traffic signal coordination to reduce delay, incident management to increase response time to breakdowns and collisions, Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) to provide real-time information regarding road conditions and directions, and speed management to reduce high free-flow speeds.	
	Signal synchronization	1 point/signal
	Traffic signals connected to existing ITS	3 points/signal
T1.D INCREASE PUBLIC TRANSIT		

Table E – County of Riverside
Screening Table for Implementation of GHG Reduction Measures for Residential Development

Feature	Description	Assigned Points
T1.D.1 Public Transit Access	The point value of a projects ability to increase public transit use will be determined based upon a Transportation Impact Analysis (TIA) demonstrating decreased use of private vehicles and increased use of public transportation. • Increased transit accessibility (1-15 points)	TBD
REDUCTION MEASURE R2-T2: ADOPT AND IMPLEMENT A BICYCLE MASTER PLAN TO EXPAND BIKE ROUTES AROUND THE COUNTY		
T2.A.1 Sidewalks	Provide sidewalks on one side of the street (required)	0
	Provide sidewalks on both sides of the street	1
	Provide pedestrian linkage between residential and commercial uses within 1 mile	3
T2.A.2 Bicycle Paths	Provide bicycle paths within project boundaries	TBD
	Provide bicycle path linkages between residential and other land uses	2
	Provide bicycle path linkages between residential and transit	5
REDUCTION MEASURE R2-T4: ELECTRIFY THE FLEET		
T4.A.1 Electric Vehicle Recharging	Provide circuit and capacity in garages of residential units for use by an electric vehicle.	1
	Install electric vehicle charging stations in the garages of residential units	8
T4.A.2 Neighborhood Electric Vehicle (NEV) Infrastructure	NEVs are electric vehicles usually built to have a top speed of 25 miles per hour and a maximum load weight of 3,000 pounds	
	Provide NEV safe routes within project site	4
	Provide NEV safe routes between project site and other land uses	5
REDUCTION MEASURE R2-S1: REDUCE WASTE TO LANDFILLS		
S1.A.1 Recycling	County initiate recycling program diverting 100% of waste requires coordination in neighborhoods to realize this goal. The following recycling features will help the County fulfill this goal:	
	Provide green waste composing bins at each residential unit	4
	Multi-family residential projects that provide dedicated recycling bins separated by types of recyclables combined with instructions/education program explaining how to use the bins and the importance or recycling.	3
OTHER GHG REDUCTION FEATURE IMPLEMENTATION		
O1.A1 Other GHG Emissions Reductions Features	This allows innovation by the applicant to provide residential design features that the GHG emissions from construction and/or operation of the project not provided in the table. Note that engineering data will be required documenting the GHG reduction amount and point values given based upon emission reductions calculations using approved models, methods and protocols.	TBD

Source: County of Riverside Climate Action Plan, 2019.

7.0 ATMOSPHERIC SETTING

7.1 South Coast Air Basin

The project site is located within unincorporated western Riverside County, which is part of the South Coast Air Basin (Air Basin) that includes all of Orange County as well as the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. The Air Basin is located on a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills to the east. Regionally, the Air Basin is bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the southwest and high mountains to the east forming the inland perimeter.

7.2 Local Climate

The climate of western Riverside County, technically called an interior valley subclimate of the Southern California's Mediterranean-type climate, is characterized by hot dry summers, mild moist winters with infrequent rainfall, moderate afternoon breezes, and generally fair weather. Occasional periods of strong Santa Ana winds and winter storms interrupt the otherwise mild weather pattern. The clouds and fog that form along the area's coastline rarely extend as far inland as western Riverside County. When morning clouds and fog form, they typically burn off quickly after sunrise. The most important weather pattern from an air quality perspective is associated with the warm season airflow across the densely populated areas located west of the project site. This airflow brings polluted air into western Riverside County late in the afternoon. This transport pattern creates unhealthful air quality that may extend to the project site particularly during the summer months.

Winds are an important parameter in characterizing the air quality environment of a project site because they both determine the regional pattern of air pollution transport and control the rate of dispersion near a source. Daytime winds in western Riverside County are usually light breezes from off the coast as air moves regionally onshore from the cool Pacific Ocean to the warm Mojave Desert interior of Southern California. These winds allow for good local mixing, but as discussed above, these coastal winds carry significant amounts of industrial and automobile air pollutants from the densely urbanized western portion of the Air Basin into the interior valleys which become trapped by the mountains that border the eastern and northern edges of the Air Basin.

In the summer, strong temperature inversions may occur that limit the vertical depth through which air pollution can be dispersed. Air pollutants concentrate because they cannot rise through the inversion layer and disperse. These inversions are more common and persistent during the summer months. Over time, sunlight produces photochemical reactions within this inversion layer that creates ozone, a particularly harmful air pollutant. Occasionally, strong thermal convections occur which allows the air pollutants to rise high enough to pass over the mountains and ultimately dilute the smog cloud.

In the winter, light nocturnal winds result mainly from the drainage of cool air off of the mountains toward the valley floor while the air aloft over the valley remains warm. This forms a type of inversion known as a radiation inversion. Such winds are characterized by stagnation and poor local mixing and trap pollutants such as automobile exhaust near their source. While these inversions may lead to air pollution "hot spots" in heavily developed coastal areas of the Air Basin, there is not enough traffic in inland valleys to cause any winter air pollution problems. Despite light wind conditions, especially at night and in the early morning, winter is generally a period of good air quality in the project vicinity.

The temperature and precipitation levels for Riverside Citrus Exp Station, which is the nearest weather station to the project site with historical data is shown below in Table F. Table F shows that July is typically the warmest month and January is typically the coolest month. Rainfall in the project area varies considerably in both time and space. Almost all the annual rainfall comes from the fringes of mid-latitude storms from late November to early April, with summers being almost completely dry.

Table F – Monthly Climate Data

Month	Average Maximum Temperature (°F)	Average Minimum Temperature (°F)	Average Total Precipitation (inches)
January	66.6	41.7	2.12
February	67.9	43.3	2.16
March	70.2	45.0	1.64
April	75.1	47.9	0.78
May	79.6	52.7	0.23
June	86.5	56.3	0.06
July	94.0	60.8	0.04
August	94.4	61.3	0.11
September	90.7	58.5	0.24
October	82.5	52.5	0.32
November	73.5	45.5	0.92
December	67.5	41.3	1.22
Annual	**79.0**	**50.5**	**9.86**

Source: https://wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?ca7473

7.3 Monitored Local Air Quality

The air quality at any site is dependent on the regional air quality and local pollutant sources. Regional air quality is determined by the release of pollutants throughout the Air Basin. Estimates of the existing emissions in the Air Basin provided in the 2012 AQMP, indicate that collectively, mobile sources account for 59 percent of the VOC, 88 percent of the NOx emissions and 40 percent of directly emitted PM2.5, with another 10 percent of PM2.5 from road dust. The 2016 AQMP found that since 2012 AQMP projections were made stationary source VOC emissions have decreased by approximately 12 percent, but mobile VOC emissions have increased by 5 percent. The percentage of NOx emissions remain unchanged between the 2012 and 2016 projections.

SCAQMD has divided the Air Basin into 38 air-monitoring areas with a designated ambient air monitoring station representative of each area. The project site is located in Air Monitoring Area 23, Metropolitan Riverside County. The nearest air monitoring station to the project site is the Riverside-Rubidoux Monitoring Station (Riverside-Rubidoux Station), which is located approximately 5.92 miles southwest of the project site at 5888 Mission Boulevard, Riverside. However, it should be noted that due to the air monitoring station's distance from the project site, recorded air pollution levels at the Riverside-Rubidoux Station reflect with varying degrees of accuracy, local air quality conditions at the project site. The monitoring data presented in Table G and shows the most recent three years of monitoring data from CARB. CO measurements have not been provided, since CO is currently in attainment in the Air Basin and monitoring of CO within the Air Basin ended on March 31, 2013.

Table G – Local Area Air Quality Monitoring Summary

Pollutant (Standard)	Year[1] 2017	2018	2019
Ozone:			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.145	0.123	0.123
Days > CAAQS (0.09 ppm)	**47**	**22**	**24**
Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.118	0.101	0.096
Days > NAAQS (0.070 ppm)	**81**	**53**	**59**
Days > CAAQs (0.070 ppm)	**82**	**57**	**63**
Nitrogen Dioxide:			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppb)	63.0	55.4	56.0
Days > NAAQS (100 ppb)	0	0	0
Days > CAAQS (180 ppb)	0	0	0
Inhalable Particulates (PM10) :			
Maximum 24-Hour National Measurement (ug/m^3)	92.0	86.5	132.5
Days > NAAQS (150 ug/m^3)	0	0	0
Days > CAAQS (50 ug/m^3)	**98**	**127**	**110**
Annual Arithmetic Mean (AAM) (ug/m^3)	39.0	35.4	35.4
Annual > NAAQS (50 ug/m^3)	No	No	No
Annual > CAAQS (20 ug/m^3)	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Ultra-Fine Particulates (PM2.5):			
Maximum 24-Hour National Measurement (ug/m^3)	50.3	66.3	55.7
Days > NAAQS (35 ug/m^3)	**7**	**3**	**5**
Annual Arithmetic Mean (AAM) (ug/m^3)	12.2	12.5	11.2
Annual > NAAQS and CAAQS (12 ug/m^3)	**Yes**	**Yes**	No

Notes: Exceedances are listed in **bold.** CAAQS = California Ambient Air Quality Standard; NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standard; ppm = parts per million; ppb = parts per billion; ND = no data available.
[1] Data obtained from the Riverside-Rubidoux Station.
Source: http://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/

Ozone

During the last three years, the State 1-hour concentration standard for ozone has been exceeded between 22 and 47 days each year at the Riverside-Rubidoux Station. The State 8-hour ozone standard has been exceeded between 57 and 82 days each year over the last three years at the Riverside-Rubidoux Station. The Federal 8-hour ozone standard has been exceeded between 53 and 81 days each year over the last three years at the Riverside-Rubidoux Station.

Ozone is a secondary pollutant as it is not directly emitted. Ozone is the result of chemical reactions between other pollutants, most importantly hydrocarbons and NO_2, which occur only in the presence of bright sunlight. Pollutants emitted from upwind cities react during transport downwind to produce the oxidant concentrations experienced in the area. Many areas of Southern California contribute to the

ozone levels experienced at this monitoring station, with the more significant areas being those directly upwind.

Nitrogen Dioxide

The Riverside-Rubidoux Station did not record an exceedance of either the Federal or State 1-hour NO_2 standards for the last three years.

Particulate Matter

The State 24-hour concentration standard for PM10 has been exceeded between 98 and 127 days each year over the past three years at the Riverside-Rubidoux Station. Over the past three years the Federal 24-hour standard for PM10 has not been exceeded over the past three years at the Riverside-Rubidoux Station. The annual PM10 concentration at the Riverside Station has exceeded the State standard for the past three years and has not exceeded the Federal standard for the past three years.

Over the past three years the federal 24-hour concentration standard for PM2.5 has been exceeded between 3 and 7 day each year over the past three years at the Riverside-Rubidoux Station. The annual PM2.5 concentrations at the Riverside-Rubidoux Station has exceeded both the State and Federal standards for two of the past three years. There does not appear to be a noticeable trend for PM10 or PM2.5 in either maximum particulate concentrations or days of exceedances in the area. Particulate levels in the area are due to natural sources, grading operations, and motor vehicles.

According to the EPA, some people are much more sensitive than others to breathing fine particles (PM10 and PM2.5). People with influenza, chronic respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and the elderly may suffer worsening illness and premature death due to breathing these fine particles. People with bronchitis can expect aggravated symptoms from breathing in fine particles. Children may experience decline in lung function due to breathing in PM10 and PM2.5. Other groups considered sensitive are smokers and people who cannot breathe well through their noses. Exercising athletes are also considered sensitive, because many breathe through their mouths during exercise.

7.4 Toxic Air Contaminant Levels in the Air Basin

In order to determine the Air Basin-wide risks associated with major airborne carcinogens, the SCAQMD conducted the Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES) studies. According to the SCAQMD's MATES-IV study, the project site has an estimated cancer risk of 824 per million persons chance of cancer. In comparison, the average cancer risk for the Air Basin is 991 per million persons, which is based on the use of age-sensitivity factors detailed in the OEHHA Guidelines (OEHHA, 2015).

In order to provide a perspective of risk, it is often estimated that the incidence in cancer over a lifetime for the U.S. population ranges between 1 in 3 to 4 and 1 in 3, or a risk of about 300,000 per million persons. The MATES-III study referenced a Harvard Report on Cancer Prevention, which estimated that of cancers associated with known risk factors, about 30 percent were related to tobacco, about 30 percent were related to diet and obesity, and about 2 percent were associated with environmental pollution related exposures that includes hazardous air pollutants.

8.0 MODELING PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS

8.1 CalEEMod Model Input Parameters

The criteria air pollution and GHG emissions impacts created by the proposed project have been analyzed through use of CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2. CalEEMod is a computer model published by the SCAQMD for estimating air pollutant emissions. The CalEEMod program uses the EMFAC2014 computer program to calculate the emission rates specific for the South Coast Air Basin portion of Riverside County for employee, vendor and haul truck vehicle trips and the OFFROAD2011 computer program to calculate emission rates for heavy equipment operations. EMFAC2014 and OFFROAD2011 are computer programs generated by CARB that calculates composite emission rates for vehicles. Emission rates are reported by the program in grams per trip and grams per mile or grams per running hour.

The project characteristics in the CalEEMod model were set to a project location of South Coast Air Basin portion of Riverside County, a Climate Zone of 10, utility company of Southern California Edison and an opening year of 2022 was utilized in this analysis.

Land Use Parameters

The proposed project consists of development of a 4,088 square foot convenience store (7-Eleven) with 12 fueling position gas station, an 8,373 square foot retail building, and 52 single-family homes. The proposed project would also include paved areas that include parking lots for the commercial portion of the project and an onsite roadway system and driveways for the proposed homes. The proposed project's land use parameters that were entered into the CalEEMod model are shown in Table H.

Table H – CalEEMod Land Use Parameters

Proposed Land Use	Land Use Subtype in CalEEMod	Land Use Size[1]	Lot Acreage[2]	Building/Paving[3] (square feet)
Convenience Store with Pumps	Convenience Market with Pumps	12 VFP	0.50	4,088
Retail Building	Strip Mall	8.38 TSF	0.50	8,373
Single-Family Detached Homes	Single-Family Housing	52 DU	3.97	117,555
Parking Lots, Onsite Roads and Driveways	Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.2 AC	4.20	182,952

Notes:
[1] VFP = Vehicle Fueling Position; TSF = Thousand Square Feet; DU = Dwelling Units; AC = Acres
[2] Lot acreage calculated based on the total project area of 9.17 gross acres.
[3] Building/Paving square feet represent area where architectural coatings will be applied The total square footage of the proposed single-family homes provided by the applicant.

Construction Parameters

Construction activities have been modeled as starting in summer 2021 and taking 14 months to complete, which is based on the default timing provided in CalEEMod. The construction-related GHG emissions were based on a 30-year amortization rate as recommended in the SCAQMD GHG Working Group meeting on November 19, 2009. The phases of construction activities that have been analyzed are detailed below and include: 1) Site Preparation; 2) Grading, 3) Building construction, 4) Paving, and 5) Application of architectural coatings.

Site Preparation

The site preparation phase would consist of removing any vegetation, tree stumps, and stones onsite prior to grading. The site preparation phase was modeled as starting in July 2021 and was modeled as occurring over 10 days, which is based on the CalEEMod default timing. The site preparation activities would require 18 worker trips per day. . The onsite equipment would consist of three rubber-tired dozers, and four of either tractors, loaders, or backhoes, which is based on the CalEEMod default equipment mix. The mitigation of water all exposed areas two times per day was chosen in order to account for the fugitive dust reduction that would occur through adhering to SCAQMD Rule 403, which requires that the Best Available Control Measures be utilized to reduce fugitive dust emissions.

Grading

The grading phase would occur after completion of the site preparation phase and was modeled as occurring over four weeks, which is based on the CalEEMod default timing. The grading activities are anticipated to balanced, which would require no dirt to be imported or exported from the project site. The onsite equipment utilized during the grading phase was based on the CalEEMod default equipment list of one excavator, one grader, one rubber tired dozer, and three of either tractors, loaders, or backhoes which is based on the CalEEMod default equipment mix. The grading activities would generate 15 worker trips per day. The mitigation of water all exposed areas two times per day was chosen in order to account for the fugitive dust reduction that would occur through adhering to SCAQMD Rule 403, which requires that the Best Available Control Measures be utilized to reduce fugitive dust emissions.

Building Construction

The building construction phase would consist of construction of the proposed structures. The building construction would occur after the completion of the grading phase and was modeled as occurring over 11 months, which is based on the CalEEMod default timing. The building construction phase would generate 100 worker trips and 38 vendor trips per day. The onsite equipment would consist of the simultaneous operation of one crane, three forklifts, one generator, one welder, three one of either tractors, loaders, or backhoes, which is based on the CalEEMod default equipment mix.

Paving

The paving phase would consist of paving the onsite parking lots, road, and driveways as well as the proposed improvements to Center Street and Mt. Vernon Avenue that are adjacent to the project site. The paving phase would occur after the completion of the building construction phase and was modeled as occurring over four weeks. The paving phase would generate 15 worker trips per day. The onsite equipment would consist of the simultaneous operation of two pavers, two paving equipment, and two rollers, which is based on the CalEEMod default equipment mix.

Architectural Coating

The application of architectural coatings would occur after the completion of the paving phase and was modeled as occurring over four weeks. The architectural coating phase was modeled based on covering 238,049 square feet of residential interior area, 79,350 square feet of nonresidential area, 18,692 square feet of non-residential interior area, 6,231 square feet of non-residential exterior area, and 10,977 square feet of paved area. The architectural coating phase would generate 20 worker trips per day. The onsite equipment would consist of one air compressor, which is based on the CalEEMod default equipment mix.

Operational Emissions Modeling

The operations-related criteria air pollutant emissions and GHG emissions created by the proposed project have been analyzed through use of the CalEEMod model. The proposed project was analyzed in the CalEEMod model based on the land use parameters provided above.

Mobile Sources

Mobile sources include emissions the additional vehicle miles generated from the proposed project. The vehicle trips associated with the proposed project were obtained from the *TTM 37743 – Highgrove Traffic Impact Analysis* (Traffic Impact Analysis), prepared by Trames Solutions Inc., June 4, 2020, which determined that the proposed single-family homes would generate 9.44 daily trips per home per day, the proposed convenience market with pumps would generate 322.50 daily trips per vehicle fuel position, and the proposed retail building would generate 37.75 daily trips per thousand square feet of building space. The vehicle trip rates and total trips per proposed land use are provided below in Table I. No other changes were made to the CalEEMod default mobile source parameters.

Table I – Operational Project Daily Trip Generation Rates Modeled in CalEEMod

Proposed Land Use	Land Use Size[1]	Daily Trip Rate[2]	Gross Daily Trips
Convenience Store with Pumps	12 VFP	322.50 per VFP	3,870
Retail Building	8.38 TSF	37.75 per TSF	316
Single-Family Detached Homes	1.57 TSF	9.44 per DU	491
Parking Lots, Onsite Roads and Driveways	2.595 TSF	0 per AC	0
Total Gross Project Trips per Day			**4,677**

Notes:
[1] VFP = Vehicle Fueling Position; TSF = Thousand Square Feet; DU = Dwelling Units; AC = Acres
Source: Trames Solutions, Inc., 2020.

The CalEEMod model provides the selection of "mitigation" to account for project conditions that would result in less emissions than a project without these conditions, however it should be noted that this "mitigation" may represent current conditions, such as development that is in close proximity to an existing transit facility, where a project built at such location, would create less vehicle trips and associated emissions than a project that was not built in close proximity to an existing transit facility. The mobile source emissions analysis for the Project included the CalEEMod "mitigation" of improved pedestrian network onsite and connecting offsite, and increase transit accessibility with 0.05 mile to the nearest transit to account for the existing Riverside Transit Center and Mt Vernon Bus Stop located approximately 260 feet southwest of the project site.

Area Sources

Area sources include emissions from consumer products, hearths, landscape equipment and architectural coatings. The area source emissions were based on the on-going use of the proposed project in the CalEEMod model. According to the project applicant, a fireplace would be an optional item in the proposed homes. Since SCAQMD Rule 445 restricts the installation of wood-burning fireplaces and only allows dedicated gaseous-fueled fireplaces, the project was analyzed with 52 natural gas only fireplaces in the CalEEMod model. No other changes were made to the default area source parameters in the CalEEMod model.

Energy Usage

Energy usage includes emissions from electricity and natural gas used onsite. The energy usage was based on the ongoing use of the proposed project in the CalEEMod Model. No changes were made to the default energy usage parameters in the CalEEMod model.

The 2019 Title 24, Part 6 building energy efficiency standards went into effect January 1, 2020 and have been developed so that the average new home built in California will have zero-net-energy use. In order to account for the new 2019 Title 24, Part 6 standards, this analysis included the CalEEMod "mitigation" of exceed the 2016 Title 24 standards by 7 percent, since the 2019 building standards have been calculated to result in new homes using about 7 percent less energy than homes built with the 2016 building standards (https://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2019standards/documents/2018_Title_24_2019_Building_Standards_FAQ.pdf). It should be noted that even though the mitigated values shown in the CalEEMod model runs are based on the above formula, the calculated GHG emissions shown below in Section 10.8 are based on the unmitigated values for energy usage, in order to provide a conservative analysis.

The 2019 standards also now require all single-family homes to install rooftop photovoltaic systems based on the following formula from: https://www.energy.ca.gov/2018publications/CEC-400-2018-020/CEC-400-2018-020-CMF.pdf

Size of PV system (kW_{PV}) = (CFA X A)/1000 + (NDwell x B)

Where:

CFA = Conditioned floor area (117,555 square feet)

NDwell = Number of dwelling units (52 homes)

A = CFA Adjustment factor (Climate Zone 10 = 0.627)

B = Dwelling Unit Adjustment factor (Climate Zone 10 = 1.41)

Based on the above formula, the proposed project would be required to install at least 147 kilowatts of photovoltaic solar panels. Since the CalEEMod model requires that the total kilowatt-hours per year generated by the solar panels be entered into the model, the 147 kilowatts of solar panels was multiplied by 8 hours, to provide a conservative average hours per day of sunlight that the solar panels will generate electricity and then divided by 1.2 to account for the loss associated with converting the direct current (DC) power from the solar panels to the alternating current (AC) power on the electrical grid1 and then multiplying by 365 days, which resulted in the proposed solar panels generating 357,766 kilowatt-hours per year that was entered into the CalEEMod model. However, as detailed above, the calculated GHG emissions shown below in Section 10.8 are based on the unmitigated values for energy usage, in order to provide a conservative analysis.

Solid Waste

Waste includes the GHG emissions associated with the processing of waste from the proposed project as well as the GHG emissions from the waste once it is interred into a landfill. The analysis was based on the default CalEEMod waste generation rates of 70 tons of solid waste per year from the proposed project.

1 Obtained from: https://www.solarpowerworldonline.com/2019/12/how-to-maximize-solar-installation-value-using-inverter-clipping/

No changes were made to the default solid waste parameters or mitigation measures in the CalEEMod model.

The CalEEMod "mitigation" of a 50 percent reduction in landfill waste was selected to account for implementation of AB 341 that provides strategies to reduce, recycle or compost solid waste by 75 percent by 2020. Only 50 percent was selected, since AB 341 builds upon the waste reduction measures of SB 939 and 1374 and therefore, it was assumed approximately 25 percent of the waste reduction target has already been accounted for in the CalEEMod model. Project Design Feature 1 was incorporated into this analysis in order to ensure compliance with these waste reduction targets. Even though the mitigated values shown in the CalEEMod model runs are based on the above formula, the calculated GHG emissions shown below in Section 10.8 are based on the unmitigated values for solid was, in order to provide a conservative analysis.

Water and Wastewater

Water includes the water used for the interior of the buildings as well as for landscaping and is based on the GHG emissions associated with the energy used to transport and filter the water. The analysis was based on the default CalEEMod water usage rate of 4,134,223 gallons per year of indoor water use and 2,593,276 gallons per year of outdoor water use. No changes were made to the default water and wastewater parameters in the CalEEMod model.

The CalEEMod mitigation of the use of low flow faucets, showers, and toilets and use of smart irrigation system controllers were selected to account for the implementation of the 2016 CCR Title 24 Part 11 (CalGreen) requirements.

8.2 Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing Modeling

The proposed project would include a 12 fueling position gas station that is anticipated to have a maximum throughput of 2.0 million gallons of gasoline per year. Since the CalEEMod model does not analyze the VOC emissions created from the transfer and dispensing of gasoline at the proposed gas station, the VOC emissions have been calculated through use of the methodology provided in *Gasoline Service Station Industrywide Risk Assessment Guidelines* (CAPCOA Gas Station Guidelines), prepared by California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), November 1997 and from SCAQMD Rule 461 – Gasoline Transfer and Dispensing.

SCAQMD Rule 461 requires that the proposed underground storage tanks are equipped with a "CARB certified" enhanced vapor recovery system with "CARB- certified" pressure-vacuum valves that have a minimum volumetric efficiency of 98 percent that equates to a maximum emission factor of 0.15 pounds of VOC per 1,000 gallons of gasoline from the loading of gasoline into the storage tanks (Phase I system). In addition, Rule 461 requires that the dispensing unit for the transfer of gasoline into vehicle fuel tanks (Phase II system) is equipped with a "CARB certified" vapor recovery system that is capable of recovering 95 percent of gasoline vapors that equates to a maximum emission factor of 0.38 pounds per 1,000 gallons. The combined VOC emissions allowed from both the Phase I and Phase II systems under SCAQMD Rule 461 is 0.53 pounds of VOC per 1,000 gallons of gasoline (0.15 + 0.38 = 0.53 pounds of VOC). Based on the maximum VOC emission rate of 0.53 pounds of VOC per 1,000 gallons for a gas station with 2.0 million gallons of gasoline per year, this would create 1,060 pounds of VOC per year or 2.90 pounds of VOC per day.

However, the CAPCOA Gas Station Guidelines, details that a system that would meet SCAQMD Rule 461 requirements with both Phase I and Phase II systems with vent valves would create 1.27 pounds of VOC per 1,000 gallons of gasoline (see Scenario 6B). The emission rate calculated for Scenario 6B represents a worst-case analysis that accounts for equipment failures or defects in the vapor recovery systems. Based on the maximum VOC emission rate of 1.27 pounds of VOC per 1,000 gallons for a gas station with 2.0 million gallons of gasoline per year, this would create 2,540 pounds of VOC per year or 6.96 pounds of VOC per day. This analysis has utilized the worst-case VOC emissions calculations from the CAPCOA Gas Station Guidelines.

8.3 Energy Use Calculations

The proposed project is anticipated to consume energy during both construction and operation of the proposed project and the parameters utilized to calculate energy use from construction and operation of the proposed project are detailed separately below.

Construction-Related Energy Use

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to use energy in the forms of petroleum fuel for both off-road equipment as well as from the transport of workers and materials to and from the project site and the calculations for each source are described below.

Off-Road Construction Equipment

The off-road construction equipment fuel usage was calculated through use of the CalEEMod model's default off-road equipment assumptions detailed above in Section 8.1. For each piece of off-road equipment, the fuel usage was calculated through use of the *2017 Off-road Diesel Emission Factors* spreadsheet, prepared by CARB (https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/msei/ordiesel.htm). The Spreadsheet provides the following formula to calculate fuel usage from off-road equipment:

> Fuel Used = Load Factor x Horsepower x Total Operational Hours x BSFC / Unit Conversion
>
> Where:
>
> Load Factor - Obtained from CalEEMod default values
>
> Horsepower – Obtained from CalEEMod default values
>
> Total Operational Hours – Calculated by multiplying CalEEMod default daily hours by CalEEMod default number of working days for each phase of construction
>
> BSFC – Brake Specific Fuel Consumption (pounds per horsepower-hour) – If less than 100 Horsepower = 0.408, if greater than 100 Horsepower = 0.367
>
> Unit Conversion – Converts pounds to gallons = 7.109

Table J shows the off-road construction equipment fuel calculations based on the above formula. Table J shows that the off-road equipment utilized during construction of the proposed project would consume 37,226 gallons of fuel.

Table J – Off-Road Equipment and Fuel Consumption from Construction of the Proposed Project

Equipment Type	Equipment Quantity	Horse-power	Load Factor	Operating Hours per Day	Total Operational Hours[1]	Fuel Used (gallons)
Site Preparation						
Rubber Tired Dozer	3	247	0.40	8	240	1,224
Tractor/Loader/Backhoe	4	97	0.37	8	320	659
Grading						
Excavator	1	158	0.38	8	160	496
Grader	1	187	0.41	8	160	633
Rubber Tired Dozer	1	247	0.40	8	160	816
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	97	0.37	8	480	989
Building Construction						
Crane	1	231	0.29	7	1,610	5,568
Forklifts	3	89	0.20	8	5,520	5,639
Generator Set	1	84	0.74	8	1,840	6,564
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	97	0.37	7	4,830	9,949
Welder	1	46	0.45	8	1,840	2,186
Paving						
Pavers	2	130	0.42	8	320	902
Paving Equipment	2	132	0.36	8	320	785
Rollers	2	80	0.38	8	320	558
Architectural Coating						
Air Compressor	1	78	0.48	6	120	258
	Total Off-Road Equipment Fuel Used during Construction (gallons)					**37,226**

Notes:
[1] Based on: 10 days for Site Preparation; 20 days for Grading; 230 days for Building Construction; 20 days for Paving; and 20 days for Painting.
Source: CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2 (see Appendix A); CARB, 2017.

On-Road Construction-Related Vehicle Trips

The on-road construction-related vehicle trips fuel usage was calculated through use of the construction vehicle trip assumptions from the CalEEMod model run as detailed above in Section 8.1. The calculated total construction miles was then divided by the fleet average for all of Southern California miles per gallon rates for the year 2021 calculated through use of the EMFAC2017 model (https://www.arb.ca.gov/emfac/2017/) and the EMFAC2017 model printouts are shown in Appendix B. The worker trips were based on the entire fleet average miles per gallon rate for gasoline powered vehicles and the vendor trips were based on the Heavy-Heavy Duty Truck (HHDT), Medium Duty Vehicle (MDV), and Medium Heavy Duty Vehicle (MHDV) fleet average miles per gallon rate for diesel-powered vehicles. Table K shows the on-road construction vehicle trips modeled in CalEEMod and the fuel usage calculations.

Table K shows that the on-road construction-related vehicle trips would consume 21,642 gallons of fuel and as detailed above, Table J shows that the off-road construction equipment would consume 37,226 gallons of fuel. This would result in the total consumption of 58,868 gallons of petroleum fuel from construction of the proposed project.

Table K – On-Road Vehicle Trips and Fuel Consumption from Construction of the Proposed Project

Vehicle Trip Types	Daily Trips	Trip Length (miles)	Total Miles per Day	Total Miles per Phase[1]	Fleet Average Miles per Gallon[2]	Fuel Used (gallons)
Site Preparation						
Worker Trips	18	14.7	265	2,646	25.3	105
Grading						
Worker Trips	15	14.7	221	4,410	25.3	175
Building Construction						
Worker Trips	100	14.7	1,470	338,100	25.3	13,388
Vendor Truck Trips	38	6.9	262	60,306	8.0	7,567
Paving						
Worker Trips	15	14.7	221	4,410	25.3	175
Architectural Coating						
Worker Trips	20	14.7	294	5,880	25.3	233
		Total Fuel Used from On-Road Construction Vehicles (gallons)				**21,642**

Notes:
[1] Based on: 10 days for Site Preparation; 20 days for Grading; 230 days for Building Construction; 20 days for Paving; and 20 days for Painting.
[2] From EMFAC 2017 model (see Appendix B). Worker Trips based on entire fleet of gasoline vehicles and Vendor Trips based on only truck fleet of diesel vehicles.
Source: CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2; CARB, 2018.

Operations-Related Energy Use

The operation of the proposed project is anticipated to use energy in the forms of petroleum fuel, electricity, and natural gas, and the calculations for each source are described below.

Operational Petroleum Fuel

The on-road operations-related vehicle trips fuel usage was calculated through use of the total annual vehicle miles traveled assumptions from the CalEEMod model run as detailed above in Section 8.1, which found that operation of the proposed project would generate 3,466,873 vehicle miles traveled per year. The calculated total construction miles was then divided by the Southern California fleet average rate of 25.3 miles per gallon, which was calculated through use of the EMFAC2017 model and based on the year 2021. The EMFAC2017 model printouts are shown in Appendix B. Based on the above calculation methodology, operation of the proposed project would consume 122,454 gallons per year.

Operational Electricity Use

The operations-related electricity usage was calculated in the CalEEMod model run that is detailed above in Section 8.1 that found the proposed project will use 245,414 kilowatt hours (kWh) per year with implementation of Title 24 part 6 requirements that require the implementation of building energy efficiency standards that include the installation of photovoltaic systems on the rooftops of the proposed homes. It should be noted that there is a flaw or bug in CalEEMod that applies the solar panel electrical generation to the convenience market with gas pumps and parking lot land uses in CalEEMod, instead of the proposed single-family homes land use, where the solar panels will be located.

Operational Natural Gas Use

The operations-related natural gas usage was calculated in the CalEEMod model run that is provided in the Air Quality analysis that found the proposed project will use 1,527,569 kilo British Thermal Units (kBTU) per year, which is equivalent to 1,528 mega-British Thermal units (MBTU) per year of natural gas.

9.0 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

9.1 Regional Air Quality

Many air quality impacts that derive from dispersed mobile sources, which are the dominate pollution generators in the Air Basin, often occurs hours later and miles away after photochemical processes have converted primary exhaust pollutants into secondary contaminants such as ozone. The incremental regional air quality impact of an individual project is generally very small and difficult to measure. Therefore, SCAQMD has developed significance thresholds based on the volume of pollution emitted rather than on actual ambient air quality because the direct air quality impact of a project is not quantifiable on a regional scale. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook states that any project in the Air Basin with daily emissions that exceed any of the identified significance thresholds should be considered as having an individually and cumulatively significant air quality impact. For the purposes to this air quality impact analysis, a regional air quality impact would be considered significant if emissions exceed the SCAQMD significance thresholds identified in Table L.

Table L – SCAQMD Regional Criteria Pollutant Emission Thresholds of Significance

	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)						
	VOC	**NOx**	**CO**	**SOx**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**	**Lead**
Construction	75	100	550	150	150	55	3
Operation	55	55	550	150	150	55	3

Source: http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/scaqmd-air-quality-significance-thresholds.pdf?sfvrsn=2

9.2 Local Air Quality

Project-related construction air emissions may have the potential to exceed the State and Federal air quality standards in the project vicinity, even though these pollutant emissions may not be significant enough to create a regional impact to the Air Basin. In order to assess local air quality impacts the SCAQMD has developed Localized Significant Thresholds (LSTs) to assess the project-related air emissions in the project vicinity. SCAQMD has also provided *Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology* (LST Methodology), July 2008, which details the methodology to analyze local air emission impacts. The LST Methodology found that the primary emissions of concern are NO_2, CO, PM10, and PM2.5.

The LST Methodology provides Look-Up Tables with different thresholds based on the location and size of the project site and distance to the nearest sensitive receptors. As detailed above in Section 7.3, the project site is located in Monitoring Area 23, which covers Metropolitan Riverside County. The Look-Up Tables provided in the LST Methodology include project site acreage sizes of 1-acre, 2-acres and 5-acres. The 5-acre project site values in the Look-Up Tables have been utilized in this analysis, since that is the nearest size available for the 9.17-acre project site. The nearest offsite sensitive receptors include single-family homes located adjacent to the north and east sides of the project site. According to LST Methodology, any receptor located closer than 25 meters (82 feet) shall be based on the 25 meter thresholds. Table M below shows the LSTs for NO_2, PM10 and PM2.5 for both construction and operational activities.

Table M – SCAQMD Local Air Quality Thresholds of Significance

Activity	Allowable Emissions (pounds/day)[1]			
	NOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Construction	270	1,577	13	8
Operation	270	1,577	4	2

Notes:
[1] The nearest offsite sensitive receptors are single-family homes located adjacent to the north and east sides of the project site. According to SCAQMD methodology, all receptors closer than 25 meters are based on the 25 meter threshold.
Source: Calculated from SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for five acres in Air Monitoring Area 23, Metropolitan Riverside County

9.3 Toxic Air Contaminants

According to the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook, any project that has the potential to expose the public to toxic air contaminants in excess of the following thresholds would be considered to have a significant air quality impact:

- If the Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk is 10 in one million or greater; or
- Toxic air contaminants from the proposed project would result in a Hazard Index increase of 1 or greater.

In order to determine if the proposed project may have a significant impact related to toxic air contaminants (TACs), the *Health Risk Assessment Guidance for analyzing Cancer Risks from Mobile Source Diesel Idling Emissions for CEQA Air Quality Analysis*, (Diesel Analysis) prepared by SCAQMD, August 2003, recommends that if the proposed project is anticipated to create TACs through stationary sources or regular operations of diesel trucks on the project site, then the proximity of the nearest receptors to the source of the TAC and the toxicity of the HAP should be analyzed through a comprehensive facility-wide health risk assessment (HRA).

9.4 Odor Impacts

The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook states that an odor impact would occur if the proposed project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402, which states:

> "A person shall not discharge from any source whatsoever such quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to any considerable number of persons to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons or the public, or which cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property.
>
> The provisions of this rule shall not apply to odors emanating from agricultural operations necessary for the growing of crops or the raising of fowl or animals."

If the proposed project results in a violation of Rule 402 with regards to odor impacts, then the proposed project would create a significant odor impact.

9.5 Energy Conservation

The new 2018 amendments and additions to the CEQA Checklist now includes an Energy Section that analyzes the proposed project's energy consumption in order to avoid or reduce inefficient, wasteful or unnecessary consumption of energy. Since the Energy Section was just added, no state or local agencies

have adopted specific criteria or thresholds to be utilized in an energy impact analysis. However, the 2018 *Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act,* provide the following direction on how to analyze a project's energy consumption:

> "If analysis of the project's energy use reveals that the project may result in significant environmental effects due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary use of energy, or wasteful use of energy resources, the EIR shall mitigate that energy use. This analysis should include the project's energy use for all project phases and components, including transportation-related energy, during construction and operation. In addition to building code compliance, other relevant considerations may include, among others, the project's size, location, orientation, equipment use and any renewable energy features that could be incorporated into the project. (Guidance on information that may be included in such an analysis is presented in Appendix F.) This analysis is subject to the rule of reason and shall focus on energy use that is caused by the project. This analysis may be included in related analyses of air quality, greenhouse gas emissions, transportation or utilities in the discretion of the lead agency."

If the proposed project creates inefficient, wasteful or unnecessary consumption of energy during construction or operation activities or conflicts with a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency, then the proposed project would create a significant energy impact.

9.6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The *County of Riverside Climate Action Plan* (CAP) was adopted on December 2015 and revised on November 2019. The 2015 CAP utilized a GHG emissions reduction target of a 15 percent decrease from 2008 levels by the year 2020, in order to meet the requirements of AB 32 and SB 375. The County's 2008 GHG emissions were calculated at 7,012,938 $MTCO_2e$ and in order to reach the reduction target, the County of Riverside will need to reduce community-wide emissions to 5,960,998 $MTCO_2e$ by the year 2020. The CAP was updated in 2019 in order to address a 2017 Settlement Agreement with the Sierra Club and other groups as well as to bring the CAP in conformance with SB 32 and AB 197 that set a statewide 2030 goal of reducing GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The 2030 target is an interim year goal set to make it possible to reach the ultimate goal of reducing GHG emissions 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. The 2019 CAP provides several new measures to meet the 2030 target that include promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy and development and promotion of zero-emission vehicles, water conservation and increased waste diversion.

The CAP has developed a process for determining significance of GHG impacts from new development projects that includes (1) applying an emissions level that is determined to be less than significant for small projects, and (2) utilizing Screening Tables to mitigate project GHG emissions that exceed the threshold level. The CAP has provided a threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year to be used to identify projects that require the use of Screening Tables. If the 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year threshold is exceeded, than specific mitigation from the CAP's Screening Tables will be selected to garner a total of 100 points or greater. According to the CAP, such projects that implement 100 points of mitigation measures from the Screening Tables would be determined to have a less than significant individual impact for greenhouse gas emissions.

10.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

10.1 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

Consistent with CEQA and the State CEQA Guidelines, a significant impact related to air quality, energy, and GHG emissions would occur if the proposed project is determined to:

- Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan;
- Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard;
- Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations;
- Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people;
- Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation;
- Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy;
- Generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment; or
- Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

10.2 Air Quality Compliance

The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The following section discusses the proposed project's consistency with the SCAQMD AQMP.

SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a discussion of any inconsistencies between a proposed project and applicable General Plans and regional plans (CEQA Guidelines Section 15125). The regional plan that applies to the proposed project includes the SCAQMD AQMP. Therefore, this section discusses any potential inconsistencies of the proposed project with the AQMP.

The purpose of this discussion is to set forth the issues regarding consistency with the assumptions and objectives of the AQMP and discuss whether the proposed project would interfere with the region's ability to comply with Federal and State air quality standards. If the decision-makers determine that the proposed project is inconsistent, the lead agency may consider project modifications or inclusion of mitigation to eliminate the inconsistency.

The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook states that "New or amended GP Elements (including land use zoning and density amendments), Specific Plans, and significant projects must be analyzed for consistency with the AQMP." Strict consistency with all aspects of the plan is usually not required. A proposed project should be considered to be consistent with the AQMP if it furthers one or more policies and does not obstruct other policies. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook identifies two key indicators of consistency:

(1) Whether the project will result in an increase in the frequency or severity of existing air quality violations or cause or contribute to new violations, or delay timely attainment of air quality standards or the interim emission reductions specified in the AQMP.

(2) Whether the project will exceed the assumptions in the AQMP or increments based on the year of project buildout and phase.

Both of these criteria are evaluated in the following sections.

Criterion 1 - Increase in the Frequency or Severity of Violations?

Based on the air quality modeling analysis contained in this report, short-term regional construction air emissions would not result in significant impacts based on SCAQMD regional thresholds of significance discussed above in Section 9.1 or local thresholds of significance discussed above in Section 9.2. The ongoing operation of the proposed project would generate air pollutant emissions that are inconsequential on a regional basis and would not result in significant impacts based on SCAQMD thresholds of significance discussed above in Section 9.1. The analysis for long-term local air quality impacts showed that local pollutant concentrations would not be projected to exceed the air quality standards. Therefore, a less than significant long-term impact would occur and no mitigation would be required.

Therefore, based on the information provided above, the proposed project would be consistent with the first criterion.

Criterion 2 - Exceed Assumptions in the AQMP?

Consistency with the AQMP assumptions is determined by performing an analysis of the proposed project with the assumptions in the AQMP. The emphasis of this criterion is to insure that the analyses conducted for the proposed project are based on the same forecasts as the AQMP. The AQMP is developed through use of the planning forecasts provided in the Connect SoCal and 2019 FTIP. The Connect SoCal is a major planning document for the regional transportation and land use network within Southern California. The Connect SoCal is a long-range plan that is required by federal and state requirements placed on SCAG and is updated every four years. The 2019 FTIP provides long-range planning for future transportation improvement projects that are constructed with state and/or federal funds within Southern California. Local governments are required to use these plans as the basis of their plans for the purpose of consistency with applicable regional plans under CEQA. For this project, the County of Riverside General Plan's Land Use Plan defines the assumptions that are represented in AQMP.

The proposed project is currently designated as Medium Density Residential (MDR) in the General Plan and is zoned One-Family Dwellings (R-1). The proposed project would require a General Plan Amendment to Commercial Retail (CR) on Parcels 2 and 3 and Medium High Density Residential (MHDR) on Parcel 1. The proposed project would require a zone change from One-Family Dwellings (R-1) to Scenic Highway Commercial (C-P-S) on Parcels 2 and 3 and Planned Residential Development on Parcel 1. Although the proposed project is currently inconsistent with the General Plan land use designation and zoning for the project site, the proposed project would be a mixed-use project. The 2019 FTIP preferred scenario reduces the dependence on personal automobiles, allowing future growth in walkable, mixed-used communities to improve the overall air quality. Therefore, due to the proposed project's nominal size and consistency with the surrounding neighborhood, the proposed project would not result in an inconsistency with the current land use designations with respect to the regional forecasts utilized by the

AQMPs. Furthermore, the proposed project consists of a commercial development in an area of Southern California that has a shortage of employment opportunities. Furthermore, the proposed project consists of an infill residential development in an area of Southern California that has a shortage of housing. As such, the proposed project is not anticipated to exceed the AQMP assumptions for the project site and is found to be consistent with the AQMP for the second criterion

Based on the above, the proposed project will not result in an inconsistency with the SCAQMD AQMP. Therefore, a less than significant impact will occur in relation to implementation of the AQMP.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.3 Cumulative Net Increase in Non-Attainment Pollution

The proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable Federal or State ambient air quality standard. The following section calculates the potential air emissions associated with the construction and operations of the proposed project and compares the emissions to the SCAQMD standards.

Construction Emissions

The construction activities for the proposed project are anticipated to include site preparation and grading of the project site, building construction and application of architectural coatings to the proposed structures, and paving of the proposed parking lots, onsite roads and driveways. The construction emissions have been analyzed for both regional and local air quality impacts.

Construction-Related Regional Impacts

The CalEEMod model has been utilized to calculate the construction-related regional emissions from the proposed project and the input parameters utilized in this analysis have been detailed in Section 7.1. The worst-case summer or winter daily construction-related criteria pollutant emissions from the proposed project for each phase of construction activities are shown below in Table N and the CalEEMod daily printouts are shown in Appendix A. Since it is possible that building construction, paving, and architectural coating activities may occur concurrently towards the end of the building construction phase, Table N also shows the combined regional criteria pollutant emissions from the last year (year 2022) of building construction, paving and architectural coating phases of construction.

Table N shows that none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed the regional emissions thresholds during either site preparation, grading, or the combined building construction, paving and architectural coatings phases. Therefore, a less than significant regional air quality impact would occur from construction of the proposed project.

Table N – Construction-Related Regional Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10	PM2.5
Site Preparation[1]						
Onsite[2]	3.89	40.50	21.15	0.04	10.17	6.35
Offsite[3]	0.09	0.05	0.67	0.00	0.20	0.05
Total	**3.97**	**40.55**	**21.82**	**0.04**	**10.38**	**6.40**
Grading[1]						
Onsite[2]	2.29	24.74	15.86	0.03	4.11	2.58
Offsite[3]	0.07	0.04	0.55	0.00	0.17	0.05
Total	**2.36**	**24.78**	**16.41**	**0.03**	**4.28**	**2.63**
Building Construction (Year 2021)						
Onsite	1.90	17.43	16.58	0.03	0.96	0.90
Offsite	0.56	3.79	4.32	0.02	1.37	0.38
Total	**2.46**	**21.22**	**20.90**	**0.05**	**2.33**	**1.28**
Combined Year 2022 Building Construction, Paving, and Architectural Coatings						
Onsite	48.66	28.15	32.75	0.05	1.46	1.36
Offsite	0.68	3.65	5.19	0.02	1.77	0.48
Total	**49.34**	**31.79**	**37.94**	**0.07**	**3.22**	**1.85**
Maximum Daily Construction Emissions	**49.34**	**40.55**	**37.94**	**0.07**	**10.38**	**6.40**
SCQAMD Thresholds	**75**	**100**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Site Preparation and Grading based on adherence to fugitive dust suppression requirements from SCAQMD Rule 403.
[2] Onsite emissions from equipment not operated on public roads.
[3] Offsite emissions from vehicles operating on public roads.
Source: CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2.

Construction-Related Local Impacts

Construction-related air emissions may have the potential to exceed the State and Federal air quality standards in the project vicinity, even though these pollutant emissions may not be significant enough to create a regional impact to the Air Basin.

The local air quality emissions from construction were analyzed through utilizing the methodology described in *Localized Significance Threshold Methodology* (LST Methodology), prepared by SCAQMD, revised October 2009. The LST Methodology found the primary criteria pollutant emissions of concern are NOx, CO, PM10, and PM2.5. In order to determine if any of these pollutants require a detailed analysis of the local air quality impacts, each phase of construction was screened using the SCAQMD's Mass Rate LST Look-up Tables. The Look-up Tables were developed by the SCAQMD in order to readily determine if the daily onsite emissions of CO, NOx, PM10, and PM2.5 from the proposed project could result in a significant impact to the local air quality.

Table O shows the onsite emissions from the CalEEMod model for the different construction phases and the calculated localized emissions thresholds that have been detailed above in Section 9.2. Since it is possible that building construction, paving, and architectural coating activities may occur concurrently towards the end of the building construction phase, Table O also shows the combined local criteria

pollutant emissions from the final year of building construction (year 2022), paving and architectural coating phases of construction.

Table O – Construction-Related Local Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Phase	Onsite Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)			
	NOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Site Preparation[1]	40.50	21.15	10.17	6.35
Grading[1]	24.74	15.86	4.11	2.58
Building Construction (Year 2021)	17.43	16.58	0.96	0.90
Building Construction (Year 2022), Paving and Architectural Coatings	28.15	32.75	1.46	1.36
Maximum Daily Construction Emissions	**40.50**	**32.75**	**10.17**	**6.35**
SCAQMD Local Construction Thresholds[2]	**270**	**1,577**	**13**	**8**
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Site Preparation and Grading based on adherence to fugitive dust suppression requirements from SCAQMD Rule 403.
[2] The nearest offsite sensitive receptors are single-family homes located adjacent to the north and east sides of the project site. According to SCAQMD methodology, all receptors closer than 25 meters are based on the 25 meter threshold.
Source: Calculated from SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for five acres in Air Monitoring Area 23, Metropolitan Riverside County.

The data provided in Table O shows that none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed the local emissions thresholds during either grading, combined building construction and architectural coatings, or paving phases. Therefore, a less than significant local air quality impact would occur from construction of the proposed project.

Operational Emissions

The on-going operation of the proposed project would result in a long-term increase in air quality emissions. This increase would be due to emissions from the project-generated vehicle trips, emissions from energy usage, and onsite area source emissions created from the on-going use of the proposed project. The following section provides an analysis of potential long-term air quality impacts due to regional air quality and local air quality impacts with the on-going operations of the proposed project.

Operations-Related Regional Criteria Pollutant Analysis

The operations-related regional criteria air quality impacts created by the proposed project have been analyzed through use of the CalEEMod model and the input parameters utilized in this analysis have been detailed in Section 8.1. The VOC emissions created from the proposed gas station's storage and dispensing of gasoline have been analyzed through use of the CAPCOA Gas Station Guidelines, that have been detailed above in Section 8.2. The worst-case summer or winter VOC, NOx, CO, SO_2, PM10, and PM2.5 daily emissions created from the proposed project's long-term operations have been calculated and are summarized below in Table P and the CalEEMod daily emissions printouts are shown in Appendix A.

The data provided in Table P shows that none of the analyzed criteria pollutants would exceed the regional emissions thresholds. Therefore, a less than significant regional air quality impact would occur from operation of the proposed project.

Table P – Operational Regional Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10	PM2.5
Area Sources[1]	3.12	0.91	4.66	0.01	0.09	0.09
Energy Usage[2]	0.05	0.39	0.17	0.00	0.03	0.03
Mobile Sources[3]	6.52	42.46	35.63	0.14	7.48	2.06
Gasoline Storage and Dispensing[4]	6.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Emissions	**16.64**	**43.76**	**40.47**	**0.15**	**7.60**	**2.18**
SCQAMD Operational Thresholds	**55**	**55**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Area sources consist of emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment.
[2] Energy usage consist of emissions from natural gas usage.
[3] Mobile sources consist of emissions from vehicles and road dust.
[4] Gasoline storage and dispensing VOC emissions rate based on 1.27 pounds of VOC per 1,000 gallons of gasoline throughput, based on a maximum throughput of 2.0 million gallons of gasoline per year.
Source: Calculated from CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2 and CAPCOA, 1997.

In *Sierra Club v. County of Fresno* (2018) 6 Cal.5th 502 (also referred to as "*Friant Ranch*"), the California Supreme Court held that when an EIR concluded that when a project would have significant impacts to air quality impacts, an EIR should "make a reasonable effort to substantively connect a project's air quality impacts to likely health consequences." In order to determine compliance with this Case, the Court developed a multi-part test that includes the following:

1) The air quality discussion shall describe the specific health risks created from each criteria pollutant, including diesel particulate matter.

This Analysis details the specific health risks created from each criteria pollutant above in Section 4.1 and specifically in Table B. In addition, the specific health risks created from diesel particulate matter is detailed above in Section 2.2 of this analysis. As such, this analysis meets the part 1 requirements of the Friant Ranch Case.

2) The analysis shall identify the magnitude of the health risks created from the Project. The Ruling details how to identify the magnitude of the health risks. Specifically, on page 24 of the ruling it states "The Court of Appeal identified several ways in which the EIR could have framed the analysis so as to adequately inform the public and decision makers of possible adverse health effects. The County could have, for example, identified the Project's impact on the days of nonattainment per year."

The Friant Ranch Case found that an EIR's air quality analysis must meaningfully connect the identified air quality impacts to the human health consequences of those impacts, or meaningfully explain why that analysis cannot be provided. As noted in the Brief of Amicus Curiae by the SCAQMD in the Friant Ranch case (https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/9-s219783-ac-south-coast-air-quality-mgt-dist-041315.pdf) (Brief), SCAQMD has among the most sophisticated air quality modeling and health impact evaluation capability of any of the air districts in the State, and thus it is uniquely situated to express an opinion on how lead agencies should correlate air quality impacts with specific health outcomes. The SCAQMD discusses that it may be infeasible to quantify health risks caused by projects similar to the proposed Project, due to many factors. It is necessary to have data regarding the sources and types of air

toxic contaminants, location of emission points, velocity of emissions, the meteorology and topography of the area, and the location of receptors (worker and residence). The Brief states that it may not be feasible to perform a health risk assessment for airborne toxics that will be emitted by a generic industrial building that was built on "speculation" (i.e., without knowing the future tenant(s)). Even where a health risk assessment can be prepared, however, the resulting maximum health risk value is only a calculation of risk, it does not necessarily mean anyone will contract cancer as a result of the Project. The Brief also cites the author of the CARB methodology, which reported that a PM2.5 methodology is not suited for small projects and may yield unreliable results. Similarly, SCAQMD staff does not currently know of a way to accurately quantify ozone-related health impacts caused by NOX or VOC emissions from relatively small projects, due to photochemistry and regional model limitations. The Brief concludes, with respect to the Friant Ranch EIR, that although it may have been technically possible to plug the data into a methodology, the results would not have been reliable or meaningful.

On the other hand, for extremely large regional projects (unlike the proposed project), the SCAQMD states that it has been able to correlate potential health outcomes for very large emissions sources – as part of their rulemaking activity, specifically 6,620 pounds per day of NOx and 89,180 pounds per day of VOC were expected to result in approximately 20 premature deaths per year and 89,947 school absences due to ozone. As shown above in Table N, project-related construction activities would generate a maximum of 49.34 pounds per day of VOC and 40.55 pounds per day of NOx and as shown above in Table P, operation of the proposed project would generate 16.64 pounds per day of VOC and 43.76 pounds per day NOx. The proposed project would not generate anywhere near these levels of 6,620 pounds per day of NOx or 89,190 pounds per day of VOC emissions. Therefore, the proposed project's emissions are not sufficiently high enough to use a regional modeling program to correlate health effects on a basin-wide level.

Notwithstanding, this analysis does evaluate the proposed project's localized impact to air quality for emissions of CO, NOX, PM10, and PM2.5 by comparing the proposed project's onsite emissions to the SCAQMD's applicable LST thresholds. As evaluated in this analysis, the proposed project would not result in emissions that exceeded the SCAQMD's LSTs. Therefore, the proposed project would not be expected to exceed the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards for emissions of CO, NOX, PM10, and PM2.5.

Operations-Related Local Air Quality Impacts

Project-related air emissions may have the potential to exceed the State and Federal air quality standards in the project vicinity, even though these pollutant emissions may not be significant enough to create a regional impact to the Air Basin. The proposed project has been analyzed for the potential local CO emission impacts from the project-generated vehicular trips and from the potential local air quality impacts from on-site operations. The following analyzes the vehicular CO emissions and local impacts from on-site operations.

Local CO Hotspot Impacts from Project-Generated Vehicular Trips

CO is the pollutant of major concern along roadways because the most notable source of CO is motor vehicles. For this reason, CO concentrations are usually indicative of the local air quality generated by a roadway network and are used as an indicator of potential local air quality impacts. Local air quality impacts can be assessed by comparing future without and with project CO levels to the State and Federal CO standards of 20 ppm over one hour or 9 ppm over eight hours.

At the time of the 1993 Handbook, the Air Basin was designated nonattainment under the CAAQS and NAAQS for CO. With the turnover of older vehicles, introduction of cleaner fuels, and implementation of control technology on industrial facilities, CO concentrations in the Air Basin and in the state have steadily declined. In 2007, the Air Basin was designated in attainment for CO under both the CAAQS and NAAQS. SCAQMD conducted a CO hot spot analysis for attainment at the busiest intersections in Los Angeles that had traffic volumes of 100,000 daily trips or more[2] during the peak morning and afternoon periods and did not predict a violation of CO standards. Since the most impacted intersection of Center Street and Mt Vernon Avenue will have a volume of approximately 15,000 daily trips for the cumulative with project condition (Trames Solutions, Inc.,2020), which is a much smaller intersection with less traffic than what was analyzed by the SCAQMD, no local CO Hotspot are anticipated to be created from the proposed project and no CO Hotspot modeling was performed. Therefore, a less than significant long-term air quality impact is anticipated to local air quality with the on-going use of the proposed project.

Local Criteria Pollutant Impacts from Onsite Operations

Project-related air emissions from onsite sources such as architectural coatings, landscaping equipment, and onsite usage of natural gas appliances may have the potential to create emissions areas that exceed the State and Federal air quality standards in the project vicinity, even though these pollutant emissions may not be significant enough to create a regional impact to the Air Basin.

The local air quality emissions from onsite operations were analyzed using the SCAQMD's Mass Rate LST Look-up Tables and the methodology described in LST Methodology. The Look-up Tables were developed by the SCAQMD in order to readily determine if the daily emissions of CO, NOx, PM10, and PM2.5 from the proposed project could result in a significant impact to the local air quality. Table Q shows the onsite emissions from the CalEEMod model that includes area sources, energy usage, and vehicles operating in the immediate vicinity of the project site and the calculated emissions thresholds.

Table Q – Operations-Related Local Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Onsite Emission Source	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)			
	NOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Area Sources	0.91	4.66	0.09	0.09
Energy Usage	0.39	0.17	0.03	0.03
Onsite Vehicle Emissions[1]	1.04	0.88	0.18	0.05
Total Emissions	**2.34**	**5.71**	**0.31**	**0.17**
SCAQMD Local Operational Thresholds[2]	**270**	**1,577**	**4**	**2**
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Onsite vehicle emissions based on 2.5 percent of the gross vehicular emissions, which is the estimated portion of vehicle emissions occurring within a quarter mile of the project site (0.25 mile / CalEEMod default trip length of 10.16 mile = 2.5%).
[2] The nearest offsite sensitive receptors are single-family homes located adjacent to the north and east sides of the project site. According to SCAQMD methodology, all receptors closer than 25 meters are based on the 25 meter threshold.
Source: Calculated from SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for five acres in Air Monitoring Area 23, Metropolitan Riverside County.

[2] The four intersections analyzed by the SCAQMD were: Long Beach Boulevard and Imperial Highway; Wilshire Boulevard and Veteran Avenue; Sunset Boulevard and Highland Avenue; and La Cienega Boulevard and Century Boulevard. The busiest intersection evaluated (Wilshire and Veteran) had a daily traffic volume of approximately 100,000 vehicles per day with LOS E in the morning and LOS F in the evening peak hour.

The data provided in Table Q shows that the on-going operations of the proposed project would not exceed the local NOx, CO, PM10 and PM2.5 thresholds of significance discussed above in Section 9.2. Therefore, the on-going operations of the proposed project would create a less than significant operations-related impact to local air quality due to onsite emissions and no mitigation would be required.

Therefore, the proposed project would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.4 Sensitive Receptors

The proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. The local concentrations of criteria pollutant emissions produced in the nearby vicinity of the proposed project, which may expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations have been calculated above in Section 10.3 for both construction and operations, which are discussed separately below. The discussion below also includes an analysis of the potential impacts from toxic air contaminant emissions. The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are single-family homes located adjacent to the north and east sides of the project site.

Construction-Related Sensitive Receptor Impacts

The construction activities for the proposed project are anticipated to include grading of the project site, building construction and application of architectural coatings to the proposed convenience market and gas station, and paving of the proposed parking lot and driveways. Construction activities may expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations of localized criteria pollutant concentrations and from toxic air contaminant emissions created from onsite construction equipment, which are described below.

Local Criteria Pollutant Impacts from Construction

The local air quality impacts from construction of the proposed project has been analyzed above in Section 10.3 and found that the construction of the proposed project would not exceed the local NOx, CO, PM10 and PM2.5 thresholds of significance discussed above in Section 9.2. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would create a less than significant construction-related impact to local air quality and no mitigation would be required.

Toxic Air Contaminants Impacts from Construction

The greatest potential for toxic air contaminant emissions would be related to DPM emissions associated with heavy equipment operations during construction of the proposed project. According to SCAQMD methodology, health effects from carcinogenic air toxics are usually described in terms of "individual cancer risk". "Individual Cancer Risk" is the likelihood that a person exposed to concentrations of toxic air contaminants over a 70-year lifetime will contract cancer, based on the use of standard risk-assessment methodology. It should be noted that the most current cancer risk assessment methodology recommends analyzing a 30 year exposure period for the nearby sensitive receptors (OEHHA, 2015).

Given the relatively limited number of heavy-duty construction equipment, the varying distances that construction equipment would operate to the nearby sensitive receptors, and the short-term construction

schedule, the proposed project would not result in a long-term (i.e., 30 or 70 years) substantial source of toxic air contaminant emissions and corresponding individual cancer risk. In addition, California Code of Regulations Title 13, Article 4.8, Chapter 9, Section 2449 regulates emissions from off-road diesel equipment in California. This regulation limits idling of equipment to no more than five minutes, requires equipment operators to label each piece of equipment and provide annual reports to CARB of their fleet's usage and emissions. This regulation also requires systematic upgrading of the emission Tier level of each fleet, and currently no commercial operator is allowed to purchase Tier 0 or Tier 1 equipment and by January 2023 no commercial operator is allowed to purchase Tier 2 equipment. In addition to the purchase restrictions, equipment operators need to meet fleet average emissions targets that become more stringent each year between years 2014 and 2023. As of January, 2019, 25 percent or more of all contractors' equipment fleets must be Tier 2 or higher. Therefore, no significant short-term toxic air contaminant impacts would occur during construction of the proposed project. As such, construction of the proposed project would result in a less than significant exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Operations-Related Sensitive Receptor Impacts

The on-going operations of the proposed project may expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations of local CO emission impacts from the project-generated vehicular trips and from the potential local air quality impacts from onsite operations. The following analyzes the vehicular CO emissions. Local criteria pollutant impacts from onsite operations, and toxic air contaminant impacts.

Local CO Hotspot Impacts from Project-Generated Vehicle Trips

CO is the pollutant of major concern along roadways because the most notable source of CO is motor vehicles. For this reason, CO concentrations are usually indicative of the local air quality generated by a roadway network and are used as an indicator of potential impacts to sensitive receptors. The analysis provided above in Section 9.3 shows that no local CO Hotspots are anticipated to be created at any nearby intersections from the vehicle traffic generated by the proposed project. Therefore, operation of the proposed project would result in a less than significant exposure of offsite sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Local Criteria Pollutant Impacts from Onsite Operations

The local air quality impacts from the operation of the proposed project would occur from onsite sources such as architectural coatings, landscaping equipment, and onsite usage of natural gas appliances. The analysis provided above in Section 10.3 found that the operation of the proposed project would not exceed the local NOx, CO, PM10 and PM2.5 thresholds of significance discussed above in Section 9.2. Therefore, the on-going operations of the proposed project would create a less than significant operations-related impact to local air quality due to on-site emissions and no mitigation would be required.

Operations-Related Toxic Air Contaminant Impacts

The proposed project would include a convenience market with a 12 fueling position gas station that is anticipated to have a maximum throughput of 2.0 million gallons of gasoline per year. The center of the canopy for the proposed gas station would be located as near as 74 feet (23 meters) from the nearest property line for the proposed homes to the east of the gas station and as near as 145 feet (44 meters) from the existing homes to the west. As such, only the impacts to the proposed homes to the east were analyzed, since that represents the worst-case conditions.

The SCAQMD provides the RiskTool (V1.103) that calculates the cancer risk from gasoline stations that can be found at http://www.aqmd.gov/home/permits/risk-assessment. The RiskTool has been utilized to calculate the cancer risk at the nearest resident and the RiskTool printout is provided in Appendix C. The inputs utilized in the RiskTool are the meteorological station of Riverside Airport, which is the closest station to the project site, underground storage tanks, an annual throughput of 2 million gallons per year, and a distance of 23 meters (74 feet) from the center of gas station canopy to nearest residential property line to east. Project Design Feature 2 was included to ensure that the gas station storage tank is located underground.

The RiskTool found that the proposed project would create a cancer risk of **8.282 per million persons** at the nearest proposed homes to the east. The project-related cancer risk of 8.282 per million persons would be within the SCAQMD's threshold of 10 per million detailed above in Section 9.3. As such, the TAC emissions and associated cancer risks from the proposed gas station would result in a less than significant impact to the nearby residents.

Therefore, operation of the proposed project would result in a less than significant exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.5 Odor Emissions Adversely Affecting a Substantial Number of People

The proposed project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Individual responses to odors are highly variable and can result in a variety of effects. Generally, the impact of an odor results from a variety of factors such as frequency, duration, offensiveness, location, and sensory perception. The frequency is a measure of how often an individual is exposed to an odor in the ambient environment. The intensity refers to an individual's or group's perception of the odor strength or concentration. The duration of an odor refers to the elapsed time over which an odor is experienced. The offensiveness of the odor is the subjective rating of the pleasantness or unpleasantness of an odor. The location accounts for the type of area in which a potentially affected person lives, works, or visits; the type of activity in which he or she is engaged; and the sensitivity of the impacted receptor.

Sensory perception has four major components: detectability, intensity, character, and hedonic tone. The detection (or threshold) of an odor is based on a panel of responses to the odor. There are two types of thresholds: the odor detection threshold and the recognition threshold. The detection threshold is the lowest concentration of an odor that will elicit a response in a percentage of the people that live and work in the immediate vicinity of the project site and is typically presented as the mean (or 50 percent of the population). The recognition threshold is the minimum concentration that is recognized as having a characteristic odor quality, this is typically represented by recognition by 50 percent of the population. The intensity refers to the perceived strength of the odor. The odor character is what the substance smells like. The hedonic tone is a judgment of the pleasantness or unpleasantness of the odor. The hedonic tone varies in subjective experience, frequency, odor character, odor intensity, and duration. Potential odor impacts have been analyzed separately for construction and operations below.

Construction-Related Odor Impacts

Potential sources that may emit odors during construction activities include the application of coatings such as asphalt pavement, paints and solvents and from emissions from diesel equipment. Standard

construction requirements that limit the time of day when construction may occur as well as SCAQMD Rule 1108 that limits VOC content in asphalt and Rule 1113 that limits the VOC content in paints and solvents would minimize odor impacts from construction. As such, the objectionable odors that may be produced during the construction process would be temporary and would not likely be noticeable for extended periods of time beyond the project site's boundaries. Through compliance with the applicable regulations that reduce odors and due to the transitory nature of construction odors, a less than significant odor impact would occur and no mitigation would be required.

Operations-Related Odor Impacts

The proposed project would consist of the development of a convenience store (7-Eleven) with 12 fueling position gas station, an 8,380 square foot retail building, and 52 single-family homes. Potential sources that may emit odors during the on-going operations of the proposed project would primarily occur from odor emissions from gas dispensing activities and from the trash storage areas. Pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 461 the proposed gas station will be required to utilize gas dispensing equipment that minimizes vapor and liquid leaks and requires that the equipment be maintained at proper working order, which will minimize odor impacts occurring from the gasoline and diesel dispensing facilities. Pursuant to County regulations, permanent trash enclosures that protect trash bins from rain as well as limit air circulation would be required for the trash storage areas. Through compliance with SCAQMD's Rule 461 and County trash storage regulations, no significant impact related to odors would occur during the on-going operations of the proposed project. Therefore, a less than significant odor impact would occur and no mitigation would be required

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.6 Energy Consumption

The proposed project would impact energy resources during construction and operation. Energy resources that would be potentially impacted include electricity, natural gas, and petroleum based fuel supplies and distribution systems. This analysis includes a discussion of the potential energy impacts of the proposed projects, with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. A general definition of each of these energy resources are provided below.

Electricity, a consumptive utility, is a man-made resource. The production of electricity requires the consumption or conversion of energy resources, including water, wind, oil, gas, coal, solar, geothermal, and nuclear resources, into energy. The delivery of electricity involves a number of system components, including substations and transformers that lower transmission line power (voltage) to a level appropriate for on-site distribution and use. The electricity generated is distributed through a network of transmission and distribution lines commonly called a power grid. Conveyance of electricity through transmission lines is typically responsive to market demands. In 2018, Southern California Edison, which provides electricity to the project vicinity provided 85,276 Gigawatt-hours per year of electricity ((http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbyutil.aspx).

Natural gas is a combustible mixture of simple hydrocarbon compounds (primarily methane) that is used as a fuel source. Natural gas consumed in California is obtained from naturally occurring reservoirs, mainly located outside the State, and delivered through high-pressure transmission pipelines. The natural gas transportation system is a nationwide network and, therefore, resource availability is typically not an

issue. Natural gas satisfies almost one-third of the State's total energy requirements and is used in electricity generation, space heating, cooking, water heating, industrial processes, and as a transportation fuel. Natural gas is measured in terms of cubic feet. In 2018, Riverside County consumed 398.54 Million Therms of natural gas[3].

Petroleum-based fuels currently account for a majority of the California's transportation energy sources and primarily consist of diesel and gasoline types of fuels. However, the state has been working on developing strategies to reduce petroleum use. Over the last decade California has implemented several policies, rules, and regulations to improve vehicle efficiency, increase the development and use of alternative fuels, reduce air pollutants and GHG emissions from the transportation sector, and reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Accordingly, petroleum-based fuel consumption in California has declined. Accordingly, petroleum-based fuel consumption in California has declined. In 2015, 15.1 billion gallons of gasoline was sold in the State[4]. Diesel represents 17 percent of total fuel sales behind gasoline and in 2015, 4.2 billion gallons of diesel was sold in California[5].

The following section calculates the potential energy consumption associated with the construction and operations of the proposed project and provides a determination if any energy utilized by the proposed project is wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources.

Construction Energy

The construction activities for the proposed project are anticipated to include site preparation and grading of the project site, building construction and application of architectural coatings to the proposed structures, and paving of the proposed parking lots, onsite roads and driveways. The proposed project would consume energy resources during construction in three (3) general forms:

1. Petroleum-based fuels used to power off-road construction vehicles and equipment on the Project Site, construction worker travel to and from the project site, as well as delivery and haul truck trips (e.g. hauling of demolition material to off-site reuse and disposal facilities);
2. Electricity associated with the conveyance of water that would be used during Project construction for dust control (supply and conveyance) and electricity to power any necessary lighting during construction, electronic equipment, or other construction activities necessitating electrical power; and,
3. Energy used in the production of construction materials, such as asphalt, steel, concrete, pipes, and manufactured or processed materials such as lumber and glass.

Construction-Related Electricity

During construction the proposed project would consume electricity to construct the new structures and infrastructure. Electricity would be supplied to the project site by Southern California Edison (SCE) and would be obtained from the existing electrical lines in the vicinity of the project site. The use of electricity from existing power lines rather than temporary diesel or gasoline powered generators would minimize impacts on energy use. Electricity consumed during project construction would vary throughout the construction period based on the construction activities being performed. Various construction activities include electricity associated with the conveyance of water that would be used during project

3 Obtained from: http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/gasbycounty.aspx
4 Obtained from: https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/almanac/transportation_data/gasoline/
5 Obtained from: https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/almanac/transportation_data/diesel.html

construction for dust control (supply and conveyance) and electricity to power any necessary lighting during construction, electronic equipment, or other construction activities necessitating electrical power. Such electricity demand would be temporary, nominal, and would cease upon the completion of construction. Overall, construction activities associated with the proposed project would require limited electricity consumption that would not be expected to have an adverse impact on available electricity supplies and infrastructure. Therefore, the use of electricity during project construction would not be wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary.

Since there are power poles running along the south side of the project site, it is anticipated that only nominal improvements would be required to SCE distribution lines and equipment with development of the proposed project. Where feasible, the new service installations and connections would be scheduled and implemented in a manner that would not result in electrical service interruptions to other properties. Compliance with County's guidelines and requirements would ensure that the proposed project fulfills its responsibilities relative to infrastructure installation, coordinates any electrical infrastructure removals or relocations, and limits any impacts associated with construction of the project. Construction of the project's electrical infrastructure is not anticipated to adversely affect the electrical infrastructure serving the surrounding uses or utility system capacity.

Construction-Related Natural Gas

Construction of the proposed project typically would not involve the consumption of natural gas. Natural gas would not be supplied to support construction activities, thus there would be no demand generated by construction. Since the project site is an infill development where natural gas service is currently provided to the area, construction of the proposed project would be limited to installation of new natural gas connections within the project site. Development of the proposed project would likely not require extensive infrastructure improvements to serve the project site. Construction-related energy usage impacts associated with the installation of natural gas connections are expected to be confined to trenching in order to place the lines below surface. In addition, prior to ground disturbance, the proposed project would notify and coordinate with SoCalGas to identify the locations and depth of all existing gas lines and avoid disruption of gas service. Therefore, construction-related impacts to natural gas supply and infrastructure would be less than significant.

Construction-Related Petroleum Fuel Use

Petroleum-based fuel usage represents the highest amount of transportation energy potentially consumed during construction, which would utilized by both off-road equipment operating on the project site and on-road automobiles transporting workers to and from the project site and on-road trucks transporting equipment and supplies to the project site.

The off-road construction equipment fuel usage was calculated through use of the off-road equipment assumptions and fuel use assumptions shown above in Section 8.3, which found that the off-road equipment utilized during construction of the proposed Project would consume 37,226 gallons of fuel. The on-road construction trips fuel usage was calculated through use of the construction vehicle trip assumptions and fuel use assumptions shown above in Section 8.3, which found that the on-road trips generated from construction of the proposed Project would consume 21,642 gallons of fuel. As such, the combined fuel used from off-road construction equipment and on-road construction trips for the proposed Project would result in the consumption of 58,868 gallons of petroleum fuel. .

Construction activities associated with the proposed project would be required to adhere to all State and SCAQMD regulations for off-road equipment and on-road trucks, which provide minimum fuel efficiency standards. As such, construction activities for the proposed project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of energy resources. Impacts regarding transportation energy would be less than significant. Development of the Project would not result in the need to manufacture construction materials or create new building material facilities specifically to supply the proposed project. It is difficult to measure the energy used in the production of construction materials such as asphalt, steel, and concrete, it is reasonable to assume that the production of building materials such as concrete, steel, etc., would employ all reasonable energy conservation practices in the interest of minimizing the cost of doing business.

Operational Energy

The on-going operation of the proposed project would require the use of energy resources for multiple purposes including, but not limited to, gas pumps, carwash equipment, heating/ventilating/air conditioning (HVAC), refrigeration, lighting, appliances, and electronics. Energy would also be consumed during operations related to water usage, solid waste disposal, landscape equipment and vehicle trips.

Operations-Related Electricity

Operation of the proposed project would result in consumption of electricity at the project site. As detailed above in Section 8.3 the proposed project would consume 245,414 kilowatt-hours per year of electricity. It should be noted that the proposed project will be required to meet the 2019 Title 24, Part 6 building energy efficiency standards that have been developed to meet the State's goal of zero-net-energy use for new homes. The zero net energy use will be achieved through a variety of measures to make new homes more energy efficient and by also requiring installation of photovoltaic systems of adequate size to generate enough electricity to meet the zero-net energy use standard. The size of the PV system required for the project pursuant to the 2019 Title 24 standards was calculated above in Section 8.1, which found that the proposed project would need to install at least 147 Kilowatts of photovoltaic panels within the proposed project. Although, the CalEEMod model found that with implementation of the 2019 Title 24 Part 6 standards, that the proposed project would continue to utilize a nominal amount of power, it should be noted that the electricity usage and emission rates utilized by the CalEEMod model are based on regional average usage rates for existing homes, which were not all built to the most current Title 24 Part 6, standards, so the CalEEMod model provides a conservative or worst-case analysis of electricity use from the proposed project. Therefore, it is anticipated the proposed project will be designed and built to minimize electricity use and that existing and planned electricity capacity and electricity supplies would be sufficient to support the proposed project's electricity demand. Thus, impacts with regard to electrical supply and infrastructure capacity would be less than significant and no mitigation measures would be required.

Operations-Related Natural Gas

Operation of the proposed project would result in increased consumption of natural gas at the project site. As detailed above in Section 8.3 the proposed project would consume 1,528 MBTU per year of natural gas. .

It should be noted that, the proposed project would comply with all Federal, State, and City requirements related to the consumption of natural gas, that includes CCR Title 24, Part 6 *Building Energy Efficiency Standards* and CCR Title 24, Part 11: *California Green Building Standards.* The CCR Title 24, Part 6 and Part

11 standards require numerous energy efficiency measures to be incorporated into the proposed structures, including enhanced insulation as well as use of efficient natural gas appliances and HVAC units. Therefore, it is anticipated the proposed project will be designed and built to minimize natural gas use and that existing and planned natural gas capacity and natural gas supplies would be sufficient to support the proposed project's natural gas demand. Thus, impacts with regard to natural gas supply and infrastructure capacity would be less than significant and no mitigation measures would be required

Operations-Related Vehicular Petroleum Fuel Usage

Operation of the proposed project would result in increased consumption of petroleum-based fuels related to vehicular travel to and from the project site. As detailed above in Section 8.3 the proposed project would consume 122,454 gallons of petroleum fuel per year from vehicle travel. It should be noted that, the proposed project would comply with all Federal, State, and City requirements related to the consumption of transportation energy that includes California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 11 California Green Building Standards that require the proposed project to provide electric vehicle charging stations in the parking lots of the commercial uses. In addition, the proposed project would be located as near as 260 feet from the existing Riverside Transit Center and Mt Vernon Bus Stop. Therefore, it is anticipated the proposed project will be designed and built to minimize transportation energy through the promotion of the use of clean air vehicles, including electric-powered vehicles and it is anticipated that existing and planned capacity and supplies of transportation fuels would be sufficient to support the proposed project's demand. Thus, impacts with regard transportation energy supply and infrastructure capacity would be less than significant and no mitigation measures would be required.

In conclusion, the proposed project would comply with regulatory compliance measures outlined by the State and City related to Air Quality, Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG), Transportation/Circulation, and Water Supply. Additionally, the proposed project would be constructed in accordance with all applicable City Building and Fire Codes. Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation. Impacts would be less than significant.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.7 Energy Plan Consistency

The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. The applicable energy plan for the proposed project is the *County of Riverside General Plan 2035*, December 8, 2015. The proposed project's consistency with the applicable energy-related policies in the General Plan are shown in Table R.

Table R – Proposed Project Compliance with Applicable General Plan Energy Policies

Policy No.	General Plan Policy	Proposed Project Implementation Actions
AQ 4.1	Require the use of all feasible building materials/ methods which reduce emissions.	**Consistent.** The proposed structures will be designed to meet the 2019 Title 24 Part 6 building standards that require enhanced insulation in order to reduce energy usage and associated emissions.
AQ 4.2	Require the use of all feasible efficient heating equipment and other appliances, such as water	**Consistent.** The proposed structures will be designed to meet the 2019 Title 24 Part 11 building

Policy No.	General Plan Policy	Proposed Project Implementation Actions
	heaters, swimming pool heaters, cooking equipment, refrigerators, furnaces and boiler units.	standards that require all installed appliances to be energy efficient.
AQ 4.3	Require centrally heated facilities to utilize automated time clocks or occupant sensors to control heating where feasible.	**Consistent.** The proposed structures will be designed to meet the 2019 Title 24 Part 11 building standards that require the use of occupant sensors.
AQ 4.4	Require residential building construction to comply with energy use guidelines detailed in Part 6 (California Energy Code) and/or Part 11 (California Green Building Standards Code) of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.	**Consistent.** The proposed single-family homes will be designed to meet the new 2019 Title 24 Part 6 and Title 24 Part 11 building standards.
AQ 5.4	Encourage the incorporation of energy-efficient design elements, including appropriate site orientation and the use of shade and windbreak trees to reduce fuel consumption for heating and cooling.	**Consistent.** The proposed project has been designed to incorporate energy-efficient design elements that include site orientation and the use of shade trees to reduce fuel consumption.
AQ 20.7	Reduce VMT through increased densities in urban centers and encouraging emphasis on mixed use to provide residential, commercial and employment opportunities in closer proximity to each other. Such measures will also support achieving the appropriate jobs-housing balance within the communities. (AI 47, 53, 117, 146)	**Consistent.** The proposed project consists of development of mixed-use commercial retail and small lot single-family homes, which provide for increased densities in a developed area, as well as provided retail commercial uses and associated jobs for the proposed and existing nearby homes.
AQ 20.8	Reduce VMT by increasing options for non-vehicular access through urban design principles that promote higher residential densities with easily accessible parks and recreation opportunities nearby. (AI 115, 117, 146)	**Consistent.** The proposed project will include Lot "Q" Open Space that will provide a park area for the proposed residents as well as installation of sidewalks on onsite roads as well as onto the portions of Mt Vernon Avenue and Center Street that the project site is adjacent to. As detailed above, the project consists of a mixed use residential and commercial project that will reduce VMT by providing commercial and park uses in close proximity to the proposed homes.
AQ 20.9	Reduce urban sprawl in order to minimize energy costs associated with infrastructure construction and transmission to distant locations, and to maximize protection of open space. (AI 26)	**Consistent.** The proposed project is an infill development that is bordered by residential uses on three sides. As such the infrastructure in the vicinity of the project site was designed of adequate size to support the proposed project and only minimal offsite improvements to infrastructure will be required as a result of development of the proposed project.
AQ 20.10	Reduce energy consumption of the new developments (residential, commercial and industrial) through efficient site design that takes into consideration solar orientation and shading, as well as passive solar design. (AI 147)	**Consistent.** The proposed project has been designed to incorporate energy-efficient design elements that include solar orientation and shading.
AQ 20.11	Increase energy efficiency of the new developments through efficient use of utilities (water, electricity, natural gas) and	**Consistent.** The proposed structures will be designed to meet the 2019 Title 24 Part 6 and Title 24 Part 11 building standards that require the

Policy No.	General Plan Policy	Proposed Project Implementation Actions
	infrastructure design. Also, increase energy efficiency through use of energy efficient mechanical systems and equipment. (AI 147)	installation of energy efficient lights, appliances and ventilation systems as well as the installation of low-flow fixtures and use of water efficient irrigation systems.
AQ 20.18	Encourage the installation of solar panels and other energy-efficient improvements and facilitate residential and commercial renewable energy facilities (solar array installations, individual wind energy generators, etc.). (AI 147)	**Consistent.** The proposed single-family homes will be designed to meet the 2019 Title 24 Part 6 building standards that require the installation of a minimum of 147 kilowatts of photovoltaic solar panels onto the proposed homes.

Source: County of Riverside, 2015.

As shown in Table R, the proposed project would be consistent with all applicable energy-related policies from the General Plan. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Impacts would be less than significant.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.8 Generation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The proposed project would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. The proposed project would consist of the development of 145 single-family homes. The proposed project is anticipated to generate GHG emissions from area sources, energy usage, mobile sources, waste disposal, water usage, and construction equipment. The project's GHG emissions have been calculated with the CalEEMod model based on the construction and operational parameters detailed in Section 7.1 above. A summary of the results is shown below in Table S and the CalEEMod model run annual printouts are provided in Appendix B.

Table S – Project Related Greenhouse Gas Annual Emissions

	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons per Year)			
Category	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**N_2O**	**CO_2e**
Area Sources[1]	13.36	0.00	0.00	13.46
Energy Usage[2]	280.94	0.01	0.00	282.15
Mobile Sources[3]	2,262.70	0.22	0.00	2,268.30
Solid Waste[4]	14.19	0.84	0.00	35.15
Water and Wastewater[5]	23.39	0.11	0.00	26.92
Construction[6]	18.11	0.00	0.00	18.18
Total Emissions	2,612.68	1.18	0.00	**2,644.16**
County of Riverside CAP Threshold of Significance				**3,000**

Notes:
[1] Area sources consist of GHG emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, hearths, and landscaping equipment.
[2] Energy usage consists of GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas usage.
[3] Mobile sources consist of GHG emissions from vehicles.
[4] Waste includes the CO_2 and CH_4 emissions created from the solid waste placed in landfills.
[5] Water includes GHG emissions from electricity used for transport of water and processing of wastewater.
[6] Construction emissions amortized over 30 years as recommended in the SCAQMD GHG Working Group on November 19, 2009.
Source: CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2.

The data provided in Table S shows that the proposed project would create 2,644.16 $MTCO_2e$ per year. According to the County of Riverside CAP threshold of significance detailed above in Section 9.6, if a project creates less than 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year, the GHG emissions from the proposed project is determined to be less than significant. It should also be noted, that the proposed structures will be required to meet the 2019 Title 24 Part 6 building standards that require all new homes to be designed to use net zero energy, through a combination of energy efficiency measures as well as requiring all new homes to install rooftop photovoltaic systems that are of adequate size to generate enough electricity to meet the net-zero energy requirements. The County also requires that the all new developments to institute the water conservation measures that are detailed in the California Green Building Code. For these reasons, a less than significant generation of greenhouse gas emissions would occur from construction and operation of the proposed project.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.9 Greenhouse Gas Plan Consistency

The proposed project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The County of Riverside adopted the *County of Riverside Climate Action Plan* (CAP) on December 2015 and updated November 2019. The 2015 CAP utilized a GHG emissions reduction target of a 15 percent decrease from 2008 levels by the year 2020, in order to meet the requirements of AB 32 and SB 375. The CAP was updated in 2019 in order to address a 2017 Settlement Agreement with the Sierra Club and other groups as well as to bring the CAP in conformance with SB 32 and AB 197 that set a statewide 2030 goal of reducing GHG emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. The 2017 Settlement Agreement updated the CAP to also be in alignment with the goal and policies for new development provided in *California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan,* prepared by CARB, November 2017. Specifically, the 2017 Settlement Agreement now requires all new residential developments to install EV charging stations in the garages of new residential units, requires rooftop solar PV systems to be installed on all new homes and new commercial buildings that total more than 100,000 square feet of building space, and use of high-efficiency bulbs in new traffic signals.

The CAP has developed a process for determining significance of GHG impacts from new development projects that includes (1) applying an emissions level that is determined to be less than significant for small projects, and (2) utilizing Screening Tables to mitigate project GHG emissions that exceed the threshold level. The CAP has provided a threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year, which was based on capturing 90 percent of emission from all projects in the County, to be used to identify projects that require the use of Screening Tables or a project-specific technical analysis to quantify and mitigate project emissions. As detailed above in Section 10.8, the proposed project would generate 2,644.16 $MTCO_2e$ per year, which is within the 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year threshold. It should also be noted, that the proposed homes will be required to meet the 2019 Title 24 Part 6 building standards that require all new homes to be designed to use net zero energy, through a combination of energy efficiency measures as well as requiring all new homes to install rooftop photovoltaic systems that are of adequate size to generate enough electricity to meet the net-zero energy requirements. For these reasons, the proposed project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

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APPENDIX A

CalEEMod Model Daily Printouts

Highgrove Residential/Commercial

Riverside-South Coast County, Summer

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.20	Acre	4.20	182,952.00	0
Single Family Housing	52.00	Dwelling Unit	3.97	117,555.00	149
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	12.00	Pump	0.50	4,088.00	0
Strip Mall	8.38	1000sqft	0.50	8,373.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.4	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	28
Climate Zone	10			**Operational Year**	2022
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	702.44	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Highgrove Residential/Commercial - Riverside-South Coast County, Summer

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Total Project Site = 9.17 gross acres

Construction Phase -

Trips and VMT -

Vehicle Trips - Single-Family Homes 9.44 per home. Conven Mkt 322.5 per pump. Shopping Center 37.75 per TSF

Woodstoves - No woodstoves, 52 gas fireplaces

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Water exposed area 2x per day selected to account for SCAQMD Rule 403 minimum requirements

Mobile Land Use Mitigation - Improve Pedestrian Network onseit and connecting offsite. .05 mile to nearest bus stop

Area Mitigation -

Energy Mitigation - Exceed Title 24 by 7% selected to account for 2019 Title 24. 357,766 kWh generated per year from PV panels

Water Mitigation - Install low-flow fixtures and use water-efficient irrigation selected to account for Title 24 Part 11 min requirements

Waste Mitigation - 50% reduction in waste selected to account for AB 341

Highgrove Residential/Commercial - Riverside-South Coast County, Summer

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblFireplaces	NumberGas	44.20	52.00
tblFireplaces	NumberWood	2.60	0.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	93,600.00	117,555.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	1,694.10	4,088.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	8,380.00	8,373.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	16.88	3.97
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.04	0.50
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.19	0.50
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	204.47	322.50
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	9.91	9.44
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	42.04	37.75
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	166.88	322.50
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	8.62	9.44
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	20.43	37.75
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	542.60	322.50
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	9.52	9.44
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	44.32	37.75
tblWoodstoves	NumberCatalytic	2.60	0.00
tblWoodstoves	NumberNoncatalytic	2.60	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	3.9735	40.5457	21.8198	0.0475	18.2675	2.0457	20.3131	9.9840	1.8820	11.8660	0.0000	4,656.4687	4,656.4687	1.1966	0.0000	4,674.3609
2022	45.3917	19.1764	20.3571	0.0470	1.3611	0.8211	2.1821	0.3665	0.7724	1.1389	0.0000	4,609.6953	4,609.6953	0.7174	0.0000	4,627.3229
Maximum	**45.3917**	**40.5457**	**21.8198**	**0.0475**	**18.2675**	**2.0457**	**20.3131**	**9.9840**	**1.8820**	**11.8660**	**0.0000**	**4,656.4687**	**4,656.4687**	**1.1966**	**0.0000**	**4,674.3609**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	3.9735	40.5457	21.8198	0.0475	8.3310	2.0457	10.3767	4.5222	1.8820	6.4042	0.0000	4,656.4687	4,656.4687	1.1966	0.0000	4,674.3609
2022	45.3917	19.1764	20.3571	0.0470	1.3611	0.8211	2.1821	0.3665	0.7724	1.1389	0.0000	4,609.6953	4,609.6953	0.7174	0.0000	4,627.3229
Maximum	**45.3917**	**40.5457**	**21.8198**	**0.0475**	**8.3310**	**2.0457**	**10.3767**	**4.5222**	**1.8820**	**6.4042**	**0.0000**	**4,656.4687**	**4,656.4687**	**1.1966**	**0.0000**	**4,674.3609**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**50.62**	**0.00**	**44.17**	**52.77**	**0.00**	**42.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	3.1171	0.9121	4.6643	5.7300e-003		0.0935	0.0935		0.0935	0.0935	0.0000	1,108.9066	1,108.9066	0.0286	0.0202	1,115.6370
Energy	0.0478	0.4091	0.1772	2.6100e-003		0.0330	0.0330		0.0330	0.0330		521.7287	521.7287	0.0100	9.5700e-003	524.8291
Mobile	6.7220	44.3212	41.8482	0.1692	9.7868	0.1061	9.8928	2.6184	0.0992	2.7176		17,368.1459	17,368.1459	1.3816		17,402.6863
Total	**9.8870**	**45.6425**	**46.6897**	**0.1775**	**9.7868**	**0.2326**	**10.0194**	**2.6184**	**0.2257**	**2.8441**	**0.0000**	**18,998.7812**	**18,998.7812**	**1.4202**	**0.0298**	**19,043.1523**

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	3.1171	0.9121	4.6643	5.7300e-003		0.0935	0.0935		0.0935	0.0935	0.0000	1,108.9066	1,108.9066	0.0286	0.0202	1,115.6370
Energy	0.0451	0.3861	0.1672	2.4600e-003		0.0312	0.0312		0.0312	0.0312		492.3667	492.3667	9.4400e-003	9.0300e-003	495.2926
Mobile	6.5198	42.4588	35.6340	0.1408	7.3934	0.0872	7.4806	1.9781	0.0815	2.0596		14,483.2452	14,483.2452	1.3044		14,515.8556
Total	**9.6821**	**43.7571**	**40.4655**	**0.1490**	**7.3934**	**0.2119**	**7.6052**	**1.9781**	**0.2062**	**2.1843**	**0.0000**	**16,084.5184**	**16,084.5184**	**1.3424**	**0.0292**	**16,126.7851**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	2.07	4.13	13.33	16.06	24.46	8.90	24.09	24.46	8.65	23.20	0.00	15.34	15.34	5.47	1.81	15.31

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	7/1/2021	7/14/2021	5	10	
2	Grading	Grading	7/15/2021	8/11/2021	5	20	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	8/12/2021	6/29/2022	5	230	
4	Paving	Paving	6/30/2022	7/27/2022	5	20	
5	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	7/28/2022	8/24/2022	5	20	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 10

Acres of Paving: 4.2

Residential Indoor: 238,049; Residential Outdoor: 79,350; Non-Residential Indoor: 18,692; Non-Residential Outdoor: 6,231; Striped Parking Area: 10,977 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	1	7.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	3	8.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	1	8.00	46	0.45
Paving	Pavers	2	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	8.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	2	8.00	80	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	7	18.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	9	100.00	38.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	20.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

3.2 Site Preparation - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					18.0663	0.0000	18.0663	9.9307	0.0000	9.9307			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	3.8882	40.4971	21.1543	0.0380		2.0445	2.0445		1.8809	1.8809		3,685.6569	3,685.6569	1.1920		3,715.4573
Total	**3.8882**	**40.4971**	**21.1543**	**0.0380**	**18.0663**	**2.0445**	**20.1107**	**9.9307**	**1.8809**	**11.8116**		**3,685.6569**	**3,685.6569**	**1.1920**		**3,715.4573**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0853	0.0486	0.6655	1.9200e-003	0.2012	1.1900e-003	0.2024	0.0534	1.0900e-003	0.0545		191.6552	191.6552	4.5700e-003		191.7694
Total	**0.0853**	**0.0486**	**0.6655**	**1.9200e-003**	**0.2012**	**1.1900e-003**	**0.2024**	**0.0534**	**1.0900e-003**	**0.0545**		**191.6552**	**191.6552**	**4.5700e-003**		**191.7694**

3.2 Site Preparation - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					8.1298	0.0000	8.1298	4.4688	0.0000	4.4688			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	3.8882	40.4971	21.1543	0.0380		2.0445	2.0445		1.8809	1.8809	0.0000	3,685.6569	3,685.6569	1.1920		3,715.4573
Total	**3.8882**	**40.4971**	**21.1543**	**0.0380**	**8.1298**	**2.0445**	**10.1743**	**4.4688**	**1.8809**	**6.3497**	**0.0000**	**3,685.6569**	**3,685.6569**	**1.1920**		**3,715.4573**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0853	0.0486	0.6655	1.9200e-003	0.2012	1.1900e-003	0.2024	0.0534	1.0900e-003	0.0545		191.6552	191.6552	4.5700e-003		191.7694
Total	**0.0853**	**0.0486**	**0.6655**	**1.9200e-003**	**0.2012**	**1.1900e-003**	**0.2024**	**0.0534**	**1.0900e-003**	**0.0545**		**191.6552**	**191.6552**	**4.5700e-003**		**191.7694**

3.3 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					6.5523	0.0000	6.5523	3.3675	0.0000	3.3675			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.2903	24.7367	15.8575	0.0296		1.1599	1.1599		1.0671	1.0671		2,871.9285	2,871.9285	0.9288		2,895.1495
Total	**2.2903**	**24.7367**	**15.8575**	**0.0296**	**6.5523**	**1.1599**	**7.7123**	**3.3675**	**1.0671**	**4.4346**		**2,871.9285**	**2,871.9285**	**0.9288**		**2,895.1495**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0711	0.0405	0.5546	1.6000e-003	0.1677	9.9000e-004	0.1687	0.0445	9.1000e-004	0.0454		159.7126	159.7126	3.8100e-003		159.8078
Total	**0.0711**	**0.0405**	**0.5546**	**1.6000e-003**	**0.1677**	**9.9000e-004**	**0.1687**	**0.0445**	**9.1000e-004**	**0.0454**		**159.7126**	**159.7126**	**3.8100e-003**		**159.8078**

3.3 Grading - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					2.9486	0.0000	2.9486	1.5154	0.0000	1.5154			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.2903	24.7367	15.8575	0.0296		1.1599	1.1599		1.0671	1.0671	0.0000	2,871.9285	2,871.9285	0.9288		2,895.1495
Total	**2.2903**	**24.7367**	**15.8575**	**0.0296**	**2.9486**	**1.1599**	**4.1085**	**1.5154**	**1.0671**	**2.5825**	**0.0000**	**2,871.9285**	**2,871.9285**	**0.9288**		**2,895.1495**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0711	0.0405	0.5546	1.6000e-003	0.1677	9.9000e-004	0.1687	0.0445	9.1000e-004	0.0454		159.7126	159.7126	3.8100e-003		159.8078
Total	**0.0711**	**0.0405**	**0.5546**	**1.6000e-003**	**0.1677**	**9.9000e-004**	**0.1687**	**0.0445**	**9.1000e-004**	**0.0454**		**159.7126**	**159.7126**	**3.8100e-003**		**159.8078**

3.4 Building Construction - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.9009	17.4321	16.5752	0.0269		0.9586	0.9586		0.9013	0.9013		2,553.3639	2,553.3639	0.6160		2,568.7643
Total	**1.9009**	**17.4321**	**16.5752**	**0.0269**		**0.9586**	**0.9586**		**0.9013**	**0.9013**		**2,553.3639**	**2,553.3639**	**0.6160**		**2,568.7643**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0887	3.5165	0.6274	9.8500e-003	0.2433	6.6900e-003	0.2500	0.0701	6.4000e-003	0.0765		1,038.3539	1,038.3539	0.0743		1,040.2110
Worker	0.4741	0.2701	3.6971	0.0107	1.1178	6.5900e-003	1.1244	0.2964	6.0600e-003	0.3025		1,064.7509	1,064.7509	0.0254		1,065.3856
Total	**0.5628**	**3.7866**	**4.3245**	**0.0205**	**1.3611**	**0.0133**	**1.3744**	**0.3665**	**0.0125**	**0.3790**		**2,103.1048**	**2,103.1048**	**0.0997**		**2,105.5966**

3.4 Building Construction - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.9009	17.4321	16.5752	0.0269		0.9586	0.9586		0.9013	0.9013	0.0000	2,553.3639	2,553.3639	0.6160		2,568.7643
Total	**1.9009**	**17.4321**	**16.5752**	**0.0269**		**0.9586**	**0.9586**		**0.9013**	**0.9013**	**0.0000**	**2,553.3639**	**2,553.3639**	**0.6160**		**2,568.7643**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0887	3.5165	0.6274	9.8500e-003	0.2433	6.6900e-003	0.2500	0.0701	6.4000e-003	0.0765		1,038.3539	1,038.3539	0.0743		1,040.2110
Worker	0.4741	0.2701	3.6971	0.0107	1.1178	6.5900e-003	1.1244	0.2964	6.0600e-003	0.3025		1,064.7509	1,064.7509	0.0254		1,065.3856
Total	**0.5628**	**3.7866**	**4.3245**	**0.0205**	**1.3611**	**0.0133**	**1.3744**	**0.3665**	**0.0125**	**0.3790**		**2,103.1048**	**2,103.1048**	**0.0997**		**2,105.5966**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.7062	15.6156	16.3634	0.0269		0.8090	0.8090		0.7612	0.7612		2,554.3336	2,554.3336	0.6120		2,569.6322
Total	**1.7062**	**15.6156**	**16.3634**	**0.0269**		**0.8090**	**0.8090**		**0.7612**	**0.7612**		**2,554.3336**	**2,554.3336**	**0.6120**		**2,569.6322**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0827	3.3177	0.5836	9.7600e-003	0.2433	5.6200e-003	0.2489	0.0701	5.3800e-003	0.0754		1,029.5157	1,029.5157	0.0704		1,031.2745
Worker	0.4435	0.2431	3.4101	0.0103	1.1178	6.4100e-003	1.1242	0.2964	5.9000e-003	0.3023		1,025.8460	1,025.8460	0.0228		1,026.4162
Total	**0.5262**	**3.5608**	**3.9937**	**0.0201**	**1.3611**	**0.0120**	**1.3731**	**0.3665**	**0.0113**	**0.3778**		**2,055.3617**	**2,055.3617**	**0.0932**		**2,057.6907**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.7062	15.6156	16.3634	0.0269		0.8090	0.8090		0.7612	0.7612	0.0000	2,554.3336	2,554.3336	0.6120		2,569.6322
Total	**1.7062**	**15.6156**	**16.3634**	**0.0269**		**0.8090**	**0.8090**		**0.7612**	**0.7612**	**0.0000**	**2,554.3336**	**2,554.3336**	**0.6120**		**2,569.6322**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0827	3.3177	0.5836	9.7600e-003	0.2433	5.6200e-003	0.2489	0.0701	5.3800e-003	0.0754		1,029.5157	1,029.5157	0.0704		1,031.2745
Worker	0.4435	0.2431	3.4101	0.0103	1.1178	6.4100e-003	1.1242	0.2964	5.9000e-003	0.3023		1,025.8460	1,025.8460	0.0228		1,026.4162
Total	**0.5262**	**3.5608**	**3.9937**	**0.0201**	**1.3611**	**0.0120**	**1.3731**	**0.3665**	**0.0113**	**0.3778**		**2,055.3617**	**2,055.3617**	**0.0932**		**2,057.6907**

3.5 Paving - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.1028	11.1249	14.5805	0.0228		0.5679	0.5679		0.5225	0.5225		2,207.6603	2,207.6603	0.7140		2,225.5104
Paving	0.5502					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**1.6530**	**11.1249**	**14.5805**	**0.0228**		**0.5679**	**0.5679**		**0.5225**	**0.5225**		**2,207.6603**	**2,207.6603**	**0.7140**		**2,225.5104**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0665	0.0365	0.5115	1.5400e-003	0.1677	9.6000e-004	0.1686	0.0445	8.9000e-004	0.0454		153.8769	153.8769	3.4200e-003		153.9624
Total	**0.0665**	**0.0365**	**0.5115**	**1.5400e-003**	**0.1677**	**9.6000e-004**	**0.1686**	**0.0445**	**8.9000e-004**	**0.0454**		**153.8769**	**153.8769**	**3.4200e-003**		**153.9624**

3.5 Paving - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.1028	11.1249	14.5805	0.0228		0.5679	0.5679		0.5225	0.5225	0.0000	2,207.6603	2,207.6603	0.7140		2,225.5104
Paving	0.5502					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**1.6530**	**11.1249**	**14.5805**	**0.0228**		**0.5679**	**0.5679**		**0.5225**	**0.5225**	**0.0000**	**2,207.6603**	**2,207.6603**	**0.7140**		**2,225.5104**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0665	0.0365	0.5115	1.5400e-003	0.1677	9.6000e-004	0.1686	0.0445	8.9000e-004	0.0454		153.8769	153.8769	3.4200e-003		153.9624
Total	**0.0665**	**0.0365**	**0.5115**	**1.5400e-003**	**0.1677**	**9.6000e-004**	**0.1686**	**0.0445**	**8.9000e-004**	**0.0454**		**153.8769**	**153.8769**	**3.4200e-003**		**153.9624**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	45.0984					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.2045	1.4085	1.8136	2.9700e-003		0.0817	0.0817		0.0817	0.0817		281.4481	281.4481	0.0183		281.9062
Total	**45.3030**	**1.4085**	**1.8136**	**2.9700e-003**		**0.0817**	**0.0817**		**0.0817**	**0.0817**		**281.4481**	**281.4481**	**0.0183**		**281.9062**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0887	0.0486	0.6820	2.0600e-003	0.2236	1.2800e-003	0.2248	0.0593	1.1800e-003	0.0605		205.1692	205.1692	4.5600e-003		205.2832
Total	**0.0887**	**0.0486**	**0.6820**	**2.0600e-003**	**0.2236**	**1.2800e-003**	**0.2248**	**0.0593**	**1.1800e-003**	**0.0605**		**205.1692**	**205.1692**	**4.5600e-003**		**205.2832**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	45.0984					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.2045	1.4085	1.8136	2.9700e-003		0.0817	0.0817		0.0817	0.0817	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0183		281.9062
Total	**45.3030**	**1.4085**	**1.8136**	**2.9700e-003**		**0.0817**	**0.0817**		**0.0817**	**0.0817**	**0.0000**	**281.4481**	**281.4481**	**0.0183**		**281.9062**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0887	0.0486	0.6820	2.0600e-003	0.2236	1.2800e-003	0.2248	0.0593	1.1800e-003	0.0605		205.1692	205.1692	4.5600e-003		205.2832
Total	**0.0887**	**0.0486**	**0.6820**	**2.0600e-003**	**0.2236**	**1.2800e-003**	**0.2248**	**0.0593**	**1.1800e-003**	**0.0605**		**205.1692**	**205.1692**	**4.5600e-003**		**205.2832**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

Increase Transit Accessibility

Improve Pedestrian Network

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	6.5198	42.4588	35.6340	0.1408	7.3934	0.0872	7.4806	1.9781	0.0815	2.0596		14,483.2452	14,483.2452	1.3044		14,515.8556
Unmitigated	6.7220	44.3212	41.8482	0.1692	9.7868	0.1061	9.8928	2.6184	0.0992	2.7176		17,368.1459	17,368.1459	1.3816		17,402.6863

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	3,870.00	3,870.00	3870.00	2,309,905	1,745,001
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Single Family Housing	490.88	490.88	490.88	1,677,412	1,267,188
Strip Mall	316.35	316.35	316.35	601,876	454,683
Total	4,677.23	4,677.23	4,677.23	4,589,193	3,466,873

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Convenience Market With Gas	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.80	80.20	19.00	14	21	65
Other Asphalt Surfaces	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Single Family Housing	14.70	5.90	8.70	40.20	19.20	40.60	86	11	3
Strip Mall	16.60	8.40	6.90	16.60	64.40	19.00	45	40	15

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	0.545527	0.036856	0.186032	0.115338	0.015222	0.004970	0.017525	0.069528	0.001397	0.001160	0.004547	0.000932	0.000965
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.545527	0.036856	0.186032	0.115338	0.015222	0.004970	0.017525	0.069528	0.001397	0.001160	0.004547	0.000932	0.000965
Single Family Housing	0.545527	0.036856	0.186032	0.115338	0.015222	0.004970	0.017525	0.069528	0.001397	0.001160	0.004547	0.000932	0.000965
Strip Mall	0.545527	0.036856	0.186032	0.115338	0.015222	0.004970	0.017525	0.069528	0.001397	0.001160	0.004547	0.000932	0.000965

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Exceed Title 24

Kilowatt Hours of Renewable Electricity Generated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0451	0.3861	0.1672	2.4600e-003		0.0312	0.0312		0.0312	0.0312		492.3667	492.3667	9.4400e-003	9.0300e-003	495.2926
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0478	0.4091	0.1772	2.6100e-003		0.0330	0.0330		0.0330	0.0330		521.7287	521.7287	0.0100	9.5700e-003	524.8291

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	24.864	2.7000e-004	2.4400e-003	2.0500e-003	1.0000e-005		1.9000e-004	1.9000e-004		1.9000e-004	1.9000e-004		2.9252	2.9252	6.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	2.9426
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Single Family Housing	4358.9	0.0470	0.4017	0.1709	2.5600e-003		0.0325	0.0325		0.0325	0.0325		512.8122	512.8122	9.8300e-003	9.4000e-003	515.8596
Strip Mall	50.9262	5.5000e-004	4.9900e-003	4.1900e-003	3.0000e-005		3.8000e-004	3.8000e-004		3.8000e-004	3.8000e-004		5.9913	5.9913	1.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	6.0269
Total		**0.0478**	**0.4091**	**0.1772**	**2.6000e-003**		**0.0331**	**0.0331**		**0.0331**	**0.0331**		**521.7287**	**521.7287**	**0.0100**	**9.5600e-003**	**524.8291**

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	0.0233587	2.5000e-004	2.2900e-003	1.9200e-003	1.0000e-005		1.7000e-004	1.7000e-004		1.7000e-004	1.7000e-004		2.7481	2.7481	5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	2.7644
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Single Family Housing	4.11392	0.0444	0.3791	0.1613	2.4200e-003		0.0307	0.0307		0.0307	0.0307		483.9900	483.9900	9.2800e-003	8.8700e-003	486.8661
Strip Mall	0.0478431	5.2000e-004	4.6900e-003	3.9400e-003	3.0000e-005		3.6000e-004	3.6000e-004		3.6000e-004	3.6000e-004		5.6286	5.6286	1.1000e-004	1.0000e-004	5.6621
Total		**0.0451**	**0.3861**	**0.1672**	**2.4600e-003**		**0.0312**	**0.0312**		**0.0312**	**0.0312**		**492.3667**	**492.3667**	**9.4400e-003**	**9.0200e-003**	**495.2926**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Use only Natural Gas Hearths

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	3.1171	0.9121	4.6643	5.7300e-003		0.0935	0.0935		0.0935	0.0935	0.0000	1,108.9066	1,108.9066	0.0286	0.0202	1,115.6370
Unmitigated	3.1171	0.9121	4.6643	5.7300e-003		0.0935	0.0935		0.0935	0.0935	0.0000	1,108.9066	1,108.9066	0.0286	0.0202	1,115.6370

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.2471					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	2.6391					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Hearth	0.1009	0.8626	0.3671	5.5100e-003		0.0697	0.0697		0.0697	0.0697	0.0000	1,101.1765	1,101.1765	0.0211	0.0202	1,107.7202
Landscaping	0.1300	0.0496	4.2972	2.3000e-004		0.0237	0.0237		0.0237	0.0237		7.7301	7.7301	7.4700e-003		7.9168
Total	**3.1171**	**0.9121**	**4.6643**	**5.7400e-003**		**0.0935**	**0.0935**		**0.0935**	**0.0935**	**0.0000**	**1,108.9066**	**1,108.9066**	**0.0286**	**0.0202**	**1,115.6370**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.2471					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	2.6391					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Hearth	0.1009	0.8626	0.3671	5.5100e-003		0.0697	0.0697		0.0697	0.0697	0.0000	1,101.1765	1,101.1765	0.0211	0.0202	1,107.7202
Landscaping	0.1300	0.0496	4.2972	2.3000e-004		0.0237	0.0237		0.0237	0.0237		7.7301	7.7301	7.4700e-003		7.9168
Total	**3.1171**	**0.9121**	**4.6643**	**5.7400e-003**		**0.0935**	**0.0935**		**0.0935**	**0.0935**	**0.0000**	**1,108.9066**	**1,108.9066**	**0.0286**	**0.0202**	**1,115.6370**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

Install Low Flow Bathroom Faucet

Install Low Flow Kitchen Faucet

Install Low Flow Toilet

Install Low Flow Shower

Use Water Efficient Irrigation System

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Institute Recycling and Composting Services

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

Highgrove Residential/Commercial

Riverside-South Coast County, Winter

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.20	Acre	4.20	182,952.00	0
Single Family Housing	52.00	Dwelling Unit	3.97	117,555.00	149
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	12.00	Pump	0.50	4,088.00	0
Strip Mall	8.38	1000sqft	0.50	8,373.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.4	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	28
Climate Zone	10			**Operational Year**	2022
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	702.44	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Highgrove Residential/Commercial - Riverside-South Coast County, Winter

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Total Project Site = 9.17 gross acres

Construction Phase -

Trips and VMT -

Vehicle Trips - Single-Family Homes 9.44 per home. Conven Mkt 322.5 per pump. Shopping Center 37.75 per TSF

Woodstoves - No woodstoves, 52 gas fireplaces

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Water exposed area 2x per day selected to account for SCAQMD Rule 403 minimum requirements

Mobile Land Use Mitigation - Improve Pedestrian Network onseit and connecting offsite. .05 mile to nearest bus stop

Area Mitigation -

Energy Mitigation - Exceed Title 24 by 7% selected to account for 2019 Title 24. 357,766 kWh generated per year from PV panels

Water Mitigation - Install low-flow fixtures and use water-efficient irrigation selected to account for Title 24 Part 11 min requirements

Waste Mitigation - 50% reduction in waste selected to account for AB 341

Highgrove Residential/Commercial - Riverside-South Coast County, Winter

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblFireplaces	NumberGas	44.20	52.00
tblFireplaces	NumberWood	2.60	0.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	93,600.00	117,555.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	1,694.10	4,088.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	8,380.00	8,373.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	16.88	3.97
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.04	0.50
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.19	0.50
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	204.47	322.50
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	9.91	9.44
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	42.04	37.75
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	166.88	322.50
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	8.62	9.44
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	20.43	37.75
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	542.60	322.50
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	9.52	9.44
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	44.32	37.75
tblWoodstoves	NumberCatalytic	2.60	0.00
tblWoodstoves	NumberNoncatalytic	2.60	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	3.9719	40.5474	21.6914	0.0460	18.2675	2.0457	20.3131	9.9840	1.8820	11.8660	0.0000	4,507.8557	4,507.8557	1.1960	0.0000	4,525.8771
2022	45.3903	19.1514	19.8047	0.0456	1.3611	0.8212	2.1823	0.3665	0.7726	1.1391	0.0000	4,465.2456	4,465.2456	0.7170	0.0000	4,483.0022
Maximum	**45.3903**	**40.5474**	**21.6914**	**0.0460**	**18.2675**	**2.0457**	**20.3131**	**9.9840**	**1.8820**	**11.8660**	**0.0000**	**4,507.8557**	**4,507.8557**	**1.1960**	**0.0000**	**4,525.8771**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2021	3.9719	40.5474	21.6914	0.0460	8.3310	2.0457	10.3767	4.5222	1.8820	6.4042	0.0000	4,507.8557	4,507.8557	1.1960	0.0000	4,525.8771
2022	45.3903	19.1514	19.8047	0.0456	1.3611	0.8212	2.1823	0.3665	0.7726	1.1391	0.0000	4,465.2456	4,465.2456	0.7170	0.0000	4,483.0022
Maximum	**45.3903**	**40.5474**	**21.6914**	**0.0460**	**8.3310**	**2.0457**	**10.3767**	**4.5222**	**1.8820**	**6.4042**	**0.0000**	**4,507.8557**	**4,507.8557**	**1.1960**	**0.0000**	**4,525.8771**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**50.62**	**0.00**	**44.17**	**52.77**	**0.00**	**42.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	3.1171	0.9121	4.6643	5.7300e-003		0.0935	0.0935		0.0935	0.0935	0.0000	1,108.9066	1,108.9066	0.0286	0.0202	1,115.6370
Energy	0.0478	0.4091	0.1772	2.6100e-003		0.0330	0.0330		0.0330	0.0330		521.7287	521.7287	0.0100	9.5700e-003	524.8291
Mobile	5.5264	43.3697	40.2884	0.1547	9.7868	0.1090	9.8958	2.6184	0.1020	2.7204		15,881.6679	15,881.6679	1.5076		15,919.3583
Total	**8.6914**	**44.6910**	**45.1298**	**0.1630**	**9.7868**	**0.2355**	**10.0223**	**2.6184**	**0.2285**	**2.8469**	**0.0000**	**17,512.3032**	**17,512.3032**	**1.5462**	**0.0298**	**17,559.8243**

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	3.1171	0.9121	4.6643	5.7300e-003		0.0935	0.0935		0.0935	0.0935	0.0000	1,108.9066	1,108.9066	0.0286	0.0202	1,115.6370
Energy	0.0451	0.3861	0.1672	2.4600e-003		0.0312	0.0312		0.0312	0.0312		492.3667	492.3667	9.4400e-003	9.0300e-003	495.2926
Mobile	5.3374	41.4153	35.3245	0.1284	7.3934	0.0902	7.4835	1.9781	0.0843	2.0624		13,199.7955	13,199.7955	1.4359		13,235.6917
Total	**8.4996**	**42.7135**	**40.1560**	**0.1366**	**7.3934**	**0.2148**	**7.6082**	**1.9781**	**0.2090**	**2.1871**	**0.0000**	**14,801.0687**	**14,801.0687**	**1.4739**	**0.0292**	**14,846.6213**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	2.21	4.42	11.02	16.23	24.46	8.79	24.09	24.46	8.55	23.18	0.00	15.48	15.48	4.68	1.81	15.45

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	7/1/2021	7/14/2021	5	10	
2	Grading	Grading	7/15/2021	8/11/2021	5	20	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	8/12/2021	6/29/2022	5	230	
4	Paving	Paving	6/30/2022	7/27/2022	5	20	
5	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	7/28/2022	8/24/2022	5	20	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 10

Acres of Paving: 4.2

Residential Indoor: 238,049; Residential Outdoor: 79,350; Non-Residential Indoor: 18,692; Non-Residential Outdoor: 6,231; Striped Parking Area: 10,977 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Highgrove Residential/Commercial - Riverside-South Coast County, Winter

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	1	7.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	3	8.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	1	8.00	46	0.45
Paving	Pavers	2	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	8.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	2	8.00	80	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	7	18.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	9	100.00	38.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	20.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

3.2 Site Preparation - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					18.0663	0.0000	18.0663	9.9307	0.0000	9.9307			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	3.8882	40.4971	21.1543	0.0380		2.0445	2.0445		1.8809	1.8809		3,685.6569	3,685.6569	1.1920		3,715.4573
Total	**3.8882**	**40.4971**	**21.1543**	**0.0380**	**18.0663**	**2.0445**	**20.1107**	**9.9307**	**1.8809**	**11.8116**		**3,685.6569**	**3,685.6569**	**1.1920**		**3,715.4573**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0838	0.0503	0.5372	1.7200e-003	0.2012	1.1900e-003	0.2024	0.0534	1.0900e-003	0.0545		171.9348	171.9348	3.9700e-003		172.0342
Total	**0.0838**	**0.0503**	**0.5372**	**1.7200e-003**	**0.2012**	**1.1900e-003**	**0.2024**	**0.0534**	**1.0900e-003**	**0.0545**		**171.9348**	**171.9348**	**3.9700e-003**		**172.0342**

3.2 Site Preparation - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					8.1298	0.0000	8.1298	4.4688	0.0000	4.4688			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	3.8882	40.4971	21.1543	0.0380		2.0445	2.0445		1.8809	1.8809	0.0000	3,685.6569	3,685.6569	1.1920		3,715.4573
Total	**3.8882**	**40.4971**	**21.1543**	**0.0380**	**8.1298**	**2.0445**	**10.1743**	**4.4688**	**1.8809**	**6.3497**	**0.0000**	**3,685.6569**	**3,685.6569**	**1.1920**		**3,715.4573**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0838	0.0503	0.5372	1.7200e-003	0.2012	1.1900e-003	0.2024	0.0534	1.0900e-003	0.0545		171.9348	171.9348	3.9700e-003		172.0342
Total	**0.0838**	**0.0503**	**0.5372**	**1.7200e-003**	**0.2012**	**1.1900e-003**	**0.2024**	**0.0534**	**1.0900e-003**	**0.0545**		**171.9348**	**171.9348**	**3.9700e-003**		**172.0342**

3.3 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					6.5523	0.0000	6.5523	3.3675	0.0000	3.3675			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.2903	24.7367	15.8575	0.0296		1.1599	1.1599		1.0671	1.0671		2,871.9285	2,871.9285	0.9288		2,895.1495
Total	**2.2903**	**24.7367**	**15.8575**	**0.0296**	**6.5523**	**1.1599**	**7.7123**	**3.3675**	**1.0671**	**4.4346**		**2,871.9285**	**2,871.9285**	**0.9288**		**2,895.1495**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0698	0.0419	0.4476	1.4400e-003	0.1677	9.9000e-004	0.1687	0.0445	9.1000e-004	0.0454		143.2790	143.2790	3.3100e-003		143.3618
Total	**0.0698**	**0.0419**	**0.4476**	**1.4400e-003**	**0.1677**	**9.9000e-004**	**0.1687**	**0.0445**	**9.1000e-004**	**0.0454**		**143.2790**	**143.2790**	**3.3100e-003**		**143.3618**

3.3 Grading - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					2.9486	0.0000	2.9486	1.5154	0.0000	1.5154			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.2903	24.7367	15.8575	0.0296		1.1599	1.1599		1.0671	1.0671	0.0000	2,871.9285	2,871.9285	0.9288		2,895.1495
Total	**2.2903**	**24.7367**	**15.8575**	**0.0296**	**2.9486**	**1.1599**	**4.1085**	**1.5154**	**1.0671**	**2.5825**	**0.0000**	**2,871.9285**	**2,871.9285**	**0.9288**		**2,895.1495**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0698	0.0419	0.4476	1.4400e-003	0.1677	9.9000e-004	0.1687	0.0445	9.1000e-004	0.0454		143.2790	143.2790	3.3100e-003		143.3618
Total	**0.0698**	**0.0419**	**0.4476**	**1.4400e-003**	**0.1677**	**9.9000e-004**	**0.1687**	**0.0445**	**9.1000e-004**	**0.0454**		**143.2790**	**143.2790**	**3.3100e-003**		**143.3618**

3.4 Building Construction - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.9009	17.4321	16.5752	0.0269		0.9586	0.9586		0.9013	0.9013		2,553.3639	2,553.3639	0.6160		2,568.7643
Total	**1.9009**	**17.4321**	**16.5752**	**0.0269**		**0.9586**	**0.9586**		**0.9013**	**0.9013**		**2,553.3639**	**2,553.3639**	**0.6160**		**2,568.7643**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0942	3.4862	0.7422	9.4800e-003	0.2433	6.8900e-003	0.2502	0.0701	6.5900e-003	0.0767		999.2982	999.2982	0.0828		1,001.3675
Worker	0.4653	0.2793	2.9843	9.5800e-003	1.1178	6.5900e-003	1.1244	0.2964	6.0600e-003	0.3025		955.1936	955.1936	0.0221		955.7454
Total	**0.5595**	**3.7655**	**3.7265**	**0.0191**	**1.3611**	**0.0135**	**1.3746**	**0.3665**	**0.0127**	**0.3792**		**1,954.4918**	**1,954.4918**	**0.1048**		**1,957.1129**

3.4 Building Construction - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.9009	17.4321	16.5752	0.0269		0.9586	0.9586		0.9013	0.9013	0.0000	2,553.3639	2,553.3639	0.6160		2,568.7643
Total	**1.9009**	**17.4321**	**16.5752**	**0.0269**		**0.9586**	**0.9586**		**0.9013**	**0.9013**	**0.0000**	**2,553.3639**	**2,553.3639**	**0.6160**		**2,568.7643**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0942	3.4862	0.7422	9.4800e-003	0.2433	6.8900e-003	0.2502	0.0701	6.5900e-003	0.0767		999.2982	999.2982	0.0828		1,001.3675
Worker	0.4653	0.2793	2.9843	9.5800e-003	1.1178	6.5900e-003	1.1244	0.2964	6.0600e-003	0.3025		955.1936	955.1936	0.0221		955.7454
Total	**0.5595**	**3.7655**	**3.7265**	**0.0191**	**1.3611**	**0.0135**	**1.3746**	**0.3665**	**0.0127**	**0.3792**		**1,954.4918**	**1,954.4918**	**0.1048**		**1,957.1129**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.7062	15.6156	16.3634	0.0269		0.8090	0.8090		0.7612	0.7612		2,554.3336	2,554.3336	0.6120		2,569.6322
Total	**1.7062**	**15.6156**	**16.3634**	**0.0269**		**0.8090**	**0.8090**		**0.7612**	**0.7612**		**2,554.3336**	**2,554.3336**	**0.6120**		**2,569.6322**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0880	3.2845	0.6928	9.3900e-003	0.2433	5.8000e-003	0.2491	0.0701	5.5500e-003	0.0756		990.5731	990.5731	0.0785		992.5349
Worker	0.4365	0.2513	2.7484	9.2300e-003	1.1178	6.4100e-003	1.1242	0.2964	5.9000e-003	0.3023		920.3389	920.3389	0.0199		920.8351
Total	**0.5245**	**3.5358**	**3.4413**	**0.0186**	**1.3611**	**0.0122**	**1.3733**	**0.3665**	**0.0115**	**0.3780**		**1,910.9120**	**1,910.9120**	**0.0983**		**1,913.3700**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.7062	15.6156	16.3634	0.0269		0.8090	0.8090		0.7612	0.7612	0.0000	2,554.3336	2,554.3336	0.6120		2,569.6322
Total	**1.7062**	**15.6156**	**16.3634**	**0.0269**		**0.8090**	**0.8090**		**0.7612**	**0.7612**	**0.0000**	**2,554.3336**	**2,554.3336**	**0.6120**		**2,569.6322**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0880	3.2845	0.6928	9.3900e-003	0.2433	5.8000e-003	0.2491	0.0701	5.5500e-003	0.0756		990.5731	990.5731	0.0785		992.5349
Worker	0.4365	0.2513	2.7484	9.2300e-003	1.1178	6.4100e-003	1.1242	0.2964	5.9000e-003	0.3023		920.3389	920.3389	0.0199		920.8351
Total	**0.5245**	**3.5358**	**3.4413**	**0.0186**	**1.3611**	**0.0122**	**1.3733**	**0.3665**	**0.0115**	**0.3780**		**1,910.9120**	**1,910.9120**	**0.0983**		**1,913.3700**

3.5 Paving - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.1028	11.1249	14.5805	0.0228		0.5679	0.5679		0.5225	0.5225		2,207.6603	2,207.6603	0.7140		2,225.5104
Paving	0.5502					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**1.6530**	**11.1249**	**14.5805**	**0.0228**		**0.5679**	**0.5679**		**0.5225**	**0.5225**		**2,207.6603**	**2,207.6603**	**0.7140**		**2,225.5104**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0655	0.0377	0.4123	1.3800e-003	0.1677	9.6000e-004	0.1686	0.0445	8.9000e-004	0.0454		138.0508	138.0508	2.9800e-003		138.1253
Total	**0.0655**	**0.0377**	**0.4123**	**1.3800e-003**	**0.1677**	**9.6000e-004**	**0.1686**	**0.0445**	**8.9000e-004**	**0.0454**		**138.0508**	**138.0508**	**2.9800e-003**		**138.1253**

3.5 Paving - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.1028	11.1249	14.5805	0.0228		0.5679	0.5679		0.5225	0.5225	0.0000	2,207.6603	2,207.6603	0.7140		2,225.5104
Paving	0.5502					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**1.6530**	**11.1249**	**14.5805**	**0.0228**		**0.5679**	**0.5679**		**0.5225**	**0.5225**	**0.0000**	**2,207.6603**	**2,207.6603**	**0.7140**		**2,225.5104**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0655	0.0377	0.4123	1.3800e-003	0.1677	9.6000e-004	0.1686	0.0445	8.9000e-004	0.0454		138.0508	138.0508	2.9800e-003		138.1253
Total	**0.0655**	**0.0377**	**0.4123**	**1.3800e-003**	**0.1677**	**9.6000e-004**	**0.1686**	**0.0445**	**8.9000e-004**	**0.0454**		**138.0508**	**138.0508**	**2.9800e-003**		**138.1253**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	45.0984					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.2045	1.4085	1.8136	2.9700e-003		0.0817	0.0817		0.0817	0.0817		281.4481	281.4481	0.0183		281.9062
Total	**45.3030**	**1.4085**	**1.8136**	**2.9700e-003**		**0.0817**	**0.0817**		**0.0817**	**0.0817**		**281.4481**	**281.4481**	**0.0183**		**281.9062**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0873	0.0503	0.5497	1.8500e-003	0.2236	1.2800e-003	0.2248	0.0593	1.1800e-003	0.0605		184.0678	184.0678	3.9700e-003		184.1670
Total	**0.0873**	**0.0503**	**0.5497**	**1.8500e-003**	**0.2236**	**1.2800e-003**	**0.2248**	**0.0593**	**1.1800e-003**	**0.0605**		**184.0678**	**184.0678**	**3.9700e-003**		**184.1670**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	45.0984					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.2045	1.4085	1.8136	2.9700e-003		0.0817	0.0817		0.0817	0.0817	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0183		281.9062
Total	**45.3030**	**1.4085**	**1.8136**	**2.9700e-003**		**0.0817**	**0.0817**		**0.0817**	**0.0817**	**0.0000**	**281.4481**	**281.4481**	**0.0183**		**281.9062**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0873	0.0503	0.5497	1.8500e-003	0.2236	1.2800e-003	0.2248	0.0593	1.1800e-003	0.0605		184.0678	184.0678	3.9700e-003		184.1670
Total	**0.0873**	**0.0503**	**0.5497**	**1.8500e-003**	**0.2236**	**1.2800e-003**	**0.2248**	**0.0593**	**1.1800e-003**	**0.0605**		**184.0678**	**184.0678**	**3.9700e-003**		**184.1670**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

Increase Transit Accessibility

Improve Pedestrian Network

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	5.3374	41.4153	35.3245	0.1284	7.3934	0.0902	7.4835	1.9781	0.0843	2.0624		13,199.7955	13,199.7955	1.4359		13,235.6917
Unmitigated	5.5264	43.3697	40.2884	0.1547	9.7868	0.1090	9.8958	2.6184	0.1020	2.7204		15,881.6679	15,881.6679	1.5076		15,919.3583

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	3,870.00	3,870.00	3870.00	2,309,905	1,745,001
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Single Family Housing	490.88	490.88	490.88	1,677,412	1,267,188
Strip Mall	316.35	316.35	316.35	601,876	454,683
Total	4,677.23	4,677.23	4,677.23	4,589,193	3,466,873

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Convenience Market With Gas	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.80	80.20	19.00	14	21	65
Other Asphalt Surfaces	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Single Family Housing	14.70	5.90	8.70	40.20	19.20	40.60	86	11	3
Strip Mall	16.60	8.40	6.90	16.60	64.40	19.00	45	40	15

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	0.545527	0.036856	0.186032	0.115338	0.015222	0.004970	0.017525	0.069528	0.001397	0.001160	0.004547	0.000932	0.000965
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.545527	0.036856	0.186032	0.115338	0.015222	0.004970	0.017525	0.069528	0.001397	0.001160	0.004547	0.000932	0.000965
Single Family Housing	0.545527	0.036856	0.186032	0.115338	0.015222	0.004970	0.017525	0.069528	0.001397	0.001160	0.004547	0.000932	0.000965
Strip Mall	0.545527	0.036856	0.186032	0.115338	0.015222	0.004970	0.017525	0.069528	0.001397	0.001160	0.004547	0.000932	0.000965

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Exceed Title 24

Kilowatt Hours of Renewable Electricity Generated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0451	0.3861	0.1672	2.4600e-003		0.0312	0.0312		0.0312	0.0312		492.3667	492.3667	9.4400e-003	9.0300e-003	495.2926
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0478	0.4091	0.1772	2.6100e-003		0.0330	0.0330		0.0330	0.0330		521.7287	521.7287	0.0100	9.5700e-003	524.8291

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	24.864	2.7000e-004	2.4400e-003	2.0500e-003	1.0000e-005		1.9000e-004	1.9000e-004		1.9000e-004	1.9000e-004		2.9252	2.9252	6.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	2.9426
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Single Family Housing	4358.9	0.0470	0.4017	0.1709	2.5600e-003		0.0325	0.0325		0.0325	0.0325		512.8122	512.8122	9.8300e-003	9.4000e-003	515.8596
Strip Mall	50.9262	5.5000e-004	4.9900e-003	4.1900e-003	3.0000e-005		3.8000e-004	3.8000e-004		3.8000e-004	3.8000e-004		5.9913	5.9913	1.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	6.0269
Total		**0.0478**	**0.4091**	**0.1772**	**2.6000e-003**		**0.0331**	**0.0331**		**0.0331**	**0.0331**		**521.7287**	**521.7287**	**0.0100**	**9.5600e-003**	**524.8291**

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	0.0233587	2.5000e-004	2.2900e-003	1.9200e-003	1.0000e-005		1.7000e-004	1.7000e-004		1.7000e-004	1.7000e-004		2.7481	2.7481	5.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	2.7644
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Single Family Housing	4.11392	0.0444	0.3791	0.1613	2.4200e-003		0.0307	0.0307		0.0307	0.0307		483.9900	483.9900	9.2800e-003	8.8700e-003	486.8661
Strip Mall	0.0478431	5.2000e-004	4.6900e-003	3.9400e-003	3.0000e-005		3.6000e-004	3.6000e-004		3.6000e-004	3.6000e-004		5.6286	5.6286	1.1000e-004	1.0000e-004	5.6621
Total		**0.0451**	**0.3861**	**0.1672**	**2.4600e-003**		**0.0312**	**0.0312**		**0.0312**	**0.0312**		**492.3667**	**492.3667**	**9.4400e-003**	**9.0200e-003**	**495.2926**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Use only Natural Gas Hearths

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	3.1171	0.9121	4.6643	5.7300e-003		0.0935	0.0935		0.0935	0.0935	0.0000	1,108.9066	1,108.9066	0.0286	0.0202	1,115.6370
Unmitigated	3.1171	0.9121	4.6643	5.7300e-003		0.0935	0.0935		0.0935	0.0935	0.0000	1,108.9066	1,108.9066	0.0286	0.0202	1,115.6370

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.2471					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	2.6391					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Hearth	0.1009	0.8626	0.3671	5.5100e-003		0.0697	0.0697		0.0697	0.0697	0.0000	1,101.1765	1,101.1765	0.0211	0.0202	1,107.7202
Landscaping	0.1300	0.0496	4.2972	2.3000e-004		0.0237	0.0237		0.0237	0.0237		7.7301	7.7301	7.4700e-003		7.9168
Total	**3.1171**	**0.9121**	**4.6643**	**5.7400e-003**		**0.0935**	**0.0935**		**0.0935**	**0.0935**	**0.0000**	**1,108.9066**	**1,108.9066**	**0.0286**	**0.0202**	**1,115.6370**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.2471					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	2.6391					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Hearth	0.1009	0.8626	0.3671	5.5100e-003		0.0697	0.0697		0.0697	0.0697	0.0000	1,101.1765	1,101.1765	0.0211	0.0202	1,107.7202
Landscaping	0.1300	0.0496	4.2972	2.3000e-004		0.0237	0.0237		0.0237	0.0237		7.7301	7.7301	7.4700e-003		7.9168
Total	**3.1171**	**0.9121**	**4.6643**	**5.7400e-003**		**0.0935**	**0.0935**		**0.0935**	**0.0935**	**0.0000**	**1,108.9066**	**1,108.9066**	**0.0286**	**0.0202**	**1,115.6370**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

Install Low Flow Bathroom Faucet

Install Low Flow Kitchen Faucet

Install Low Flow Toilet

Install Low Flow Shower

Use Water Efficient Irrigation System

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Institute Recycling and Composting Services

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

APPENDIX B

EMFAC2017 Model Printouts

EMFAC2017 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory
Region Type: Air Basin
Region: SOUTH COAST
Calendar Year: 2021
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/day for VMT, trips/day for Trips, tons/day for Emissions, 1000 gallons/day for Fuel Consumption

Region	Calendar Year	Vehicle Cat	Model Year	Speed	Fuel	Population	VMT	Trips	Fuel Consumption
SOUTH CO/	2021	HHDT	Aggregated	Aggregated	GAS	81	7629	1628	1.9
SOUTH CO/	2021	LDA	Aggregated	Aggregated	GAS	6276234	246181276	29647186	8195.8
SOUTH CO/	2021	LDT1	Aggregated	Aggregated	GAS	695146	26066042	3200417	1009.6
SOUTH CO/	2021	LDT2	Aggregated	Aggregated	GAS	2144804	81991236	10052342	3441.7
SOUTH CO/	2021	LHDT1	Aggregated	Aggregated	GAS	172430	6230805	2568953	598.1
SOUTH CO/	2021	LHDT2	Aggregated	Aggregated	GAS	28914	1014315	430773	111.8
SOUTH CO/	2021	MCY	Aggregated	Aggregated	GAS	279209	1958677	558419	53.9
SOUTH CO/	2021	MDV	Aggregated	Aggregated	GAS	1520877	54421173	7026646	2808.6
SOUTH CO/	2021	MH	Aggregated	Aggregated	GAS	34556	327721	3457	64.5
SOUTH CO/	2021	MHDT	Aggregated	Aggregated	GAS	24684	1325210	493870	264.5
SOUTH CO/	2021	OBUS	Aggregated	Aggregated	GAS	5845	246477	116955	49.6
SOUTH CO/	2021	SBUS	Aggregated	Aggregated	GAS	2415	98099	9660	10.9
SOUTH CO/	2021	UBUS	Aggregated	Aggregated	GAS	944	88729	3776	18.5

vehicle miles per day (All Categories)	419957391	16,629	1,000 gall per day
		16,629,188	gallons per day
Fleet Avg Miles per gallon	25.3		

EMFAC2017 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory
Region Type: Air Basin
Region: SOUTH COAST
Calendar Year: 2021
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/day for VMT, trips/day for Trips, tons/day for Emissions, 1000 gallons/day for Fuel Consumption

Region	Calendar Y	Vehicle Cat	Model Yea	Speed	Fuel	Population	VMT	Trips	Fuel Consumption
SOUTH CO/	2021	HHDT	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	96727	11545820	974406	1774
SOUTH CO/	2021	LDA	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	53710	2185239	254840	46
SOUTH CO/	2021	LDT1	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	406	9520	1420	0
SOUTH CO/	2021	LDT2	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	12472	548394	61718	16
SOUTH CO/	2021	LHDT1	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	109610	4489670	1378756	211
SOUTH CO/	2021	LHDT2	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	43242	1730629	543933	90
SOUTH CO/	2021	MDV	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	29604	1222112	145605	46
SOUTH CO/	2021	MH	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	11829	115366	1183	11
SOUTH CO/	2021	MHDT	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	119075	7535147	1192855	727
SOUTH CO/	2021	OBUS	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	4131	308887	40390	38
SOUTH CO/	2021	SBUS	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	6314	199477	72863	27
SOUTH CO/	2021	UBUS	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	14	1478	57	0

Diesel Truck (HHDT, MDV, MHDT) vehicle miles per day	20,303,080	2,548	1,000 gall per day
		2,547,681	gallons per day
Diesel Truck Fleet Avg Miles per gallon	8.0		

APPENDIX C

Gas Station Cancer RiskTool (V1.103) Printouts

GASOLINE DISPENSING SERVICE STATION

(Procedure Version 8.1 & Package N, September 1, 2017) - Risk Tool V1.103

AN:

Facility Name: Highgrove Res/Comm

Deem Complete Date:

Storage Tank Type	Underground		MET Station	Riverside Airport	
Annual Throughput	2	million gallons /year	Distance to Resident	23	meter
T-BACT	YES		Distance to Commercial	58	meter

MICR Calculation: MICR = MICR per 1 Million gallons/yr x Annual Throughput (Million gallons/yr)

HIA & HIC Calculation: Negligible compared to Cancer risk and is not calculated.

MICR Result

	Resident	Commercial
MICR	8.282	0.236
MICR ≤ 10	**PASS**	**PASS**

Interpolation for MICR from Nearest Distances

	Residential			**Commercial**		
	near	**actual**	far	near	**actual**	far
Distance (meter)	23	**23**	25	50	**58**	75
MICR (per 1 million gasoline gallon throughput per year)	4.141	**4.1410**	4.141	0.138	**0.118**	0.076

Look up from Table 12 - MICR for Underground Storage Tank

		Downwind Distance (m)							
Station	**Receptor**	**25**	**50**	**75**	**100**	**200**	**300**	**500**	**1000**
Riverside Airport	Resident	4.141	1.678	0.922	0.588	0.177	0.088	0.038	0.013
	Commercial	0.341	0.138	0.076	0.049	0.015	0.007	0.003	0.001

APPENDIX D

CalEEMod Model Annual Printouts

Highgrove Residential/Commercial

Riverside-South Coast County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Asphalt Surfaces	4.20	Acre	4.20	182,952.00	0
Single Family Housing	52.00	Dwelling Unit	3.97	117,555.00	149
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	12.00	Pump	0.50	4,088.00	0
Strip Mall	8.38	1000sqft	0.50	8,373.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.4	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	28
Climate Zone	10			**Operational Year**	2022
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	702.44	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Highgrove Residential/Commercial - Riverside-South Coast County, Annual

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Total Project Site = 9.17 gross acres

Construction Phase -

Trips and VMT -

Vehicle Trips - Single-Family Homes 9.44 per home. Conven Mkt 322.5 per pump. Shopping Center 37.75 per TSF

Woodstoves - No woodstoves, 52 gas fireplaces

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Water exposed area 2x per day selected to account for SCAQMD Rule 403 minimum requirements

Mobile Land Use Mitigation - Improve Pedestrian Network onseit and connecting offsite. .05 mile to nearest bus stop

Area Mitigation -

Energy Mitigation - Exceed Title 24 by 7% selected to account for 2019 Title 24. 357,766 kWh generated per year from PV panels

Water Mitigation - Install low-flow fixtures and use water-efficient irrigation selected to account for Title 24 Part 11 min requirements

Waste Mitigation - 50% reduction in waste selected to account for AB 341

Highgrove Residential/Commercial - Riverside-South Coast County, Annual

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblFireplaces	NumberGas	44.20	52.00
tblFireplaces	NumberWood	2.60	0.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	93,600.00	117,555.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	1,694.10	4,088.00
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	8,380.00	8,373.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	16.88	3.97
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.04	0.50
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.19	0.50
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	204.47	322.50
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	9.91	9.44
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	42.04	37.75
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	166.88	322.50
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	8.62	9.44
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	20.43	37.75
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	542.60	322.50
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	9.52	9.44
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	44.32	37.75
tblWoodstoves	NumberCatalytic	2.60	0.00
tblWoodstoves	NumberNoncatalytic	2.60	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.1668	1.5350	1.3126	2.8800e-003	0.2268	0.0714	0.2982	0.1025	0.0667	0.1691	0.0000	255.6530	255.6530	0.0471	0.0000	256.8291
2022	0.6113	1.3559	1.4476	3.2400e-003	0.0896	0.0591	0.1486	0.0241	0.0555	0.0796	0.0000	287.5166	287.5166	0.0477	0.0000	288.7095
Maximum	**0.6113**	**1.5350**	**1.4476**	**3.2400e-003**	**0.2268**	**0.0714**	**0.2982**	**0.1025**	**0.0667**	**0.1691**	**0.0000**	**287.5166**	**287.5166**	**0.0477**	**0.0000**	**288.7095**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2021	0.1668	1.5350	1.3126	2.8800e-003	0.1411	0.0714	0.2125	0.0566	0.0667	0.1233	0.0000	255.6528	255.6528	0.0471	0.0000	256.8289
2022	0.6113	1.3559	1.4476	3.2400e-003	0.0896	0.0591	0.1486	0.0241	0.0555	0.0796	0.0000	287.5164	287.5164	0.0477	0.0000	288.7093
Maximum	**0.6113**	**1.5350**	**1.4476**	**3.2400e-003**	**0.1411**	**0.0714**	**0.2125**	**0.0566**	**0.0667**	**0.1233**	**0.0000**	**287.5164**	**287.5164**	**0.0477**	**0.0000**	**288.7093**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**27.10**	**0.00**	**19.18**	**36.21**	**0.00**	**18.42**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
3	7-1-2021	9-30-2021	0.9169	0.9169
4	10-1-2021	12-31-2021	0.7773	0.7773
5	1-1-2022	3-31-2022	0.6873	0.6873
6	4-1-2022	6-30-2022	0.6927	0.6927
7	7-1-2022	9-30-2022	0.5927	0.5927
		Highest	0.9169	0.9169

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.5442	0.0170	0.5417	1.0000e-004		3.8400e-003	3.8400e-003		3.8400e-003	3.8400e-003	0.0000	13.3637	13.3637	1.0900e-003	2.3000e-004	13.4591
Energy	8.7300e-003	0.0747	0.0323	4.8000e-004		6.0300e-003	6.0300e-003		6.0300e-003	6.0300e-003	0.0000	280.9408	280.9408	9.6900e-003	3.2500e-003	282.1502
Mobile	1.0023	8.0494	7.3211	0.0291	1.7521	0.0195	1.7716	0.4694	0.0183	0.4877	0.0000	2,712.4538	2,712.4538	0.2363	0.0000	2,718.3605
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	14.1870	0.0000	14.1870	0.8384	0.0000	35.1478
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	1.3116	26.3318	27.6434	0.1358	3.4100e-003	32.0534
Total	**1.5552**	**8.1411**	**7.8952**	**0.0297**	**1.7521**	**0.0294**	**1.7815**	**0.4694**	**0.0281**	**0.4975**	**15.4986**	**3,033.0902**	**3,048.5888**	**1.2213**	**6.8900e-003**	**3,081.1709**

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.5442	0.0170	0.5417	1.0000e-004		3.8400e-003	3.8400e-003		3.8400e-003	3.8400e-003	0.0000	13.3637	13.3637	1.0900e-003	2.3000e-004	13.4591
Energy	8.2400e-003	0.0705	0.0305	4.5000e-004		5.6900e-003	5.6900e-003		5.6900e-003	5.6900e-003	0.0000	159.7111	159.7111	4.7900e-003	2.1600e-003	160.4752
Mobile	0.9673	7.6892	6.3673	0.0242	1.3236	0.0161	1.3397	0.3546	0.0150	0.3697	0.0000	2,262.6958	2,262.6958	0.2242	0.0000	2,268.3016
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	7.0935	0.0000	7.0935	0.4192	0.0000	17.5739
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	1.0493	22.3415	23.3908	0.1087	2.7400e-003	26.9233
Total	**1.5197**	**7.7766**	**6.9395**	**0.0248**	**1.3236**	**0.0256**	**1.3492**	**0.3546**	**0.0246**	**0.3792**	**8.1428**	**2,458.1120**	**2,466.2548**	**0.7580**	**5.1300e-003**	**2,486.7331**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**2.28**	**4.48**	**12.10**	**16.50**	**24.46**	**12.80**	**24.26**	**24.46**	**12.62**	**23.79**	**47.46**	**18.96**	**19.10**	**37.93**	**25.54**	**19.29**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Highgrove Residential/Commercial - Riverside-South Coast County, Annual

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	7/1/2021	7/14/2021	5	10	
2	Grading	Grading	7/15/2021	8/11/2021	5	20	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	8/12/2021	6/29/2022	5	230	
4	Paving	Paving	6/30/2022	7/27/2022	5	20	
5	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	7/28/2022	8/24/2022	5	20	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 10

Acres of Paving: 4.2

Residential Indoor: 238,049; Residential Outdoor: 79,350; Non-Residential Indoor: 18,692; Non-Residential Outdoor: 6,231; Striped Parking Area: 10,977 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8.00	247	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Excavators	1	8.00	158	0.38
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	1	7.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	3	8.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	1	8.00	46	0.45
Paving	Pavers	2	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	8.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	2	8.00	80	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	7	18.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	9	100.00	38.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	20.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

3.2 Site Preparation - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0903	0.0000	0.0903	0.0497	0.0000	0.0497	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0194	0.2025	0.1058	1.9000e-004		0.0102	0.0102		9.4000e-003	9.4000e-003	0.0000	16.7179	16.7179	5.4100e-003	0.0000	16.8530
Total	**0.0194**	**0.2025**	**0.1058**	**1.9000e-004**	**0.0903**	**0.0102**	**0.1006**	**0.0497**	**9.4000e-003**	**0.0591**	**0.0000**	**16.7179**	**16.7179**	**5.4100e-003**	**0.0000**	**16.8530**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.9000e-004	2.6000e-004	2.8300e-003	1.0000e-005	9.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-003	2.6000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.7000e-004	0.0000	0.8000	0.8000	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.8004
Total	**3.9000e-004**	**2.6000e-004**	**2.8300e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**9.9000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-003**	**2.6000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.8000**	**0.8000**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.8004**

3.2 Site Preparation - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0407	0.0000	0.0407	0.0223	0.0000	0.0223	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0194	0.2025	0.1058	1.9000e-004		0.0102	0.0102		9.4000e-003	9.4000e-003	0.0000	16.7178	16.7178	5.4100e-003	0.0000	16.8530
Total	**0.0194**	**0.2025**	**0.1058**	**1.9000e-004**	**0.0407**	**0.0102**	**0.0509**	**0.0223**	**9.4000e-003**	**0.0317**	**0.0000**	**16.7178**	**16.7178**	**5.4100e-003**	**0.0000**	**16.8530**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.9000e-004	2.6000e-004	2.8300e-003	1.0000e-005	9.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-003	2.6000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.7000e-004	0.0000	0.8000	0.8000	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.8004
Total	**3.9000e-004**	**2.6000e-004**	**2.8300e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**9.9000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-003**	**2.6000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.8000**	**0.8000**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.8004**

3.3 Grading - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0655	0.0000	0.0655	0.0337	0.0000	0.0337	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0229	0.2474	0.1586	3.0000e-004		0.0116	0.0116		0.0107	0.0107	0.0000	26.0537	26.0537	8.4300e-003	0.0000	26.2644
Total	**0.0229**	**0.2474**	**0.1586**	**3.0000e-004**	**0.0655**	**0.0116**	**0.0771**	**0.0337**	**0.0107**	**0.0443**	**0.0000**	**26.0537**	**26.0537**	**8.4300e-003**	**0.0000**	**26.2644**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.4000e-004	4.3000e-004	4.7200e-003	1.0000e-005	1.6500e-003	1.0000e-005	1.6600e-003	4.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	4.5000e-004	0.0000	1.3333	1.3333	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.3341
Total	**6.4000e-004**	**4.3000e-004**	**4.7200e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.6500e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.6600e-003**	**4.4000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**4.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.3333**	**1.3333**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.3341**

3.3 Grading - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0295	0.0000	0.0295	0.0152	0.0000	0.0152	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0229	0.2474	0.1586	3.0000e-004		0.0116	0.0116		0.0107	0.0107	0.0000	26.0537	26.0537	8.4300e-003	0.0000	26.2643
Total	**0.0229**	**0.2474**	**0.1586**	**3.0000e-004**	**0.0295**	**0.0116**	**0.0411**	**0.0152**	**0.0107**	**0.0258**	**0.0000**	**26.0537**	**26.0537**	**8.4300e-003**	**0.0000**	**26.2643**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.4000e-004	4.3000e-004	4.7200e-003	1.0000e-005	1.6500e-003	1.0000e-005	1.6600e-003	4.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	4.5000e-004	0.0000	1.3333	1.3333	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.3341
Total	**6.4000e-004**	**4.3000e-004**	**4.7200e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.6500e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.6600e-003**	**4.4000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**4.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.3333**	**1.3333**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.3341**

3.4 Building Construction - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0970	0.8890	0.8453	1.3700e-003		0.0489	0.0489		0.0460	0.0460	0.0000	118.1350	118.1350	0.0285	0.0000	118.8475
Total	**0.0970**	**0.8890**	**0.8453**	**1.3700e-003**		**0.0489**	**0.0489**		**0.0460**	**0.0460**	**0.0000**	**118.1350**	**118.1350**	**0.0285**	**0.0000**	**118.8475**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	4.6200e-003	0.1807	0.0348	4.9000e-004	0.0122	3.5000e-004	0.0126	3.5300e-003	3.3000e-004	3.8600e-003	0.0000	47.2820	47.2820	3.6100e-003	0.0000	47.3722
Worker	0.0219	0.0147	0.1606	5.0000e-004	0.0561	3.4000e-004	0.0564	0.0149	3.1000e-004	0.0152	0.0000	45.3312	45.3312	1.0600e-003	0.0000	45.3576
Total	**0.0265**	**0.1954**	**0.1953**	**9.9000e-004**	**0.0683**	**6.9000e-004**	**0.0690**	**0.0184**	**6.4000e-004**	**0.0191**	**0.0000**	**92.6132**	**92.6132**	**4.6700e-003**	**0.0000**	**92.7297**

3.4 Building Construction - 2021

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0970	0.8890	0.8453	1.3700e-003		0.0489	0.0489		0.0460	0.0460	0.0000	118.1349	118.1349	0.0285	0.0000	118.8474
Total	**0.0970**	**0.8890**	**0.8453**	**1.3700e-003**		**0.0489**	**0.0489**		**0.0460**	**0.0460**	**0.0000**	**118.1349**	**118.1349**	**0.0285**	**0.0000**	**118.8474**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	4.6200e-003	0.1807	0.0348	4.9000e-004	0.0122	3.5000e-004	0.0126	3.5300e-003	3.3000e-004	3.8600e-003	0.0000	47.2820	47.2820	3.6100e-003	0.0000	47.3722
Worker	0.0219	0.0147	0.1606	5.0000e-004	0.0561	3.4000e-004	0.0564	0.0149	3.1000e-004	0.0152	0.0000	45.3312	45.3312	1.0600e-003	0.0000	45.3576
Total	**0.0265**	**0.1954**	**0.1953**	**9.9000e-004**	**0.0683**	**6.9000e-004**	**0.0690**	**0.0184**	**6.4000e-004**	**0.0191**	**0.0000**	**92.6132**	**92.6132**	**4.6700e-003**	**0.0000**	**92.7297**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1092	0.9994	1.0473	1.7200e-003		0.0518	0.0518		0.0487	0.0487	0.0000	148.3042	148.3042	0.0355	0.0000	149.1924
Total	**0.1092**	**0.9994**	**1.0473**	**1.7200e-003**		**0.0518**	**0.0518**		**0.0487**	**0.0487**	**0.0000**	**148.3042**	**148.3042**	**0.0355**	**0.0000**	**149.1924**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	5.4100e-003	0.2136	0.0406	6.1000e-004	0.0154	3.6000e-004	0.0157	4.4300e-003	3.5000e-004	4.7800e-003	0.0000	58.8239	58.8239	4.2900e-003	0.0000	58.9311
Worker	0.0257	0.0166	0.1856	6.1000e-004	0.0703	4.1000e-004	0.0708	0.0187	3.8000e-004	0.0191	0.0000	54.8103	54.8103	1.1900e-003	0.0000	54.8401
Total	**0.0311**	**0.2303**	**0.2262**	**1.2200e-003**	**0.0857**	**7.7000e-004**	**0.0865**	**0.0231**	**7.3000e-004**	**0.0238**	**0.0000**	**113.6342**	**113.6342**	**5.4800e-003**	**0.0000**	**113.7712**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1092	0.9994	1.0473	1.7200e-003		0.0518	0.0518		0.0487	0.0487	0.0000	148.3040	148.3040	0.0355	0.0000	149.1922
Total	**0.1092**	**0.9994**	**1.0473**	**1.7200e-003**		**0.0518**	**0.0518**		**0.0487**	**0.0487**	**0.0000**	**148.3040**	**148.3040**	**0.0355**	**0.0000**	**149.1922**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	5.4100e-003	0.2136	0.0406	6.1000e-004	0.0154	3.6000e-004	0.0157	4.4300e-003	3.5000e-004	4.7800e-003	0.0000	58.8239	58.8239	4.2900e-003	0.0000	58.9311
Worker	0.0257	0.0166	0.1856	6.1000e-004	0.0703	4.1000e-004	0.0708	0.0187	3.8000e-004	0.0191	0.0000	54.8103	54.8103	1.1900e-003	0.0000	54.8401
Total	**0.0311**	**0.2303**	**0.2262**	**1.2200e-003**	**0.0857**	**7.7000e-004**	**0.0865**	**0.0231**	**7.3000e-004**	**0.0238**	**0.0000**	**113.6342**	**113.6342**	**5.4800e-003**	**0.0000**	**113.7712**

3.5 Paving - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0110	0.1113	0.1458	2.3000e-004		5.6800e-003	5.6800e-003		5.2200e-003	5.2200e-003	0.0000	20.0276	20.0276	6.4800e-003	0.0000	20.1895
Paving	5.5000e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0165**	**0.1113**	**0.1458**	**2.3000e-004**		**5.6800e-003**	**5.6800e-003**		**5.2200e-003**	**5.2200e-003**	**0.0000**	**20.0276**	**20.0276**	**6.4800e-003**	**0.0000**	**20.1895**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.0000e-004	3.9000e-004	4.3500e-003	1.0000e-005	1.6500e-003	1.0000e-005	1.6600e-003	4.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	4.5000e-004	0.0000	1.2846	1.2846	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2853
Total	**6.0000e-004**	**3.9000e-004**	**4.3500e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.6500e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.6600e-003**	**4.4000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**4.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2846**	**1.2846**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2853**

3.5 Paving - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0110	0.1113	0.1458	2.3000e-004		5.6800e-003	5.6800e-003		5.2200e-003	5.2200e-003	0.0000	20.0275	20.0275	6.4800e-003	0.0000	20.1895
Paving	5.5000e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**0.0165**	**0.1113**	**0.1458**	**2.3000e-004**		**5.6800e-003**	**5.6800e-003**		**5.2200e-003**	**5.2200e-003**	**0.0000**	**20.0275**	**20.0275**	**6.4800e-003**	**0.0000**	**20.1895**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.0000e-004	3.9000e-004	4.3500e-003	1.0000e-005	1.6500e-003	1.0000e-005	1.6600e-003	4.4000e-004	1.0000e-005	4.5000e-004	0.0000	1.2846	1.2846	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2853
Total	**6.0000e-004**	**3.9000e-004**	**4.3500e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.6500e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.6600e-003**	**4.4000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**4.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2846**	**1.2846**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2853**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.4510					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.0500e-003	0.0141	0.0181	3.0000e-005		8.2000e-004	8.2000e-004		8.2000e-004	8.2000e-004	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.7000e-004	0.0000	2.5574
Total	**0.4530**	**0.0141**	**0.0181**	**3.0000e-005**		**8.2000e-004**	**8.2000e-004**		**8.2000e-004**	**8.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.5533**	**2.5533**	**1.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.5574**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	8.0000e-004	5.2000e-004	5.8000e-003	2.0000e-005	2.2000e-003	1.0000e-005	2.2100e-003	5.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	1.7128	1.7128	4.0000e-005	0.0000	1.7138
Total	**8.0000e-004**	**5.2000e-004**	**5.8000e-003**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.2000e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.2100e-003**	**5.8000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**6.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.7128**	**1.7128**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.7138**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.4510					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.0500e-003	0.0141	0.0181	3.0000e-005		8.2000e-004	8.2000e-004		8.2000e-004	8.2000e-004	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.7000e-004	0.0000	2.5574
Total	**0.4530**	**0.0141**	**0.0181**	**3.0000e-005**		**8.2000e-004**	**8.2000e-004**		**8.2000e-004**	**8.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.5533**	**2.5533**	**1.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.5574**

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	8.0000e-004	5.2000e-004	5.8000e-003	2.0000e-005	2.2000e-003	1.0000e-005	2.2100e-003	5.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	6.0000e-004	0.0000	1.7128	1.7128	4.0000e-005	0.0000	1.7138
Total	**8.0000e-004**	**5.2000e-004**	**5.8000e-003**	**2.0000e-005**	**2.2000e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.2100e-003**	**5.8000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**6.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.7128**	**1.7128**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.7138**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

Increase Transit Accessibility

Improve Pedestrian Network

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.9673	7.6892	6.3673	0.0242	1.3236	0.0161	1.3397	0.3546	0.0150	0.3697	0.0000	2,262.6958	2,262.6958	0.2242	0.0000	2,268.3016
Unmitigated	1.0023	8.0494	7.3211	0.0291	1.7521	0.0195	1.7716	0.4694	0.0183	0.4877	0.0000	2,712.4538	2,712.4538	0.2363	0.0000	2,718.3605

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	3,870.00	3,870.00	3870.00	2,309,905	1,745,001
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Single Family Housing	490.88	490.88	490.88	1,677,412	1,267,188
Strip Mall	316.35	316.35	316.35	601,876	454,683
Total	4,677.23	4,677.23	4,677.23	4,589,193	3,466,873

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Convenience Market With Gas	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.80	80.20	19.00	14	21	65
Other Asphalt Surfaces	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Single Family Housing	14.70	5.90	8.70	40.20	19.20	40.60	86	11	3
Strip Mall	16.60	8.40	6.90	16.60	64.40	19.00	45	40	15

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	0.545527	0.036856	0.186032	0.115338	0.015222	0.004970	0.017525	0.069528	0.001397	0.001160	0.004547	0.000932	0.000965
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.545527	0.036856	0.186032	0.115338	0.015222	0.004970	0.017525	0.069528	0.001397	0.001160	0.004547	0.000932	0.000965
Single Family Housing	0.545527	0.036856	0.186032	0.115338	0.015222	0.004970	0.017525	0.069528	0.001397	0.001160	0.004547	0.000932	0.000965
Strip Mall	0.545527	0.036856	0.186032	0.115338	0.015222	0.004970	0.017525	0.069528	0.001397	0.001160	0.004547	0.000932	0.000965

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Exceed Title 24

Kilowatt Hours of Renewable Electricity Generated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	78.1943	78.1943	3.2300e-003	6.7000e-004	78.4740
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	194.5628	194.5628	8.0300e-003	1.6600e-003	195.2589
NaturalGas Mitigated	8.2400e-003	0.0705	0.0305	4.5000e-004		5.6900e-003	5.6900e-003		5.6900e-003	5.6900e-003	0.0000	81.5168	81.5168	1.5600e-003	1.4900e-003	82.0012
NaturalGas Unmitigated	8.7300e-003	0.0747	0.0323	4.8000e-004		6.0300e-003	6.0300e-003		6.0300e-003	6.0300e-003	0.0000	86.3780	86.3780	1.6600e-003	1.5800e-003	86.8913

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	9075.36	5.0000e-005	4.4000e-004	3.7000e-004	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.4843	0.4843	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.4872
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Single Family Housing	1.591e+006	8.5800e-003	0.0733	0.0312	4.7000e-004		5.9300e-003	5.9300e-003		5.9300e-003	5.9300e-003	0.0000	84.9018	84.9018	1.6300e-003	1.5600e-003	85.4063
Strip Mall	18588.1	1.0000e-004	9.1000e-004	7.7000e-004	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005		7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.9919	0.9919	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.9978
Total		**8.7300e-003**	**0.0747**	**0.0323**	**4.8000e-004**		**6.0300e-003**	**6.0300e-003**		**6.0300e-003**	**6.0300e-003**	**0.0000**	**86.3780**	**86.3780**	**1.6600e-003**	**1.5900e-003**	**86.8913**

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	8525.93	5.0000e-005	4.2000e-004	3.5000e-004	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.4550	0.4550	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.4577
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Single Family Housing	1.50158e+006	8.1000e-003	0.0692	0.0294	4.4000e-004		5.5900e-003	5.5900e-003		5.5900e-003	5.5900e-003	0.0000	80.1300	80.1300	1.5400e-003	1.4700e-003	80.6062
Strip Mall	17462.7	9.0000e-005	8.6000e-004	7.2000e-004	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005		7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.9319	0.9319	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.9374
Total		**8.2400e-003**	**0.0705**	**0.0305**	**4.5000e-004**		**5.6900e-003**	**5.6900e-003**		**5.6900e-003**	**5.6900e-003**	**0.0000**	**81.5168**	**81.5168**	**1.5700e-003**	**1.5000e-003**	**82.0013**

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	51631.4	16.4509	6.8000e-004	1.4000e-004	16.5097
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Single Family Housing	453257	144.4174	5.9600e-003	1.2300e-003	144.9340
Strip Mall	105751	33.6945	1.3900e-003	2.9000e-004	33.8151
Total		**194.5628**	**8.0300e-003**	**1.6600e-003**	**195.2589**

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	-39120.7	-12.4647	-0.0005	-0.0001	-12.5093
Other Asphalt Surfaces	-89441.5	-28.4980	-0.0012	-0.0002	-28.5999
Single Family Housing	360351	114.8157	4.7400e-003	9.8000e-004	115.2264
Strip Mall	13625.1	4.3413	1.8000e-004	4.0000e-005	4.3568
Total		**78.1943**	**3.2300e-003**	**6.7000e-004**	**78.4740**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Use only Natural Gas Hearths

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.5442	0.0170	0.5417	1.0000e-004		3.8400e-003	3.8400e-003		3.8400e-003	3.8400e-003	0.0000	13.3637	13.3637	1.0900e-003	2.3000e-004	13.4591
Unmitigated	0.5442	0.0170	0.5417	1.0000e-004		3.8400e-003	3.8400e-003		3.8400e-003	3.8400e-003	0.0000	13.3637	13.3637	1.0900e-003	2.3000e-004	13.4591

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0451					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.4816					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hearth	1.2600e-003	0.0108	4.5900e-003	7.0000e-005		8.7000e-004	8.7000e-004		8.7000e-004	8.7000e-004	0.0000	12.4871	12.4871	2.4000e-004	2.3000e-004	12.5613
Landscaping	0.0162	6.1900e-003	0.5372	3.0000e-005		2.9700e-003	2.9700e-003		2.9700e-003	2.9700e-003	0.0000	0.8766	0.8766	8.5000e-004	0.0000	0.8978
Total	**0.5442**	**0.0170**	**0.5417**	**1.0000e-004**		**3.8400e-003**	**3.8400e-003**		**3.8400e-003**	**3.8400e-003**	**0.0000**	**13.3637**	**13.3637**	**1.0900e-003**	**2.3000e-004**	**13.4591**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0451					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.4816					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hearth	1.2600e-003	0.0108	4.5900e-003	7.0000e-005		8.7000e-004	8.7000e-004		8.7000e-004	8.7000e-004	0.0000	12.4871	12.4871	2.4000e-004	2.3000e-004	12.5613
Landscaping	0.0162	6.1900e-003	0.5372	3.0000e-005		2.9700e-003	2.9700e-003		2.9700e-003	2.9700e-003	0.0000	0.8766	0.8766	8.5000e-004	0.0000	0.8978
Total	**0.5442**	**0.0170**	**0.5417**	**1.0000e-004**		**3.8400e-003**	**3.8400e-003**		**3.8400e-003**	**3.8400e-003**	**0.0000**	**13.3637**	**13.3637**	**1.0900e-003**	**2.3000e-004**	**13.4591**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

Install Low Flow Bathroom Faucet

Install Low Flow Kitchen Faucet

Install Low Flow Toilet

Install Low Flow Shower

Use Water Efficient Irrigation System

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	23.3908	0.1087	2.7400e-003	26.9233
Unmitigated	27.6434	0.1358	3.4100e-003	32.0534

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	0.125486 / 0.0769109	0.8327	4.1200e-003	1.0000e-004	0.9665
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Single Family Housing	3.38801 / 2.13592	22.6918	0.1113	2.7900e-003	26.3059
Strip Mall	0.620728 / 0.380446	4.1189	0.0204	5.1000e-004	4.7809
Total		**27.6434**	**0.1358**	**3.4000e-003**	**32.0534**

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	0.100389 / 0.0722193	0.7040	3.3000e-003	8.0000e-005	0.8112
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Single Family Housing	2.71041 / 2.00563	19.2044	0.0891	2.2400e-003	22.0995
Strip Mall	0.496582 / 0.357239	3.4823	0.0163	4.1000e-004	4.0126
Total		**23.3908**	**0.1087**	**2.7300e-003**	**26.9233**

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Institute Recycling and Composting Services

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	7.0935	0.4192	0.0000	17.5739
Unmitigated	14.1870	0.8384	0.0000	35.1478

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Single Family Housing	61.09	12.4007	0.7329	0.0000	30.7223
Strip Mall	8.8	1.7863	0.1056	0.0000	4.4255
Total		**14.1870**	**0.8384**	**0.0000**	**35.1478**

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Single Family Housing	30.545	6.2004	0.3664	0.0000	15.3611
Strip Mall	4.4	0.8932	0.0528	0.0000	2.2128
Total		**7.0935**	**0.4192**	**0.0000**	**17.5739**

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Hours/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation