

IV. Environmental Impact Analysis

C. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

1. Introduction

This section of the Draft EIR provides a discussion of global climate change, existing regulations pertaining to global climate change, an evaluation of the Project's consistency with plans adopted for the reduction or mitigation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, an inventory of the GHG emissions that would result from the Project, and an analysis of the potential impact of these GHGs. Calculation worksheets, assumptions, and model outputs used in the analysis are contained in Appendix B to this Draft EIR.

2. Environmental Setting

Global climate change refers to changes in average climatic conditions on Earth as a whole, including changes in temperature, wind patterns, precipitation, and storms. Global warming, a related concept, is the observed increase in average temperature of Earth's surface and atmosphere. One identified cause of global warming is an increase of GHGs in the atmosphere. GHGs are those compounds in Earth's atmosphere that play a critical role in determining Earth's surface temperature.

Earth's natural warming process is known as the "greenhouse effect." It is called the greenhouse effect because Earth and the atmosphere surrounding it are similar to a greenhouse with glass panes in that the glass allows solar radiation (sunlight) into Earth's atmosphere but prevents radiative heat from escaping, thus warming Earth's atmosphere. Some levels of GHGs keep the average surface temperature of Earth close to a hospitable 60 degrees Fahrenheit. However, it is believed that excessive concentrations of anthropogenic GHGs in the atmosphere can result in increased global mean temperatures, with associated adverse climatic and ecological consequences.¹

Scientists studying the particularly rapid rise in global temperatures have determined that human activity has resulted in increased emissions of GHGs, primarily from the burning of fossil fuels (from motor vehicle travel, electricity generation, consumption of

¹ USEPA, 1/19/17 Snapshot, *Climate Change: Basic Information*, https://19january2017snapshot.epa.gov/climatechange/climate-change-basic-information_.html, accessed March 2, 2021.

natural gas, industrial activity, manufacturing, etc.), deforestation, agricultural activity, and the decomposition of solid waste. Scientists refer to the global warming context of the past century as the “enhanced greenhouse effect” to distinguish it from the natural greenhouse effect.²

Global GHG emissions due to human activities have grown since pre-industrial times. As reported by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), global carbon emissions from fossil fuels increased by over 16 times between 1900 and 2008 and by about 1.5 times between 1990 and 2008. In addition, in the Global Carbon Budget 2014 report, published in September 2014, atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentrations in 2013 were found to be 43 percent above the concentration at the start of the Industrial Revolution, and the present concentration is the highest during at least the last 800,000 years.³ Global increases in CO₂ concentrations are due primarily to fossil fuel use, with land use change providing another significant but smaller contribution. With regard to emissions of non-CO₂ GHG, these have also increased significantly since 1900.⁴ In particular, studies have concluded that it is very likely that the observed increase in methane (CH₄) concentration is predominantly due to agriculture and fossil fuel use.⁵

In August 2007, international climate talks held under the auspices of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) led to the official recognition by the participating nations that global emissions of GHG must be reduced. According to the “Ad Hoc Working Group on Further Commitments of Annex I Parties under the Kyoto Protocol,” avoiding the most catastrophic events forecast by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) would entail emissions reductions by industrialized countries in the range of 25 to 40 percent below 1990 levels. Because of the Kyoto Protocol’s Clean Development Mechanism, which gives industrialized countries credit for financing emission-reducing projects in developing countries, such an emissions goal in industrialized countries could ultimately spur efforts to cut emissions in developing countries as well.⁶

² Pew Center on Global Climate Change, *Climate Change 101: Understanding and Responding to Global Climate Change*.

³ C. Le Quéré, et al., *Global Carbon Budget 2014*, (*Earth System Science Data*, 2015, doi:10.5194/essd-7-47-2015).

⁴ USEPA, *Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data*, www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/global-greenhouse-gas-emissions-data, accessed March 2, 2011

⁵ USEPA, *Atmospheric Concentrations of Greenhouse Gas*, updated June 2015.

⁶ *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Press Release—Vienna UN Conference Shows Consensus on Key Building Blocks for Effective International Response to Climate Change, August 31, 2007.*

In December 2015, the US entered into the Paris Agreement which has a goal of keeping a global temperature rise this century below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and limit the temperature increase further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. This agreement requires that all parties report regularly on emissions and implementation efforts to achieve these goals.

With regard to the adverse effects of global warming, as reported by the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG), “Global warming poses a serious threat to the economic well-being, public health and natural environment in southern California and beyond. The potential adverse impacts of global warming include, among others, a reduction in the quantity and quality of water supply, a rise in sea level, damage to marine and other ecosystems, and an increase in the incidences of infectious diseases. Over the past few decades, energy intensity of the national and state economy has been declining due to the shift to a more service-oriented economy. The SCAG region, with close to half of the State’s population and economic activities, is also a major contributor to the global warming problem.”⁷

a. GHG Background

GHGs include CO₂, CH₄, nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃).⁸ Carbon dioxide is the most abundant GHG. Other GHGs are less abundant but have higher global warming potential than CO₂. Forest fires, decomposition, industrial processes, landfills, and consumption of fossil fuels for power generation, transportation, heating, and cooking are the primary sources of GHG emissions. A general description of the GHGs is provided in Table IV.C-1 on page IV.C-4.

Global Warming Potentials (GWPs) are one type of simplified index based upon radiative properties used to estimate the potential future impacts of emissions of different gases upon the climate system. GWP is based on a number of factors, including the radiative efficiency (heat-absorbing ability) of each gas relative to that of CO₂, as well as the decay rate of each gas (the amount removed from the atmosphere over a given number of years) relative to that of CO₂. The larger the GWP, the more that a given gas warms the Earth compared to CO₂ over that time period. A summary of the atmospheric

⁷ SCAG, *The State of the Region—Measuring Regional Progress, December 2006*, p. 121.

⁸ As defined by California Assembly Bill (AB) 32 and Senate Bill (SB) 104.

**Table IV.C-1
Description of Identified GHGs^a**

| Greenhouse Gas | General Description |
|--|---|
| Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) | An odorless, colorless GHG, which has both natural and anthropogenic sources. Natural sources include the following: decomposition of dead organic matter; respiration of bacteria, plants, animals, and fungus; evaporation from oceans; and volcanic outgassing. Anthropogenic (human caused) sources of CO ₂ are burning coal, oil, natural gas, and wood. |
| Methane (CH₄) | A flammable gas and the main component of natural gas. When one molecule of CH ₄ is burned in the presence of oxygen, one molecule of CO ₂ and two molecules of water are released. A natural source of CH ₄ is the anaerobic decay of organic matter. Geological deposits, known as natural gas fields, also contain CH ₄ , which is extracted for fuel. Other sources are landfills, fermentation of manure, and cattle. |
| Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) | A colorless GHG. High concentrations can cause dizziness, euphoria, and sometimes slight hallucinations. N ₂ O 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. It is used in rocket engines, race cars, and as an aerosol spray propellant. |
| Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) | Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are gases formed synthetically by replacing all hydrogen atoms in CH ₄ or ethane (C ₂ H ₆) with chlorine and/or fluorine atoms. CFCs are non-toxic, non-flammable, insoluble, and chemically unreactive in the troposphere (the level of air at Earth's surface). CFCs were first synthesized in 1928 for use as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and cleaning solvents. Because they destroy stratospheric ozone, the production of CFCs was stopped as required by the Montreal Protocol in 1987. HFCs are synthetic man-made chemicals that are used as a substitute for CFCs as refrigerants. HFCs deplete stratospheric ozone, but to a much lesser extent than CFCs. |
| Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) | 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. PFCs have very long lifetimes, between 10,000 and 50,000 years. Two common PFCs are tetrafluoromethane and hexafluoroethane. The two main sources of PFCs are primary aluminum production and semi-conductor manufacturing. |
| Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆) | An inorganic, odorless, colorless, non-toxic, and non-flammable gas. SF ₆ is used for insulation in electric power transmission and distribution equipment, in the magnesium industry, in semi-conductor manufacturing, and as a tracer gas for leak detection. |
| Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF₃) | An inorganic, non-toxic, odorless, non-flammable gas. NF ₃ is used in the manufacture of semi-conductors, as an oxidizer of high energy fuels, for the preparation of tetrafluorohydrazine, as an etchant gas in the electronic industry, and as a fluorine source in high power chemical lasers. |

^a GHGs identified in this table are ones identified in the Kyoto Protocol and other synthetic gases recently added to the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report.

Sources: Association of Environmental Professionals, *Alternative Approaches to Analyze Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Global Climate Change in CEQA Documents, Final, June 29, 2007*; United States Environmental Protection Agency, *Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs) for Nitrogen Trifluoride, January 2009*.

lifetime⁹ and GWP of selected gases is presented in Table IV.C-2 on page IV.C-6. As indicated below, GWPs range from 1 to 22,800 based on the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4). Although the IPCC has released AR5 with updated GWPs, California Air Resources Board (CARB) reports the Statewide GHG inventory using the AR4 GWPs, which is consistent with international reporting standards. By applying the AR4 GWP ratios, Project-related equivalent mass of CO₂, denoted as CO₂e emissions can be tabulated in metric tons per year.

b. Projected Impacts of Global Warming in California

In 2009, California adopted a statewide Climate Adaptation Strategy (CAS) that summarizes climate change impacts and recommends adaptation strategies across seven sectors: Public Health, Biodiversity and Habitat, Oceans and Coastal Resources, Water, Agriculture, Forestry, and Transportation and Energy. The California Natural Resources Agency will be updating the CAS and be responsible for preparing reports to the Governor on the status of the CAS. The Natural Resources Agency has produced climate change assessments which detail impacts of global warming in California.¹⁰ These include:

- Sea level rise, coastal flooding and erosion of California's coastlines would increase, as well as sea water intrusion;
- The Sierra snowpack would decline between 70 and 90 percent by the end of the century, threatening California's water supply;
- Higher risk of forest fires resulting from increasing temperatures and making forests and brush drier. Climate change will affect tree survival and growth ;
- Attainment of air quality standards would be impeded by increasing emissions, accelerating chemical processes, and raising inversion temperatures during stagnation episodes resulting in public health impacts;
- Habitat destruction and loss of ecosystems due to climate change affecting plant and wildlife habitats;
- Global warming can cause drought, warmer temperatures and salt water contamination resulting in impacts to California's agricultural industry.

⁹ Atmospheric lifetime is defined as the time required to turn over the global atmospheric burden. Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *IPCC Third Assessment Report: Climate Change 2001 (TAR), Chapter 4: Atmospheric Chemistry and Greenhouse Gases, 2001, p. 247.*

¹⁰ State of California, Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *Climate Change Impacts in California*, <https://oag.ca.gov/environment/impact>, accessed March 2, 2021.

**Table IV.C-2
Atmospheric Lifetimes and Global Warming Potentials**

| Gas | Atmospheric Lifetime (years) | Global Warming Potential (100-year time horizon) |
|---|---------------------------------|---|
| Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) | 50–200 | 1 |
| Methane (CH ₄) | 12 (+/-3) | 25 |
| Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O) | 114 | 298 |
| HFC-23: Fluoroform (CHF ₃) | 270 | 14,800 |
| HFC-134a: 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (CH ₂ FCF ₃) | 14 | 1,430 |
| HFC-152a: 1,1-Difluoroethane (C ₂ H ₄ F ₂) | 1.4 | 124 |
| PFC-14: Tetrafluoromethane (CF ₄) | 50,000 | 7,390 |
| PFC-116: Hexafluoroethane (C ₂ F ₆) | 10,000 | 12,200 |
| Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF ₆) | 3,200 | 22,800 |
| Nitrogen Trifluoride (NF ₃) | 740 | 17,200 |
| <hr/> <p><i>Source: IPCC, Climate Change 2007: Working Group I: The Physical Science Basis, Direct Global Warming Potentials.</i></p> | | |

With regard to public health, as reported by the Center for Health and the Global Environment at the Harvard Medical School, the following are examples of how climate change can affect cardio-respiratory disease: (1) pollen is increased by higher levels of atmospheric CO₂; (2) heat waves can result in temperature inversions, leading to trapped masses or unhealthy air contaminants by smog, particulates, and other pollutants; and (3) the incidence of forest fires is increased by drought secondary to climate change and to the lack of spring runoff from reduced winter snows. These fires can create smoke and haze, which can settle over urban populations causing acute and exacerbating chronic respiratory illness.¹¹

c. Regulatory Framework

There are a number of plans, regulations, programs, and agencies that provide policies, requirements, and guidelines regarding GHG emissions at the federal, state, regional, and local levels. As described below, these plans, guidelines, and laws include the following:

¹¹ Paul R. Epstein, et al., *Urban Indicators of Climate Change, Report from the Center for Health and the Global Environment, (Harvard Medical School and the Boston Public Health Commission, August 2003), unpaginated.*

- Federal Clean Air Act
- Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Standards
- Energy Independence and Security Act
- Executive Order S-3-05, Executive Order B-30-15, and Executive Order B-55-18
- Assembly Bill 32 (California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006)
- Climate Change Scoping Plan
- Assembly Bill 197
- Cap-and-Trade Program
- Energy-Related Sources
 - Renewables Portfolio Standard
 - Senate Bill 350
 - Senate Bill 100
 - Senate Bill 1368
- Mobile Sources
 - Assembly Bill No. 1493 (AB 1493, Pavley) (Chapter 200, Statutes of 2002)
 - Executive Order S-01-07 (California Low Carbon Fuel Standard)
 - Advanced Clean Cars Regulations
 - Senate Bill 375
 - Senate Bill 743
- Building Standards
 - California Appliance Efficiency Regulations (Title 20, Sections 1601 through 1608)
 - California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6)
 - California Green Building Standards (CALGreen Code)
- Senate Bill 97

- South Coast Air Quality Management District
- SCAG Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/STS)
- City of Los Angeles Green New Deal
- City of Los Angeles Green Building Code
- City of Los Angeles General Plan
- Transportation Study Policies and Procedures

(1) Federal

(a) Federal Clean Air Act

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in *Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency*, 127 S.Ct. 1438 (2007), that CO₂ and other GHGs are pollutants under the federal Clean Air Act (CAA), which the USEPA must regulate if it determines they pose an endangerment to public health or welfare. The U.S. Supreme Court did not mandate that the USEPA enact regulations to reduce GHG emissions. Instead, the Court found that the USEPA could avoid taking action if it found that GHGs do not contribute to climate change or if it offered a “reasonable explanation” for not determining that GHGs contribute to climate change.

On April 17, 2009, the USEPA issued a proposed finding that GHGs contribute to air pollution that may endanger public health or welfare. On April 24, 2009, the proposed rule was published in the Federal Register under Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-0171. The USEPA stated that high atmospheric levels of GHGs “are the unambiguous result of human emissions, and are very likely the cause of the observed increase in average temperatures and other climatic changes.” The USEPA further found that “atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases endanger public health and welfare within the meaning of Section 202 of the Clean Air Act.” The findings were signed by the USEPA Administrator on December 7, 2009. The final findings were published in the Federal Register on December 15, 2009. The final rule was effective on January 14, 2010.¹² While these findings alone do not impose any requirements on industry or other entities, this action is a prerequisite to regulatory actions by the USEPA, including, but not limited to, GHG emissions standards for light-duty vehicles.

¹² USEPA, *Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act, Final Rule*, www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/endangerment-and-cause-or-contribute-findings-greenhouse-gases-under-section-202a-clean, accessed April 12, 2021.

On April 4, 2012, USEPA published a proposed rule to establish, for the first time, a new source performance standard for GHG emissions. Under the proposed rule, new fossil fuel-fired electric generating units larger than 25 megawatts (MW) are required to limit emissions to 1,000 pounds of CO₂ per MW-hour (CO₂/MWh) on an average annual basis, subject to certain exceptions.

(b) Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Standards

In response to the *Massachusetts v. Environmental Protection Agency* ruling, the George W. Bush Administration issued Executive Order 13432 in 2007, directing the USEPA, the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT), and the United States Department of Energy (USDOE) to establish regulations that reduce GHG emissions from motor vehicles, non-road vehicles, and non-road engines by 2008. In 2009, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) issued a final rule regulating fuel efficiency for and GHG emissions from cars and light-duty trucks for model year 2011; in 2010, the USEPA and NHTSA issued a final rule regulating cars and light-duty trucks for model years 2012–2016.

In 2010, President Barack Obama issued a memorandum directing the USEPA, USDOT, USDOE, and NHTSA to establish additional standards regarding fuel efficiency and GHG reduction, clean fuels, and advanced vehicle infrastructure. In response to this directive, the USEPA and NHTSA proposed stringent, coordinated federal GHG and fuel economy standards for model years 2017–2025 light-duty vehicles. The proposed standards are projected to achieve 163 grams/mile of CO₂ in model year 2025, on an average industry fleet-wide basis, which is equivalent to 54.5 miles per gallon (mpg) if the standards were achieved solely through fuel efficiency. The final rule was adopted in 2012 for model years 2017–2021, and NHTSA intends to set standards for model years 2022–2025 in a future rulemaking. On April 2, 2018, the USEPA signed the Mid-term Evaluation Final Determination which found that the model year 2022–2025 GHG standards are not appropriate and should be revised.¹³ On August 24, 2018, the USEPA and NHTSA published a proposal to freeze the model year 2020 standards through model year 2026 and to revoke California’s waiver under the CAA.¹⁴ On September 27, 2019, the USEPA withdrew the waiver it had previously provided to California for the State’s GHG and ZEV

¹³ *Federal Register, Mid-Term Evaluation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards for Model Year 2022–2025 Light-Duty Vehicles*, www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/04/13/2018-07364/mid-term-evaluation-of-greenhouse-gas-emissions-standards-for-model-year-2022-2025-light-duty, accessed March 2, 2021.

¹⁴ *Regulations, The Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient Vehicles Rule for Model Years 2021–2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks*, www.regulations.gov/document?D=EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0283-0756, accessed March 2, 2021.

programs under Section 209 of the Clean Air Act.¹⁵ The withdrawal of the waiver became effective November 26, 2019. In response, several states including California have filed a lawsuit challenging the withdrawal of the EPA waiver.¹⁶ As of March 2021, the lawsuit is still ongoing. During the period the federal action is in effect, CARB will administer the affected portions of its program on a voluntary basis, including issuing certifications for the GHG and ZEV programs.¹⁷

On August 2, 2018, USEPA and NHTSA proposed the Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule to amend the existing CAFE and tailpipe carbon dioxide emissions standards for passenger cars and light trucks and to establish new standards covering model years 2021 through 2026.¹⁸ On March 31, 2020, USEPA and NHTSA issued the SAFE Vehicles Rule, setting fuel economy and carbon dioxide standards that increase 1.5 percent in stringency each year from model years 2021 through 2026.¹⁹

In addition to the regulations applicable to cars and light-duty trucks described above, in 2011 the USEPA and NHTSA announced fuel economy and GHG standards for medium- and heavy-duty trucks for model years 2014–2018. The standards for CO₂ emissions and fuel consumption are tailored to three main vehicle categories: combination tractors, heavy-duty pickup trucks and vans, and vocational vehicles. According to the USEPA, this regulatory program would reduce GHG emissions and fuel consumption for the affected vehicles by 6 to 23 percent over the 2010 baselines.²⁰

In August 2016, the USEPA and NHTSA finalized Phase 2 standards for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles through model year 2027 that will improve fuel efficiency and cut carbon pollution. The Phase 2 standards are expected to lower CO₂ emissions by

¹⁵ 84 *Federal Register* 51310.

¹⁶ *State of California vs. Chao*, Case 1:19-cv-02826, 2019.

¹⁷ CARB, *Status of California GHG Vehicle Emissions Rule*, ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/carb-waiver-timeline, accessed March 2, 2021.

¹⁸ *Federal Register*, *Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, The Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule for Model Years 2021–2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks*, www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/04/30/2020-06967/the-safer-affordable-fuel-efficient-safe-vehicles-rule-for-model-years-2021-2026-passenger-cars-and, accessed March 2, 2021.

¹⁹ *Federal Register*, *Final Rule, The Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient Vehicles Rule for Model Years 2021–2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks*.

²⁰ *The emission reductions attributable to the regulations for medium- and heavy-duty trucks were not included in the Project's emissions inventory due to the difficulty in quantifying the reductions. Excluding these reductions results in a more conservative (i.e., higher) estimate of emissions for the Project.*

approximately 1.1 billion metric tons and save vehicle owners fuel costs of about \$170 billion.²¹

(c) Energy Independence and Security Act

The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) facilitates the reduction of national GHG emissions by requiring the following:

- Increasing the supply of alternative fuel sources by setting a mandatory Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) that requires fuel producers to use at least 36 billion gallons of biofuel in 2022;
- Prescribing or revising standards affecting regional efficiency for heating and cooling products, procedures for new or amended standards, energy conservation, energy efficiency labeling for consumer electronic products, residential boiler efficiency, electric motor efficiency, and home appliances;
- Requiring approximately 25 percent greater efficiency for light bulbs by phasing out incandescent light bulbs between 2012 and 2014; requiring approximately 200 percent greater efficiency for light bulbs, or similar energy savings, by 2020; and
- While superseded by the USEPA and NHTSA actions described above, (i) establishing miles per gallon targets for cars and light trucks and (ii) directing the NHTSA to establish a fuel economy program for medium- and heavy-duty trucks and create a separate fuel economy standard for trucks.

Additional provisions of EISA address energy savings in government and public institutions, promote research for alternative energy, additional research in carbon capture, international energy programs, and the creation of “green jobs.”²²

(2) State

(a) Executive Order S-3-05, Executive Order B-30-15, and Executive Order B-55-18

Executive Order S-3-05, issued by Governor Schwarzenegger in June 2005, established GHG emissions targets for the state, as well as a process to ensure the targets

²¹ U.S. EPA, “EPA and NHTSA Adopt Standards to Reduce GHG and Improve Fuel Efficiency of Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles for Model Year 2018 and Beyond,” August 2016.

²² A green job, as defined by the United States Department of Labor, is a job in business that produces goods or provides services that benefit the environment or conserve natural resources.

are met. The order directed the Secretary for the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) to report every two years on the State's progress toward meeting the Governor's GHG emission reduction targets. The statewide GHG targets established by Executive Order S-3-05 are as follows:

- By 2010, reduce to 2000 emission levels;²³
- By 2020, reduce to 1990 emission levels; and
- By 2050, reduce to 80 percent below 1990 levels.

Executive Order B-30-15, issued by Governor Jerry Brown in April 2015, established an additional statewide policy goal to reduce GHG emissions 40 percent below their 1990 levels by 2030. Reducing GHG emissions by 40 percent below 1990 levels in 2030 and by 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050 (consistent with Executive Order S-3-05) aligns with scientifically established levels needed in the U.S. to limit global warming below 2 degrees Celsius.²⁴

The State Legislature adopted equivalent 2020 and 2030 statewide targets in the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (also known as Assembly Bill [AB] 32) and Senate Bill (SB) 32, respectively, both of which are discussed below. However, the Legislature has not yet adopted a target for the 2050 horizon year. As a result of Executive Order S-3-05, the California Climate Action Team (CAT), led by the Secretary of CalEPA, was formed. The CAT is made up of representatives from a number of state agencies and was formed to implement global warming emission reduction programs and to report on the progress made toward meeting statewide targets established under Executive Order S-3-05. The CAT reported several recommendations and strategies for reducing GHG emissions and reaching the targets established in Executive Order S-3-05.²⁵

The CAT stated that smart land use is an umbrella term for strategies that integrate transportation and land-use decisions. Such strategies generally encourage jobs/housing proximity, promote transit-oriented development (TOD), and encourage high-density residential/commercial development along transit corridors. These strategies develop more efficient land-use patterns within each jurisdiction or region to match population increases,

²³ *The 2010 target to reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels was not met. Source: Rubin, Thomas A., Does California Really Need Major Land Use and Transportation Changes to Meet Greenhouse Gas Emissions Targets?, July 3, 2013.*

²⁴ *CARB, Frequently Asked Questions about Executive Order B-30-15, 2030 Carbon Target and Adaptation FAQs, April 29, 2015.*

²⁵ *CalEPA, Climate Action Team Report to Governor Schwarzenegger and the Legislature, March 2006.*

workforce, and socioeconomic needs for the full spectrum of the population. “Intelligent transportation systems” refers to the application of advanced technology systems and management strategies to improve operational efficiency of transportation systems and the movement of people, goods, and services.²⁶

Executive Order B-55-18, issued by Governor Brown in September 2018, establishes a new statewide goal to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative emissions thereafter. Based on this executive order, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) would work with relevant state agencies to develop a framework for implementation and accounting that tracks progress towards this goal, as well as ensuring future scoping plans identify and recommend measures to achieve the carbon neutrality goal.

(b) Assembly Bill 32 (California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006) and Senate Bill 32

The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (also known as AB 32) commits the State to achieving the following:

- By 2010, reduce to 2000 GHG emission levels;²⁷ and
- By 2020, reduce to 1990 levels.

To achieve these goals, which are consistent with the California CAT GHG targets for 2010 and 2020, AB 32 mandates that CARB establish a quantified emissions cap, institute a schedule to meet the cap, implement regulations to reduce statewide GHG emissions from stationary sources consistent with the CAT strategies, and develop tracking, reporting, and enforcement mechanisms to ensure that reductions are achieved. In order to achieve the reduction targets, AB 32 requires CARB to adopt rules and regulations in an open public process that achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective GHG reductions.²⁸

²⁶ CalEPA, *Climate Action Team Report to Governor Schwarzenegger and the Legislature, March 2006*, p. 58.

²⁷ *The 2010 target to reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels was not met. Source: Rubin, Thomas A., Does California Really Need Major Land Use and Transportation Changes to Meet Greenhouse Gas Emissions Targets?*, July 3, 2013.

²⁸ CARB’s list of discrete early action measures that could be adopted and implemented before January 1, 2010, was approved on June 21, 2007. The three adopted discrete early action measures are: (1) a low-carbon fuel standard, which reduces carbon intensity in fuels statewide; (2) reduction of refrigerant losses (Footnote continued on next page)

SB 32, signed September 8, 2016, updates AB 32 (the Global Warming Solutions Act) to include an emissions reduction goal for the year 2030. Specifically, SB 32 requires CARB to ensure that statewide GHG emissions are reduced to 40 percent below the 1990 levels by 2030. The new plan, outlined in SB 32, involves increasing renewable energy use, imposing tighter limits on the carbon content of gasoline and diesel fuel, putting more electric cars on the road, improving energy efficiency, and curbing emissions from key industries.

(c) Climate Change Scoping Plan

In 2008, CARB approved a *Climate Change Scoping Plan* (referred to herein as the 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan), as required by AB 32.²⁹ Subsequently, CARB approved updates to the 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan in 2014 (First Update to the Scoping Plan) and 2017 (2017 Update to the Scoping Plan), with the 2017 Update to the Scoping Plan considering SB 32 (adopted in 2016) in addition to AB 32.

The *2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan* proposed 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.”³⁰ The 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan identified a range of GHG reduction actions which included direct regulations, alternative compliance mechanisms, monetary and non-monetary incentives, voluntary actions, market-based mechanisms, such as a cap-and-trade system, and an AB 32 implementation fee to fund the program.

The 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan called for a “coordinated set of solutions” to address all major categories of GHG emissions. Transportation emissions were addressed through a combination of higher standards for vehicle fuel economy, implementation of the Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS), and greater consideration to reducing trip length and generation through land use planning and transit-oriented development. Buildings, land use, and industrial operations were encouraged and, sometimes, required to use energy more efficiently. Utility energy providers were required to include more renewable energy sources through implementation of the Renewables Portfolio Standard.³¹ Additionally, the

from motor vehicle air conditioning system maintenance; and (3) increased methane capture from landfills, which includes requiring the use of state-of-the-art capture technologies.

²⁹ *Climate Change Proposed Scoping Plan was approved by CARB on December 11, 2008.*

³⁰ *CARB, Climate Change Scoping Plan: A Framework for Change, December 2008.*

³¹ *For a discussion of Renewables Portfolio Standard, refer to subsection 2.c.(2)(f)(i), California Renewables Portfolio Standard, on page IV.C-21.*

2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan emphasized opportunities for households and businesses to save energy and money through increasing energy efficiency. It indicated that substantial savings of electricity and natural gas would be accomplished through “improving energy efficiency by 25 percent.”

The *2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan* identified a number of specific issues relevant to the Project, including:

- The potential of using the green building framework as a mechanism, which could enable GHG emissions reductions in other sectors (i.e., electricity, natural gas), noting that:

A Green Building strategy will produce greenhouse gas savings through buildings that exceed minimum energy efficiency standards, decrease consumption of potable water, reduce solid waste during construction and operation, and incorporate sustainable materials. Combined, these measures can also contribute to healthy indoor air quality, protect human health, and minimize impacts to the environment.

- The importance of supporting the Department of Water Resources’ work to implement the Governor’s objective to reduce per capita water use by 20 percent by 2020. Specific measures to achieve this goal include water use efficiency, water recycling, and reuse of urban runoff. The *2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan* noted that water use requires significant amounts of energy, including approximately one-fifth of statewide electricity.
- Encouraging local governments to set quantifiable emission reduction targets for their jurisdictions and use their influence and authority to encourage reductions in emissions caused by energy use, waste and recycling, water and wastewater systems, transportation, and community design.

Forecasting the amount of emissions that would occur in 2020 if no actions are taken was necessary to assess the scope of the reductions California had to make to return to the 1990 emissions level by 2020 as required by AB 32. CARB originally defined the “business-as-usual” or BAU scenario as emissions in the absence of any GHG emission reduction measures discussed in the *2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan*. For example, in further explaining CARB’s BAU methodology, CARB assumed that all new electricity generation would be supplied by natural gas plants, no further regulatory action would impact vehicle fuel efficiency, and building energy efficiency codes would be held at 2005 standards. In the *2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan*, CARB determined that achieving the 1990 emissions level in 2020 would require a reduction in GHG emissions of

approximately 28.5 percent from the otherwise projected 2020 emissions level (i.e., those emissions that would occur in 2020, absent GHG-reducing laws and regulations).³²

Subsequent to adoption of the *2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan*, a lawsuit was filed challenging CARB's approval of the *Climate Change Scoping Plan Functional Equivalent Document (FED to the Climate Change Scoping Plan)*. On May 20, 2011 (Case No. CPF-09-509562), the Court found that the environmental analysis of the alternatives in the *FED to the Climate Change Scoping Plan* was not sufficient under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CARB staff prepared a revised and expanded environmental analysis, and the *Supplemental FED to the Climate Change Scoping Plan* was approved on August 24, 2011 (*Supplemental FED*). The *Supplemental FED* indicated that there is the potential for adverse environmental impacts associated with implementation of the various GHG emission reduction measures recommended in the *2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan*.

As part of the *Supplemental FED*, CARB updated the projected 2020 BAU emissions inventory based on then-current economic forecasts (i.e., as influenced by the economic downturn) and emission reduction measures already in place, replacing its prior 2020 BAU emissions inventory. CARB staff derived the updated emissions estimates by projecting emissions growth, by sector, from the state's average emissions from 2006 through 2008. Specific emission reduction measures included were the million-solar-roofs program, the AB 1493 (Pavley I) motor vehicle GHG emission standards, and the LCFS.³³ In addition, CARB also factored into the 2020 BAU inventory emissions reductions associated with a 33-percent Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) for electricity generation. Based on the new economic data, CARB determined that achieving the 1990 emissions level by 2020 would require a reduction in GHG emissions of 21.7 percent (down from 28.5 percent) from BAU conditions. When the 2020 emissions level projection also was updated to account for newly implemented regulatory measures discussed above, CARB determined that achieving the 1990 emissions level in 2020 would require a reduction in GHG emissions of 16 percent (down from 28.5 percent) from the BAU conditions.^{34,35}

³² CARB, *Climate Change Scoping Plan: A Framework for Change*, December 2008, p. 12.

³³ *Pavley I* are the first GHG standards in the nation for passenger vehicles and took effect for model years starting in 2009 to 2016. *Pavley I* could potentially result in 27.7 million metric tons CO_{2e} reduction in 2020. *Pavley II* would cover model years 2017 to 2025 and potentially result in an additional reduction of 4.1 million metric tons CO_{2e}.

³⁴ CARB, *Supplement to the AB 32 Scoping Plan FED*, Table 1.2-2.

³⁵ The emissions and reductions estimates found in the *Supplemental FED to the Climate Change Scoping Plan* fully replace the estimates published in the *2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan*. See CARB, (Footnote continued on next page)

In 2014, CARB adopted the *First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan: Building on the Framework* (First Update to the Scoping Plan).³⁶ The stated purpose of the First Update was to “highlight... California’s success to date in reducing its GHG emissions and lay...the foundation for establishing a broad framework for continued emission reductions beyond 2020, on the path to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.”³⁷ The First Update found that California is on track to meet the 2020 emissions reduction mandate established by AB 32 and noted that California could reduce emissions further by 2030 to levels squarely in line with those needed to stay on track to reduce emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050 if the State realizes the expected benefits of existing policy goals.³⁸

In conjunction with the First Update to the Scoping Plan, CARB identified “six key focus areas comprising major components of the State’s economy to evaluate and describe the larger transformative actions that will be needed to meet the State’s more expansive emission reduction needs by 2050.”³⁹ Those six areas were: (1) energy; (2) transportation (vehicles/equipment, sustainable communities, housing, fuels, and infrastructure); (3) agriculture; (4) water; (5) waste management; and (6) natural and working lands. The First Update identified key recommended actions for each sector that would facilitate achievement of the 2050 reduction target.

Based on CARB’s research efforts, it has a “strong sense of the mix of technologies needed to reduce emissions through 2050.”⁴⁰ Those technologies include energy demand reduction through efficiency and activity changes; large-scale electrification of on-road vehicles, buildings and industrial machinery; decarbonizing electricity and fuel supplies; and the rapid market penetration of efficient and clean energy technologies.

The First Update to the Scoping Plan discussed new residential and commercial building energy efficiency improvements, specifically identifying progress towards zero net energy buildings as an element of meeting mid-term and long-term GHG reduction goals. The First Update to the Scoping Plan expressed CARB’s commitment to working with the

Resolution 11-27 (Aug. 24, 2011) (setting aside approval of 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and associated emissions forecasts, and approving the Supplemental FED). The estimates in the 2008 document are 596 million metric tons CO₂e under 2020 BAU and a required reduction of 169 million metric tons CO₂e (28.4 percent).

³⁶ *Health & Safety Code Section 38561(h) requires CARB to update the Scoping Plan every five years.*

³⁷ *CARB, 2014 Update, May 2014, p. 4.*

³⁸ *CARB, 2014 Update, May 2014, p. 34.*

³⁹ *CARB, 2014 Update, May 2014, p. 6.*

⁴⁰ *CARB, 2014 Update, May 2014, p. 32.*

California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and California Energy Commission (CEC) to facilitate further achievements in building energy efficiency.

In January 2018, CARB adopted the *2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update: The Strategy for Achieving California's 2030 Greenhouse Gas Target* (2017 Update to the Scoping Plan). The 2017 Update to the Scoping Plan builds upon the framework established by the *2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan* and the First Update to the Scoping Plan while identifying new, technologically feasible, and cost-effective strategies to ensure that California meets its GHG reduction targets in a way that promotes and rewards innovation, continues to foster economic growth, and delivers improvements to the environment and public health. The 2017 Update to the Scoping Plan includes policies to require direct GHG reductions at some of the State's largest stationary sources and mobile sources. These policies include the use of lower GHG fuels, efficiency regulations, and the Cap-and-Trade Program, which constrains and reduces emissions at covered sources.⁴¹ Implementation of mobile source strategies (cleaner technology and fuels) include the following:⁴²

- At least 1.5 million zero emission and plug-in hybrid light-duty electric vehicles by 2025.
- At least 4.2 million zero emission and plug-in hybrid light-duty electric vehicles by 2030.
- Further increase GHG stringency on all light-duty vehicles beyond existing Advanced Clean Cars regulations.
- Medium- and heavy-duty GHG Phase 2 efficiency standards.
- Innovative Clean Transit: Transition to a suite of to-be-determined innovative clean transit options. Assumed 20 percent of new urban buses purchased beginning in 2018 will be zero emission buses with the penetration of zero-emission technology ramped up to 100 percent of new sales in 2030. Also, new natural gas buses, starting in 2018, and diesel buses, starting in 2020, meet the optional heavy-duty low-NO_x standard.
- Last Mile Delivery: New regulation that would result in the use of low NO_x or cleaner engines and the deployment of increasing numbers of zero-emission trucks primarily for Class 3–7 last mile delivery trucks in California. This measure assumes that Zero-Emission Vehicles (ZEV) comprise 2.5 percent of new Class

⁴¹ CARB, *2017 Update, November 2017, p. 7.*

⁴² CARB, *2017 Update, November 2017, p. 25.*

3–7 truck sales in local fleets starting in 2020, increasing to 10 percent in 2025 and remaining flat through 2030.

- Further reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) through continued implementation of SB 375 and regional Sustainable Communities Strategies; forthcoming statewide implementation of SB 743; and potential additional VMT reduction strategies not specified in the Mobile Source Strategy but included in the document “Potential VMT Reduction Strategies for Discussion.”

(d) Assembly Bill 197

AB 197, signed September 8, 2016, is a bill linked to SB 32, which prioritizes efforts to cut GHG emissions in low-income or minority communities. AB 197 requires CARB to make available, and update at least annually, on its Internet Web site, the emissions of GHGs, criteria pollutants, and toxic air contaminants for each facility that reports to CARB and air districts. In addition, AB 197 adds two Members of the Legislature to the CARB board as ex officio, non-voting members and also creates the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies to ascertain facts and make recommendations to the Legislature and the houses of the Legislature concerning the State’s programs, policies, and investments related to climate change.

(e) Cap-and-Trade Program

The *2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan* identifies a Cap-and-Trade Program as one of the strategies for California to reduce GHG emissions. Under Cap-and-Trade, an overall limit on GHG emissions from capped sectors is established, and facilities subject to the cap are able to trade permits to emit GHGs within the overall limit. According to CARB, a Cap-and-Trade Program will help put California on the path to meet its goal of reducing GHG emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2020.⁴³ CARB adopted a California Cap-and-Trade Program pursuant to its authority under AB 32 and the State Legislature extended the Cap-and-Trade Program through 2030 with the adoption of Assembly Bill 398.

The Cap-and-Trade Program is designed to reduce GHG emissions from major sources, such as refineries and power plants, (deemed “covered entities”). “Covered entities” subject to the Cap-and-Trade Program are sources that emit more than 25,000 metric tons CO₂e (MTCO₂e) per year. Triggering of the 25,000 MTCO₂e per year “inclusion threshold” is measured against a subset of emissions reported and verified under the California Regulation for the Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Mandatory Reporting Rule or MRR).

⁴³ *With continuation of the Cap-and-Trade Program, the State can achieve a 40-percent reduction target by 2030.*

Under the Cap-and-Trade Program, CARB issues allowances equal to the total amount of allowable emissions over a given compliance period and distributes these to regulated entities. Covered entities are allocated free allowances in whole or in part (if eligible) and may buy allowances at auction, purchase allowances from others, or purchase offset credits. Each covered entity with a compliance obligation is required to surrender an allowance for each metric ton CO₂e of GHG they emit.

The Cap-and-Trade Program provides a firm cap, ensuring that the 2020 and 2030 statewide emission limits will not be exceeded. An inherent feature of the Cap-and-Trade Program is that it does not guarantee GHG emissions reductions in any discrete location or by any particular source. Rather, GHG emissions reductions are only guaranteed on a cumulative basis. As summarized by CARB in the First Update:

The Cap-and-Trade Regulation gives companies the flexibility to trade allowances with others or take steps to cost-effectively reduce emissions at their own facilities. Companies that emit more have to turn in more allowances or other compliance instruments. Companies that can cut their GHG emissions have to turn in fewer allowances. But as the cap declines, aggregate emissions must be reduced.

For example, a covered entity theoretically could increase its GHG emissions every year and still comply with the Cap-and-Trade Program if there is a commensurate reduction in GHG emissions from other covered entities. Such a focus on aggregate GHG emissions is considered appropriate because climate change is a global phenomenon, and the effects of GHG emissions are considered cumulative.

The Cap-and-Trade Program works with other direct regulatory measures and provides an economic incentive to reduce emissions. If California's direct regulatory measures reduce GHG emissions more than expected, then the Cap-and-Trade Program will be responsible for relatively fewer emissions reductions. If California's direct regulatory measures reduce GHG emissions less than expected, then the Cap-and-Trade Program will be responsible for relatively more emissions reductions. Thus, the Cap-and-Trade Program assures that California will meet its GHG emissions reduction mandates:

The Cap-and-Trade Program establishes an overall limit on GHG emissions from most of the California economy—the “capped sectors.” Within the capped sectors, some of the reductions are being accomplished through direct regulations, such as improved building and appliance efficiency standards, the [Low Carbon Fuel Standard] LCFS, and the 33 percent [Renewables Portfolio Standard] RPS. Whatever additional reductions are needed to bring emissions within the cap is accomplished through price incentives posed by emissions allowance prices. Together, direct regulation

and price incentives assure that emissions are brought down cost-effectively to the level of the overall cap.⁴⁴ [...]

[T]he Cap-and-Trade Regulation provides assurance that California's 2020 limit will be met because the regulation sets a firm limit on 85 percent of California's GHG emissions.⁴⁵

Overall, the Cap-and-Trade Program will achieve aggregate, rather than site-specific or project-level, GHG emissions reductions. Also, due to the regulatory framework adopted by CARB in AB 32, the reductions attributed to the Cap-and-Trade Program can change over time depending on the state's emissions forecasts and the effectiveness of direct regulatory measures.

As of January 1, 2015, the Cap-and-Trade Program covers approximately 85 percent of California's GHG emissions.⁴⁶

The Cap-and-Trade Program covers the GHG emissions associated with electricity consumed in California, whether generated in-state or imported. Accordingly, GHG emissions associated with CEQA projects' electricity usage are covered by the Cap-and-Trade Program. The Cap-and-Trade Program also covers fuel suppliers (natural gas and propane fuel providers and transportation fuel providers) to address emissions from such fuels and from combustion of other fossil fuels not directly covered at large sources in the Cap-and-Trade Program's first compliance period.⁴⁷ Furthermore, the Cap-and-Trade Program also covers the GHG emissions associated with the combustion of transportation fuels in California, whether refined in-state or imported. The point of regulation for transportation fuels is when they are "supplied" (i.e., delivered into commerce). Accordingly, as with stationary source GHG emissions and GHG emissions attributable to electricity use, virtually all, if not all, of GHG emissions associated with VMT from CEQA projects related to fuel suppliers are covered by the Cap-and-Trade Program.

AB 398 was enacted in 2017 to extend and clarify the role of the State's Cap-and-Trade Program through December 31, 2030. As part of AB 398, refinements were made to

⁴⁴ CARB, 2014 Update, May 2014, p. 88.

⁴⁵ CARB, 2014 Update, May 2014, pp. 86–87.

⁴⁶ Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, California Cap-and-Trade, www.c2es.org/content/california-cap-and-trade, accessed March 2, 2021.

⁴⁷ While the Cap-and-Trade Program technically covered fuel suppliers as early as 2012, they did not have a compliance obligation (i.e., they were not fully regulated) until 2015.

the Cap-and-Trade Program to establish updated protocols and allocation of proceeds to reduce GHG emissions.

(f) Energy-Related Sources

(i) Renewables Portfolio Standard

The California Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) program (2002, SB 1078) required that 20 percent of the available energy supplies are from renewable energy sources by 2017. In 2006, SB 107 accelerated the 20-percent mandate to 2010. These mandates apply directly to investor-owned utilities. On April 12, 2011, Governor Jerry Brown signed into law SB 2X, which modified California's RPS program to require that both public and investor-owned utilities in California receive at least 33 percent of their electricity from renewable sources by the year 2020. SB 2X also requires regulated sellers of electricity to meet an interim milestone of procuring 25 percent of their energy supply from certified renewable resources by 2016. These levels of reduction are consistent with the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power's (LADWP) commitment to achieve 35 percent renewables by 2020. In 2019, 34 percent of LADWP's electricity came from renewable resources, meeting its requirement under SB 2X.⁴⁸

(ii) Senate Bill 350

SB 350, signed October 7, 2015, is the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015. The objectives of SB 350 are: (1) to increase from 33 percent to 50 percent, the procurement of our electricity from renewable sources by 2030; and (2) to double the energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas final end uses of retail customers through energy efficiency and conservation.⁴⁹

(iii) Senate Bill 100

SB 100, signed September 10, 2018, is the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018. SB 100 updates the goals of California's RPS and SB 350, as discussed above, to the following: achieve 50-percent renewable resources target by December 31, 2026, and achieve a 60-percent target by December 31, 2030. SB 100 also requires that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100 percent of retail sales

⁴⁸ LADWP, *2019 Power Content Label*, October 2020.

⁴⁹ SB 350 (2015–2016 Reg. Session) Stats 2015, ch. 547.

of electricity to California end-use customers and 100 percent of electricity procured to serve all State agencies by December 31, 2045.⁵⁰

(iv) Senate Bill 1368

SB 1368, signed September 29, 2006, is a companion bill to AB 32 that requires the CPUC and the CEC to establish GHG emission performance standards for the generation of electricity. These standards also generally apply to power that is generated outside of California and imported into the State. SB 1368 provides a mechanism for reducing the emissions of electricity providers, thereby assisting CARB to meet its mandate under AB 32. On January 25, 2007, the CPUC adopted an interim GHG Emissions Performance Standard, which is a facility-based emissions standard requiring that all new long-term commitments for baseload generation to serve California consumers be with power plants that have GHG emissions no greater than a combined cycle gas turbine plant. That level is established at 1,100 pounds of CO₂ per MWh. Furthermore, on May 23, 2007, the CEC adopted regulations that establish and implement an identical Emissions Performance Standard of 1,100 pounds of CO₂ per MWh (see CEC Order No. 07-523-7).

(g) Mobile Sources

(i) Assembly Bill 1493 (Pavley I)

AB 1493, passed in 2002, requires the development and adoption of regulations to achieve “the maximum feasible reduction of greenhouse gases” emitted by noncommercial passenger vehicles, light-duty trucks, and other vehicles used primarily for personal transportation in the State. CARB originally approved regulations to reduce GHGs from passenger vehicles in September 2004, with the regulations to take effect in 2009. On September 24, 2009, CARB adopted amendments to these “Pavley” regulations that reduce GHG emissions in new passenger vehicles from 2009 through 2016.⁵¹ Although setting emission standards on automobiles is solely the responsibility of the USEPA, the federal CAA allows California to set state-specific emission standards on automobiles if the State first obtains a waiver from the USEPA. The USEPA granted California that waiver on July 1, 2009. A comparison between the AB 1493 standards and the Federal CAFE standards was completed by CARB and the analysis determined that California emission standards are 16 percent more stringent through the 2016 model year and 18 percent more stringent for the 2020 model year.⁵² CARB is also committed to further strengthening these

⁵⁰ SB 100 (2017–2018 Reg. Session) Stats 2018, ch. 312.

⁵¹ CARB, *Clean Cars*, ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/topics/clean-cars, accessed March 2, 2021.

⁵² CARB, “*Comparison of Greenhouse Gas Reductions for all Fifty United States under CAFE Standards and ARB Regulations Adopted Pursuant to AB 1493*,” January 23, 2008.

standards beginning with 2020 model year vehicles to obtain a 45-percent GHG reduction in comparison to the 2009 model year.

In March of 2020, the USEPA and NHTSA issued the Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient Vehicles Rule (SAFE), which provides fuel economy and carbon dioxide standards that increase 1.5 percent in stringency each year from model year 2021 standards through model year 2026.⁵³ On September 27, 2019, the USEPA withdrew the waiver it had previously provided to California for the State's GHG and ZEV programs under Section 209 of the Clean Air Act.⁵⁴ The withdrawal of the waiver became effective on November 26, 2019. In response, several states including California have filed a lawsuit challenging the withdrawal of the EPA waiver.⁵⁵ As of March 2021, a trial date has not been set for the lawsuit. During the period the federal action is in effect, CARB will administer the affected portions of its program on a voluntary basis, including issuing certifications for the GHG and ZEV programs.⁵⁶

(ii) Executive Order S-1-07 (California Low Carbon Fuel Standard)

Executive Order S-1-07, the LCFS (issued on January 18, 2007), requires a reduction of at least 10 percent in the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by 2020. Regulatory proceedings and implementation of the LCFS were directed to CARB. CARB released a draft version of the LCFS in October 2008. The final regulation was approved by the Office of Administrative Law and filed with the Secretary of State on January 12, 2010; the LCFS became effective on the same day.

The 2017 Update has identified LCFS as a regulatory measure to reduce GHG emission to meet the 2030 emissions target. In calculating statewide emissions and targets, the 2017 Update has assumed that the LCFS be extended to an 18-percent reduction in carbon intensity beyond 2020. On September 27, 2018, CARB approved a rulemaking package that amended the LCFS to relax the 2020 carbon intensity reduction from 10 percent to 7.5 percent and to require a carbon intensity reduction of 20 percent by 2030.

⁵³ *Federal Register, The Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient Vehicles Rule for Model Years 2021–2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks. Volume 85, Number 84. April 30, 2020.*

⁵⁴ *84 Federal Register 51310*

⁵⁵ *United States District Court for the District Court of Columbia, State of California vs. Chao, Case 1:19-cv-02826, 2019.*

⁵⁶ *CARB, Status of California GHG Vehicle Emissions Rule, ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/carb-waiver-timeline, accessed March 2, 2021.*

(iii) Advanced Clean Cars Regulations

In 2012, CARB approved the Advanced Clean Cars program, a new emissions-control program for model years 2015–2025.⁵⁷ The components of the Advanced Clean Cars program include the Low-Emission Vehicle (LEV) regulations that reduce criteria pollutants and GHG emissions from light- and medium-duty vehicles, and the Zero-Emission Vehicle (ZEV) regulation, which requires manufacturers to produce an increasing number of pure ZEVs (meaning battery electric and fuel cell electric vehicles), with provisions to also produce plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) in the 2018 through 2025 model years.⁵⁸ In March 2017, CARB voted unanimously to continue with the vehicle GHG emission standards and the ZEV program for cars and light trucks sold in California through 2025.⁵⁹

On September 27, 2019, the USEPA withdrew the waiver it had previously provided to California for the State's GHG and ZEV programs under Section 209 of the Clean Air Act.⁶⁰ The withdrawal of the waiver became effective on November 26, 2019. In response, several states including California have filed a lawsuit challenging the withdrawal of the EPA waiver.⁶¹ As of March 2021, a trial date has not been set for the lawsuit. During the period the federal action is in effect, CARB will administer the affected portions of its program on a voluntary basis, including issuing certifications for the GHG and ZEV programs.⁶²

(iv) Executive Order N-79-20 (Zero Emission Vehicles)

On September 23, 2020, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order N-79-20 which requires by 2035, 100 percent of all in-state sales of new passenger cars and trucks will be zero emission vehicles. By 2045, 100 percent of all medium- and heavy-duty vehicles in the state will be zero-emission for all operations where feasible. Off-road vehicles will also transition to 100 percent zero-emission by 2035 where feasible. The Executive Order requires CARB to develop passenger vehicle and truck regulations requiring increasing

⁵⁷ CARB, *California's Advanced Clean Cars Program*, ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/advanced-clean-cars-program/about, accessed March 2, 2021.

⁵⁸ CARB, *California's Advanced Clean Cars Program*, ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/advanced-clean-cars-program/about, accessed March 2, 2021.

⁵⁹ CARB, "CARB finds vehicle standards are achievable and cost-effective," March 24, 2017.

⁶⁰ 84 *Federal Register* 51310

⁶¹ *United States District Court for the District Court of Columbia, State of California vs. Chao, Case 1:19-cv-02826, 2019.*

⁶² CARB, *CARB Waiver Timeline*, ww2.arb.ca.gov/resources/documents/carb-waiver-timeline, accessed March 2, 2021.

volumes of new zero emissions vehicles sold in the State toward the target of 100 percent of in-state sales by 2035.

(v) Senate Bill 375

Acknowledging the relationship between land use planning and transportation sector GHG emissions, SB 375 signed by the Governor on September 30, 2008. This legislation links regional planning for housing and transportation with the GHG reduction goals outlined in AB 32. Reductions in GHG emissions would be achieved by, for example, locating employment opportunities close to transit. Under SB 375, each Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) would be required to adopt a Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) to encourage compact development that reduces passenger VMT and trips so that the region will meet a target, created by CARB, for reducing GHG emissions. If the SCS is unable to achieve the regional GHG emissions reduction targets, then the MPO is required to prepare an alternative planning strategy that shows how the GHG emissions reduction target could be achieved through alternative development patterns, infrastructure, and/or transportation measures. The applicable MPO to the City of Los Angeles is SCAG, which adopted the most recent iteration of the Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (2020–2045 RTP/SCS) on September 3, 2020. See Subsection 2.c.(3)(b) for more information. As required under SB 375, CARB is required to update regional GHG emissions targets every 8 years with the last update formally adopted in March 2018. As part of the 2018 updates, the CARB has adopted a passenger vehicle related GHG reduction of 19 percent for 2035 for the SCAG region, which is more stringent than the previous reduction target of 13 percent for 2035.^{63,64}

(vi) Senate Bill 743

Governor Brown signed SB 743 in 2013, which creates a process to change the way that transportation impacts are analyzed under CEQA. Specifically, SB 743 requires the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to amend the CEQA Guidelines to provide an alternative to level of service (LOS) methodology for evaluating transportation impacts. Particularly within areas served by transit, the required alternative criteria must “promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses.” Measurements of transportation impacts may include “vehicle miles traveled, vehicle miles traveled per capita, automobile trip generation rates, or automobile trips generated.” Based on OPR’s extensive review of the applicable research, and in light of an assessment by CARB quantifying the need for VMT reduction in

⁶³ CARB, *SB 375 Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets (2018)*.

⁶⁴ *As the CARB targets were adopted after SCAG’s most recently adopted SCS, it is expected that the updated targets will be incorporated into SCAG’s next SCS.*

order to meet the State’s long-term climate goals, OPR recommended that “achieving 15 percent lower per capita (residential) or per employee (office) VMT than existing development is both generally achievable and is supported by evidence that connects this level of reduction to the State’s emissions goals.”⁶⁵

(h) Building Standards

(i) California Appliance Efficiency Regulations (Title 20, Sections 1601 through 1608)

The 2019 Appliance Efficiency Regulations, adopted by the CEC, include standards for new appliances (e.g., refrigerators) and lighting, if they are sold or offered for sale in California. These standards include minimum levels of operating efficiency, and other cost-effective measures, to promote the use of energy- and water-efficient appliances.

(ii) California Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6)

California’s Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings, located at Title 24, Part 6 of the California Code of Regulations and commonly referred to as “Title 24,” were established in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California’s energy consumption. Title 24 requires the design of building shells and building components to conserve energy. The standards are updated periodically to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods.⁶⁶

On May 9, 2018, the CEC adopted the 2019 Title 24 Standards, which went into effect on January 1, 2020.⁶⁷ The 2019 standards continue to improve upon the previous (2016) Title 24 standards for new construction of, and additions and alterations to, residential and non-residential buildings.⁶⁸ The 2019 Title 24 Standards ensure that builders use the most energy efficient and energy conserving technologies and construction practices. As described in the 2019 Title 24 Standards, the standards are “challenging but achievable design and construction practices” that represent “a major step towards meeting the Zero Net Energy (ZNE) goal.”⁶⁹ Single-family homes built with the 2019 standards will use about 7 percent less energy due to energy efficiency measures

⁶⁵ *Governor’s Office of Planning and Research, Technical Advisory—On Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA, p. 12).*

⁶⁶ *CEC, 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards.*

⁶⁷ *CEC, 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards.*

⁶⁸ *CEC, 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards.*

⁶⁹ *CEC, 2019 Residential Compliance Manual for the 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards.*

versus those built under the 2016 standards. Once rooftop solar electricity generation is factored in, homes built under the 2019 standards will use about 53 percent less energy than those under the 2016 standards. This will reduce GHG emissions by 700,000 metric tons over three years, equivalent to taking 115,000 fossil fuel cars off the road. Nonresidential buildings will use about 30 percent less energy due mainly to lighting upgrades.⁷⁰ Compliance with Title 24 is enforced through the building permit process.

(iii) California Green Building Standards (CALGreen Code)

The most recent update to the California Green Building Standards Code (California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11), commonly referred to as the 2019 CALGreen Code, became effective on January 1, 2020. The CALGreen Code establishes mandatory measures for new residential and non-residential buildings. Most of the mandatory measure changes in the 2019 CALGreen Code relative to the previous 2016 CALGreen Code were related to definitions and to the clarification or addition of referenced manuals, handbooks, and standards. For example, several definitions related to energy that were added or revised affect electric vehicle chargers and Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) ratings for air filtration systems. For new multi-family dwelling units, the residential mandatory measures were revised to provide additional electric vehicle charging space requirements, including quantity, location, size, single EV space, multiple EV spaces, and identification.⁷¹ For nonresidential mandatory measures, the table (Table 5.106.5.3.3) identifying the number of required EV charging spaces has been revised in its entirety.⁷² Compliance with the 2019 CALGreen Code is enforced through the building permit process.

(i) Senate Bill 97

On June 19, 2008, OPR released a technical advisory on addressing climate change. This guidance document outlines suggested components to CEQA disclosure, including quantification of GHG emissions from a project's construction and operation; determination of significance of the project's impact to climate change; and if the project is found to be significant, the identification of suitable alternatives and mitigation measures.

⁷⁰ CEC, *2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, Fact Sheet*.

⁷¹ California Building Standards Commission, *2019 California Green Building Standards Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11, Chapter 4—Residential Mandatory Measures, effective January 1, 2020*.

⁷² California Building Standards Commission, *2016 California Green Building Standards Code, California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 11, Chapter 5—Nonresidential Mandatory Measures, effective January 1, 2017*.

SB 97, passed in August 2007, is designed to work in conjunction with CEQA and AB 32. SB 97 required OPR to prepare and develop guidelines for the mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects thereof, including, but not limited to, the effects associated with transportation and energy consumption. The Draft Guidelines Amendments for Greenhouse Gas Emissions (“Guidelines Amendments”) were adopted on December 30, 2009, and address the specific obligations of public agencies when analyzing GHG emissions under CEQA to determine a project’s effects on the environment.

However, neither a threshold of significance nor any specific mitigation measures are included in the Guidelines Amendments.⁷³ The Guidelines Amendments require a lead agency to make a good-faith effort, based on the extent possible on scientific and factual data, to describe, calculate, or estimate the amount of GHG emissions resulting from a project. The Guidelines Amendments give discretion to the lead agency whether to: (1) use a model or methodology to quantify GHG emissions resulting from a project, and which model or methodology to use; or (2) rely on a qualitative analysis or performance-based standards. Furthermore, the Guidelines Amendments identify three factors that should be considered in the evaluation of the significance of GHG emissions:

1. The extent to which a project may increase or reduce GHG emissions as compared to the existing environmental setting;
2. Whether the project emissions exceed a threshold of significance that the lead agency determines applies to the project; and
3. The extent to which the project complies with regulations or requirements adopted to implement a statewide, regional, or local plan for the reduction or mitigation of GHG emissions.⁷⁴

On December 28, 2018, OPR adopted amendments to the CEQA Guidelines to clarify several points such as cumulative nature of greenhouse gas emissions, modeling methodology, and significance evaluation. These amendments included provisions contained in the 2008 OPR technical advisory which focused on the cumulative nature of GHG emissions and the effects on climate change. The administrative record for the Guidelines Amendments also clarifies “that the effects of greenhouse gas emissions are

⁷³ See 14 CCR Sections 15064.7 (generally giving discretion to lead agencies to develop and publish thresholds of significance for use in the determination of the significance of environmental effects), 15064.4 (giving discretion to lead agencies to determine the significance of impacts from GHGs).

⁷⁴ 14 CCR Section 15064.4(b).

cumulative, and should be analyzed in the context of California Environmental Quality Act's requirements for cumulative impact analysis."⁷⁵

The California Natural Resources Agency is required to periodically update the Guidelines Amendments to incorporate new information or criteria established by CARB pursuant to AB 32.

(3) Regional

(a) South Coast Air Quality Management District

The Southern California Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) adopted a "Policy on Global Warming and Stratospheric Ozone Depletion" on April 6, 1990. The policy commits SCAQMD to consider global impacts in rulemaking and in drafting revisions to the Air Quality Management Plan. In March 1992, the SCAQMD Governing Board reaffirmed this policy and adopted amendments to the policy to include the following directives:

- Phase out the use and corresponding emissions of chlorofluorocarbons, methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane or TCA), carbon tetrachloride, and halons by December 1995;
- Phase out the large quantity use and corresponding emissions of hydrochlorofluorocarbons by the year 2000;
- Develop recycling regulations for hydrochlorofluorocarbons (e.g., SCAQMD Rules 1411 and 1415);
- Develop an emissions inventory and control strategy for methyl bromide; and
- Support the adoption of a California GHG emission reduction goal.

In 2008, SCAQMD released draft guidance regarding interim CEQA GHG significance thresholds.⁷⁶ Within its October 2008 document, SCAQMD proposed the use of a percent emission reduction target to determine significance for residential/commercial projects that emit greater than 3,000 MTCO_{2e} per year. Under this proposal, residential/commercial projects that emit fewer than 3,000 MTCO_{2e} per year would be assumed to

⁷⁵ Letter from Cynthia Bryant, Director of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research to Mike Chrisman, California Secretary for Natural Resources, dated April 13, 2009.

⁷⁶ SCAQMD, *Draft Guidance Document—Interim CEQA Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Significance Threshold, October 2008, Attachment E.*

have a less-than-significant impact on climate change. However, this proposed residential/commercial threshold was never adopted. On December 5, 2008, the SCAQMD Governing Board adopted the staff proposal for an interim GHG significance threshold of 10,000 MTCO_{2e} per year for stationary source/industrial projects where SCAQMD is the lead agency. However, SCAQMD has yet to adopt a GHG significance threshold for land use development projects (e.g., residential/commercial projects).

(b) Southern California Association of Governments

To implement SB 375 and reduce GHG emissions by correlating land use and transportation planning, SCAG adopted the 2016–2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (2016–2040 RTP/SCS) on April 7, 2016.^{77,78} The 2016–2040 RTP/SCS reaffirms the land use policies that were incorporated into the 2012–2035 RTP/SCS. These foundational policies, which guided the development of the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS’s strategies for land use, include the following:

- Identify regional strategic areas for infill and investment;
- Structure the plan on a three-tiered system of centers development;⁷⁹
- Develop “Complete Communities”;
- Develop nodes on a corridor;
- Plan for additional housing and jobs near transit;
- Plan for changing demand in types of housing;
- Continue to protect stable, existing single-family areas;
- Ensure adequate access to open space and preservation of habitat; and
- Incorporate local input and feedback on future growth.

⁷⁷ SCAG, 2016–2040 RTP/SCS.

⁷⁸ SCAG, Executive Order G-16-066, SCAG 2016 SCS ARB Acceptance of GHG Quantification Determination, June 2016.

⁷⁹ Complete language: “Identify strategic centers based on a three-tiered system of existing, planned and potential relative to transportation infrastructure. This strategy more effectively integrates land use planning and transportation investment.” A more detailed description of these strategies and policies can be found on pp. 90–92 of the SCAG 2008 Regional Transportation Plan, adopted in May 2008.

The 2016–2040 RTP/SCS recognizes that transportation investments and future land use patterns are inextricably linked, and continued recognition of this close relationship will help the region make choices that sustain existing resources and expand efficiency, mobility, and accessibility for people across the region. In particular, the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS draws a closer connection between where people live and work, and it offers a blueprint for how Southern California can grow more sustainably. The 2016–2040 RTP/SCS also includes strategies focused on compact infill development and economic growth by building the infrastructure the region needs to promote the smooth flow of goods and easier access to jobs, services, educational facilities, healthcare and more.

The 2016–2040 RTP/SCS states that the SCAG region is home to about 18.3 million people in 2012 and currently includes approximately 5.9 million homes and 7.4 million jobs.⁸⁰ By 2040, the integrated growth forecast projects that these figures will increase by 3.8 million people, with nearly 1.5 million more homes and 2.4 million more jobs. High Quality Transit Areas⁸¹ (HQTAs) will account for 3 percent of regional total land but are projected to accommodate 46 percent and 55 percent of future household and employment growth respectively between 2012 and 2040. The 2016–2040 RTP/SCS overall land use pattern reinforces the trend of focusing new housing and employment in the region’s HQTAs. HQTAs are a cornerstone of land use planning best practice in the SCAG region because they concentrate roadway repair investments, leverage transit and active transportation investments, reduce regional life cycle infrastructure costs, improve accessibility, create local jobs, and have the potential to improve public health and housing affordability.

The 2016–2040 RTP/SCS is expected to reduce per capita transportation emissions by 8 percent by 2020 and 18 percent by 2035.⁸² Subsequent to adoption of the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS, CARB adopted in 2018 a new target requiring a 19-percent reduction in per capita passenger vehicle GHG emissions for the SCAG region by 2035. It is expected that this new target will be incorporated into the next RTP/SCS. The 2016–2040 RTP/SCS and/or the next RTP/SCS are expected to fulfill and exceed SB 375 compliance with respect to meeting the State’s GHG emission reduction goals. As discussed above, OPR recommended that achieving 15 percent lower per capita (residential) or per employee (office) VMT than existing development is both generally achievable and is supported by evidence that connects this level of reduction to the State’s emissions goals (i.e., SB 375

⁸⁰ 2016–2040 RTP/SCS population growth forecast methodology includes data for years 2012, 2020, 2035, and 2040.

⁸¹ Defined by the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS as generally walkable transit villages or corridors that are within 0.5 mile of a well-serviced transit stop or a transit corridor with 15-minute or less service frequency during peak commute hours

⁸² SCAG, *Final 2016–2040 RTP/SCS, Executive Summary*, p. 8, April 2016.

goal). The reductions generated by fuel economy improvements are already included as part of the State's GHG emissions reduction program and are not double-counted in the SB 375 target calculation.

On September 3, 2020, SCAG's Regional Council adopted an updated RTP/SCS known as the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS or Connect SoCal.⁸³ As with the 2016–2020 RTP/SCS, the purpose of the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS is to meet the mobility needs of the six-county SCAG region over the subject planning period through a roadmap identifying sensible ways to expand transportation options, improve air quality and bolster Southern California long-term economic viability.⁸⁴ The goals and policies of the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS are similar to, and consistent with, those of the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS. In addition, CARB's new target requiring a 19-percent reduction in per capita GHG emissions has been included in the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS to fulfill SB 375 compliance with respect to meeting the State's GHG emission reduction goals. Hence, because the Project would be consistent with the 2016–2020 RTP/SCS as discussed later in this section, the Project would also be consistent with the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS.⁸⁵

(4) Local

(a) City of Los Angeles Green New Deal (Sustainable City pLAN 2019)

In April 2019, Mayor Eric Garcetti released the Green New Deal. Rather than an adopted plan, the Green New Deal is a mayoral initiative that consists of a program of actions designed to create sustainability-based performance targets through 2050 designed to advance economic, environmental, and equity objectives.⁸⁶ L.A.'s Green New Deal is the first four-year update to the City's first Sustainable City pLAN that was released in 2015 and, therefore, replaces and supersedes the Sustainable City pLAN.⁸⁷ It augments, expands, and elaborates in more detail L.A.'s vision for a sustainable future and it tackles the climate emergency with accelerated targets and new aggressive goals.

⁸³ SCAG, News Release: SCAG Regional Council Formally Adopts Connect SoCal, September 3, 2020.

⁸⁴ SCAG, News Release: SCAG Regional Council Formally Adopts Connect SoCal, September 3, 2020.

⁸⁵ For example, the Project would be consistent with both the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS and the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS because it would increase urban density within an High Quality Transit Area (HQTA) immediately adjacent to a Metro light rail station and in close proximity to more than a dozen bus routes, would include transit-oriented development, and would implement TDM, all of which would reduce the City's per capita VMT and associated air emissions. Another example is that because the Project would be consistent with the City's existing General Plan land use designation and zoning of the Project Site, it has been accounted for in the regional growth projections in both the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS and 2020–2045 RTP/SCS.

⁸⁶ City of Los Angeles, Green New Deal (Sustainable City pLAN 2019).

⁸⁷ City of Los Angeles, Green New Deal (Sustainable City pLAN 2019).

While not a plan adopted solely to reduce GHG emissions, within the Green New Deal, climate mitigation is one of eight explicit benefits that help define its strategies and goals. These include reducing GHG emissions through near-term outcomes:

- Reduce potable water use per capita by 22.5 percent by 2025; 25 percent by 2035; and maintain or reduce 2035 per capita water use through 2050.
- Reduce building energy use per square feet for all building types 22 percent by 2025; 34 percent by 2035; and 44 percent by 2050 (from a baseline of 68 mmBtu/sf in 2015).
- All new buildings will be net zero carbon by 2030 and 100 percent of buildings will be net zero carbon by 2050.
- Increase cumulative new housing unit construction to 150,000 by 2025; and 275,000 units by 2035.
- Ensure 57 percent of new housing units are built within 1,500 feet of transit by 2025; and 75 percent by 2035.
- Increase the percentage of all trips made by walking, biking, micro-mobility/matched rides or transit to at least 35 percent by 2025, 50 percent by 2035, and maintain at least 50 percent by 2050.
- Reduce VMT per capita by at least 13 percent by 2025; 39 percent by 2035; and 45 percent by 2050.
- Increase the percentage of electric and zero emission vehicles in the city to 25 percent by 2025; 80 percent by 2035; and 100 percent by 2050.
- Increase landfill diversion rate to 90 percent by 2025; 95 percent by 2035 and 100 percent by 2050.
- Reduce municipal solid waste generation per capita by at least 15 percent by 2030, including phasing out single-use plastics by 2028 (from a baseline of 17.85 pounds of waste generated per capita per day in 2011).
- Eliminate organic waste going to landfill by 2028.
- Reduce urban/rural temperature differential by at least 1.7 degrees by 2025; and 3 degrees by 2035.
- Ensure proportion of Angelenos living within 1/2 mile of a park or open space is at least 65 percent by 2025; 75 percent by 2035; and 100 percent by 2050.

(b) City of Los Angeles Green Building Code

On December 11, 2019, the Los Angeles City Council approved Ordinance No. 186,488, which amended Chapter IX of the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC), referred to as the Los Angeles Green Building Code, by amending certain provisions of Article 9 to reflect local administrative changes and incorporating by reference portions of the 2019 CALGreen Code. Projects filed on or after January 1, 2020, must comply with the provisions of the Los Angeles Green Building Code. Specific mandatory requirements and elective measures are provided for three categories: (1) low-rise residential buildings; (2) nonresidential and high-rise residential buildings; and (3) additions and alterations to nonresidential and high-rise residential buildings. Article 9, Division 5 includes mandatory measures for newly constructed nonresidential and high-rise residential buildings.

(c) City of Los Angeles General Plan

The City does not have a General Plan Element specific to Global Warming and GHG emissions. However, the following five goals from the Air Quality Element of the City's General Plan would also serve to reduce GHG emissions:

- Less reliance on single-occupancy vehicles with fewer commute and non-work trips;
- Efficient management of transportation facilities and system infrastructure using cost-effective system management and innovative demand-management techniques;
- Minimal impacts of existing land use patterns and future land use development on air quality by addressing the relationship between land use, transportation and air quality;
- Energy efficiency through land use and transportation planning, the use of renewable resources and less-polluting fuels and the implementation of conservation measures including passive measures, such as site orientation and tree planting; and
- Citizen awareness of the linkages between personal behavior and air pollution and participation in efforts to reduce air pollution.

(d) Transportation Study Policies and Procedures

In July 2019, the City of Los Angeles Department of Transportation (LADOT) issued the Transportation Assessment Guidelines (TAG) to create a review process that advances the City's vision of developing a safe, accessible, well-maintained, and well-connected multimodal transportation network. The TAG supersedes the previous Transportation Impact Study Guidelines from December 2016 and conforms to the requirement of SB 743

which shifts the focus of transportation analysis from level of service to VMT. The TAG has been developed to identify land use development and transportation projects that may impact the transportation system; to ensure proposed land use development projects achieve site access design requirements and on-site circulation best practices; to define whether off-site improvements are needed; and to provide step-by-step guidance for assessing impacts and preparing Transportation Assessment Studies. The TAG was updated in July 2020; however, the Project's Transportation Study was approved by LADOT prior to its adoption and the July 2019 TAG applies to the Project.

d. Existing Conditions

(1) Existing Statewide GHG Emissions

GHG emissions are the result of both natural and human-influenced activities. Regarding human-influenced activities, motor vehicle travel, consumption of fossil fuels for power generation, industrial processes, heating and cooling, landfills, agriculture, and wildfires are the primary sources of GHG emissions. Without human intervention, Earth maintains an approximate balance between the emission of GHGs into the atmosphere and the storage of GHGs in oceans and terrestrial ecosystems. Events and activities, such as the industrial revolution and the increased combustion of fossil fuels (e.g., gasoline, diesel, coal, etc.), have contributed to the rapid increase in atmospheric levels of GHGs over the last 150 years. As reported by the CEC, California contributes 1 percent of global and 6 percent of national GHG emissions.⁸⁸ California represents approximately 12 percent of the national population. Approximately 80 percent of GHGs in California consist of CO₂ produced from fossil fuel combustion. The current California GHG inventory compiles statewide anthropogenic GHG emissions and carbon sinks/storage from years 2012 to 2018.⁸⁹ It includes estimates for CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆. The GHG inventory for California for years 2012 through 2018 is presented in Table IV.C-3 on page IV.C-37.

As shown in Table IV.C-3, the GHG inventory for California in 2018 was 425.3 million MTCO_{2e}, which achieves the AB 32 target of reducing statewide GHG emissions to below 1990 levels (431 million MTCO_{2e}) by 2020.

⁸⁸ CEC, *Inventory of California Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks: 1990 to 2004*, CEC-600-2006-013, October 2006.

⁸⁹ A carbon inventory identifies and quantifies sources and sinks of greenhouse gases. Sinks are defined as a natural or artificial reservoir that accumulates and stores some carbon-containing chemical compound for an indefinite period.

**Table IV.C-3
California GHG Inventory
(million metric tons CO₂e)**

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Transportation | 161.35 | 161.24 | 162.56 | 166.19 | 169.76 | 171.02 | 169.50 |
| <i>On Road</i> | 147.71 | 147.15 | 147.85 | 151.20 | 155.16 | 156.41 | 154.45 |
| Passenger Vehicles | 111.77 | 111.52 | 112.20 | 116.32 | 119.02 | 119.95 | 119.45 |
| Heavy Duty Trucks | 35.94 | 35.62 | 35.65 | 34.88 | 36.14 | 36.45 | 35.00 |
| <i>Ships & Commercial Boats</i> | 3.60 | 3.86 | 3.95 | 3.89 | 3.72 | 3.82 | 3.74 |
| <i>Aviation (Intrastate)</i> | 3.75 | 3.93 | 3.90 | 4.22 | 4.44 | 4.68 | 4.65 |
| <i>Rail</i> | 2.47 | 2.40 | 2.63 | 2.42 | 2.17 | 1.83 | 2.22 |
| <i>Off Road</i> | 2.23 | 2.33 | 2.43 | 2.53 | 2.63 | 2.73 | 2.83 |
| <i>Unspecified</i> | 1.58 | 1.57 | 1.79 | 1.93 | 1.64 | 1.55 | 1.61 |
| <i>Percent of Total Emissions</i> | 36% | 36% | 37% | 38% | 40% | 40% | 40% |
| Electric Power | 98.16 | 91.39 | 88.85 | 84.83 | 68.57 | 62.13 | 63.11 |
| <i>In-State Generation</i> | 53.75 | 51.41 | 52.05 | 50.88 | 42.20 | 38.18 | 38.54 |
| Natural Gas | 49.72 | 47.66 | 47.07 | 46.19 | 38.18 | 34.65 | 35.00 |
| Other Fuels | 3.11 | 2.88 | 4.11 | 3.57 | 2.61 | 2.66 | 2.71 |
| Fugitive and Process Emissions | 0.91 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 1.12 | 1.42 | 0.88 | 0.83 |
| <i>Imported Electricity</i> | 44.42 | 39.99 | 36.80 | 33.94 | 26.36 | 23.95 | 24.57 |
| <i>Unspecified Imports</i> | 17.40 | 11.83 | 13.45 | 11.22 | 9.69 | 8.85 | 11.57 |
| <i>Specified Imports</i> | 27.02 | 28.15 | 23.35 | 22.72 | 16.67 | 15.10 | 13.00 |
| <i>Percent of Total Emissions</i> | 22% | 20% | 20% | 19% | 16% | 15% | 15% |
| Commercial and Residential | 43.50 | 44.18 | 38.23 | 38.84 | 40.61 | 41.27 | 41.37 |
| <i>Residential Fuel Use</i> | 28.18 | 28.99 | 23.80 | 24.22 | 25.25 | 25.99 | 25.74 |
| Natural Gas | 25.76 | 26.53 | 21.58 | 21.90 | 22.80 | 23.62 | 23.23 |
| Other Fuels | 1.55 | 1.59 | 1.34 | 1.43 | 1.56 | 1.48 | 1.62 |
| Fugitive Emissions | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.89 | 0.90 |
| <i>Commercial Fuel Use</i> | 13.40 | 13.29 | 12.49 | 12.69 | 13.14 | 12.99 | 13.46 |
| Natural Gas | 11.25 | 11.28 | 10.40 | 10.50 | 10.90 | 11.06 | 11.13 |
| Other Fuels | 2.15 | 2.00 | 2.09 | 2.18 | 2.24 | 1.93 | 2.32 |
| <i>Commercial Cogeneration Heat Output</i> | 0.54 | 0.50 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.78 | 0.85 | 0.72 |
| <i>Other Commercial and Residential</i> | 1.39 | 1.40 | 1.41 | 1.42 | 1.43 | 1.44 | 1.45 |
| <i>Percent of Total Emissions</i> | 10% | 10% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 10% | 10% |
| Industrial | 88.88 | 91.61 | 92.44 | 90.15 | 88.91 | 88.73 | 89.18 |
| <i>Refineries</i> | 29.84 | 29.43 | 29.78 | 28.35 | 29.78 | 30.05 | 30.07 |
| <i>General Fuel Use</i> | 18.98 | 19.47 | 19.91 | 19.41 | 19.24 | 18.79 | 18.57 |
| Natural Gas | 14.48 | 14.37 | 15.38 | 14.63 | 15.42 | 15.01 | 15.49 |
| Other Fuels | 4.49 | 5.10 | 4.53 | 4.78 | 3.82 | 3.78 | 3.07 |
| <i>Oil & Gas Extraction^a</i> | 16.76 | 18.92 | 19.20 | 19.27 | 16.75 | 16.87 | 16.68 |
| Fuel Use | 14.87 | 16.94 | 17.17 | 17.22 | 14.84 | 14.94 | 14.61 |
| Fugitive Emissions | 1.89 | 1.98 | 2.03 | 2.05 | 1.91 | 1.93 | 2.08 |
| <i>Cement Plants</i> | 6.93 | 7.21 | 7.66 | 7.47 | 7.60 | 7.66 | 7.88 |
| Clinker Production | 4.22 | 4.47 | 4.78 | 4.69 | 4.67 | 4.85 | 4.96 |
| Fuel Use | 2.70 | 2.74 | 2.88 | 2.77 | 2.93 | 2.81 | 2.91 |

**Table IV.C-3 (Continued)
California GHG Inventory
(million metric tons CO₂e)**

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>Cogeneration Heat Output</i> | 8.96 | 9.01 | 8.25 | 7.98 | 7.84 | 7.59 | 8.10 |
| <i>Other Process Emissions</i> | 7.42 | 7.58 | 7.63 | 7.67 | 7.69 | 7.77 | 7.88 |
| <i>Percent of Total Emissions</i> | 20% | 20% | 21% | 20% | 21% | 21% | 21% |
| Recycling and Waste | 8.65 | 8.69 | 8.76 | 8.83 | 8.90 | 8.99 | 9.09 |
| <i>Landfills^b</i> | 8.36 | 8.39 | 8.45 | 8.50 | 8.56 | 8.64 | 8.73 |
| <i>Composting</i> | 0.29 | 0.30 | 0.31 | 0.33 | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.36 |
| <i>Percent of Total Emissions</i> | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| High Global Warming Potential | 15.54 | 16.75 | 17.73 | 18.60 | 19.26 | 19.99 | 20.46 |
| <i>Ozone Depleting Substance Substitutes</i> | 15.25 | 16.38 | 17.42 | 18.32 | 19.00 | 19.64 | 20.15 |
| <i>Electricity Grid SF6 Losses^c</i> | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.18 | 0.14 |
| <i>Semiconductor Manufacturing^b</i> | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| <i>Percent of Total Emissions</i> | 3% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 4% | 5% | 5% |
| Agriculture^d | 35.46 | 33.76 | 34.80 | 33.33 | 33.16 | 32.32 | 32.57 |
| <i>Livestock</i> | 23.89 | 22.92 | 23.24 | 22.66 | 22.57 | 22.88 | 22.82 |
| Enteric Fermentation (Digestive Process) | 11.52 | 11.22 | 11.28 | 10.95 | 10.93 | 11.14 | 11.13 |
| Manure Management | 12.38 | 11.71 | 11.96 | 11.70 | 11.64 | 11.74 | 11.69 |
| <i>Crop Growing & Harvesting</i> | 7.70 | 7.13 | 7.04 | 6.28 | 6.62 | 6.33 | 6.52 |
| Fertilizers | 5.94 | 5.52 | 5.45 | 4.93 | 5.04 | 5.02 | 5.08 |
| Soil Preparation and Disturbances | 1.68 | 1.52 | 1.51 | 1.27 | 1.50 | 1.22 | 1.35 |
| Crop Residue Burning | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| <i>General Fuel Use</i> | 3.88 | 3.71 | 4.51 | 4.40 | 3.97 | 3.11 | 3.23 |
| Diesel | 2.47 | 2.53 | 3.39 | 3.66 | 3.21 | 2.40 | 2.48 |
| Natural Gas | 0.70 | 0.69 | 0.63 | 0.64 | 0.72 | 0.67 | 0.74 |
| Gasoline | 0.71 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.10 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.01 |
| Other Fuels | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| <i>Percent of Total Emissions</i> | 8% | 7% | 8% | 7% | 7% | 7% | 7% |
| Total Net Emissions | 451.6 | 447.6 | 443.4 | 440.8 | 429.2 | 424.5 | 425.3 |

^a Reflects emissions from combustion of fuels plus fugitive emissions.

^b These categories are listed in the Industrial sector of CARB's GHG Emission Inventory sectors.

^c This category is listed in the Electric Power sector of CARB's GHG Emission Inventory sectors.

^d Reflects use of updated USEPA models for determining emissions from livestock and fertilizers.

Source: California GHG Inventory for 2000–2018—by Category as Defined in the 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan million metric tons of CO₂e—(based upon IPCC Second Assessment Report's Global Warming Potentials).

(2) Existing Project Site Emissions

The Project Site is currently developed with a number of office and church buildings with a total of 12,370 square feet of floor area and a surface parking lot. Mobile source

emissions are generated by motor vehicle trips to and from the Project Site. Area source emissions are generated by the use of maintenance equipment, landscape equipment, and products that contain solvents. Energy source emissions are typically associated with building natural gas usage. Table IV.C-4 below presents an estimate of the existing emissions within the Project Site.

**Table IV.C-4
Existing Project Site Annual GHG Emissions Summary**

| Scope | Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent^a (MTCO₂e) |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Area | <1 |
| Energy | 93 |
| Mobile | 146 |
| Solid Waste | 13 |
| Water/Wastewater Generation | 7 |
| Total Emissions | 260 |

Numbers may not add up exactly due to rounding.

^a CO₂e was calculated using CalEEMod and the results are provided in Section 2.0 of the Operational (Baseline) CalEEMod output file within Appendix B to this Draft EIR.

Source: Eyestone Environmental, 2020.

3. Project Impacts

a. Thresholds of Significance

(1) State CEQA Guidelines Appendix G

In accordance with Appendix G to the State CEQA Guidelines (CEQA Guidelines), the Project would have a significant impact related to GHGs if it would:

Threshold (a): Generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment; or

Threshold (b): Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs.

Section 15064.4 of the CEQA Guidelines provides that a lead agency shall make a good-faith effort, based to the extent possible on scientific and factual data, to describe, calculate, or estimate the amount of greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project. It also states that the lead agency shall have the discretion to determine, in the context of a

particular project, whether to: (1) quantify greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project; and/or (2) rely on a qualitative analysis or performance based standards. Lead agencies should consider several factors when determining of significance of GHG emissions from a project: (a) the extent to which the project may increase or reduce GHG emissions as compared to the existing environmental setting; (b) whether a project exceeds a significance threshold that the lead agency determines applies to the project; and (c) the extent to which the project complies with regulations or requirements adopted to implement a statewide, regional or local plan for the reduction or mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.

Section 15064.4 does not establish any threshold of significance. Lead agencies have the discretion to establish significance thresholds for their respective jurisdictions, and in establishing those thresholds, a lead agency may appropriately look to thresholds developed by other public agencies, or suggested by other experts, such as the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA), as long as any threshold chosen is supported by substantial evidence (see CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.7(c)). The CEQA Guidelines also clarify that the effects of GHG emissions are cumulative, and should be analyzed in the context of CEQA's requirements for cumulative impact analysis (see CEQA Guidelines Section 15130(f)).⁹⁰ As a note, the CEQA Guidelines were amended in response to SB 97. In particular, the CEQA Guidelines were amended to specify that compliance with a GHG emissions reduction plan renders a cumulative impact insignificant.

Per CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(h)(3), a project's incremental contribution to a cumulative impact can be found not cumulatively considerable if the project would comply with an approved plan or mitigation program that provides specific requirements that would avoid or substantially lessen the cumulative problem within the geographic area of the project.⁹¹ To qualify, such plans or programs must be specified in law or adopted by the public agency with jurisdiction over the affected resources through a public review process to implement, interpret, or make specific the law enforced or administered by the public agency.⁹² Examples of such programs include a "water quality control plan, air quality attainment or maintenance plan, integrated waste management plan, habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plans [and] plans or regulations for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions."⁹³ Therefore, Section 15064(h)(3) allows a lead agency to make a finding of a less than significant impact for cumulative GHG emissions if

⁹⁰ See, generally, Section 15130(f); see also Letter from Cynthia Bryant, Director of the Office of Planning and Research to Mike Chrisman, Secretary for Natural Resources, dated April 13, 2009.

⁹¹ 14 CCR Section 15064(h)(3).

⁹² 14 CCR Section 15064(h)(3).

⁹³ 14 CCR Section 15064(h)(3).

a project complies with adopted programs, plans, policies and/or other regulatory strategies to reduce GHG emissions.⁹⁴

The City has not adopted a numeric significance threshold for the analysis of GHG impacts. In the absence of any adopted quantitative threshold, the significance of the Project's GHG emissions is evaluated consistent with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4(b)(2) by considering whether the Project complies with applicable plans, policies, regulations and requirements adopted to implement a statewide, regional, or local plan for the reduction or mitigation of GHG emissions, including CARB's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan, SCAG's 2016-2040 RTP/SCS, SCAG's 2020-2045 RTP/SCS, L.A.'s Green New Deal (Sustainable City' pLAn 2019), and the Los Angeles Green Building Code.

(2) SCAQMD Thresholds

As discussed above, SCAQMD has an interim GHG significance threshold of 10,000 MTCO_{2e} per year for stationary source/industrial projects where SCAQMD is the lead agency. This SCAQMD interim GHG significance threshold is not applicable to the Project because it is a residential project and the City is the Lead Agency.

(3) 2006 L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide

The *L.A. CEQA Thresholds Guide* does not identify criteria to evaluate GHG emissions impacts. Thus, the potential for the Project to result in impacts from GHG emissions is based on the CEQA Guidelines Appendix G thresholds above. To answer both of those threshold questions, the City has considered whether the Project is consistent with the following plans and regulations:

- AB 32's 2008 Scoping Plan and Subsequent Updates

⁹⁴ See, for example, San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, *CEQA Determinations of Significance for Projects Subject to ARB's GHG Cap-and-Trade Regulation, APR—2030 (June 25, 2014)*, in which the SJVAPCD "determined that GHG emissions increases that are covered under ARB's Cap-and-Trade regulation cannot constitute significant increases under CEQA..." SCAQMD has taken this position in CEQA documents it has produced as a lead agency. SCAQMD has prepared three Negative Declarations and one Draft Environmental Impact Report that demonstrate SCAQMD has applied its 10,000 MTCO_{2e}/yr. significance threshold in such a way that GHG emissions covered by the Cap-and-Trade Program do not constitute emissions that must be measured against the threshold. See: SCAQMD, *Final Negative Declaration for: Ultramar Inc. Wilmington Refinery Cogeneration Project*, SCH No. 2012041014 (October 2014); SCAQMD, *Final Negative Declaration for Phillips 66 Los Angeles Refinery Carson Plant—Crude Oil Storage Capacity Project*, SCH No. 2013091029 (December 2014); *Final Mitigated Negative Declaration for Toxic Air Contaminant Reduction for Compliance with SCAQMD Rules 1420.1 and 1402 at the Exide Technologies Facility in Vernon, CA*, SCH No. 2014101040 (December 2014); and *Draft Environmental Impact Report for the Breitburn Santa Fe Springs Blocks 400/700 Upgrade Project*, SCH No. 2014121014 (April 2014).

- SCAG’s 2016-2040 and 2020-2045 RTP/SCS, consistent with SB 375
- City of Los Angeles Green New Deal
- Los Angeles Green Building Code.

As discussed above, OPR has noted that lead agencies “should make a good-faith effort to calculate or estimate GHG emissions” from a project.⁹⁵ GHG emissions are quantified below, consistent with OPR guidelines.

b. Methodology

Amendments to Section 15064.4 of the CEQA Guidelines were adopted to assist lead agencies in determining the significance of the impacts of GHG emissions. Consistent with existing CEQA practice, Section 15064.4 gives lead agencies the discretion to determine whether to quantify GHGs resulting from a project; and/or rely on a qualitative analysis.

The City has not adopted a numerical significance threshold for assessing impacts related to GHG emissions. Nor have the SCAQMD, OPR, CARB, CAPCOA, or any other state or regional agency adopted a numerical significance threshold for assessing GHG emissions that the City has adopted that would be applicable to the Project. Since the City has not adopted any numerical threshold of significance for GHG emissions, the methodology for evaluating the Project’s impacts related to GHG emissions focuses on its consistency with statewide, regional, and local plans adopted for the purpose of reducing and/or mitigating GHG emissions. This evaluation of consistency with such plans is the sole basis for determining the significance of the Project’s GHG-related impacts on the environment consistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.4. While, the City has not adopted a local climate action plan for reducing GHG emissions, the City has established (through a mayoral initiative) goals and actions to reduce the generation and emission of GHGs from both public and private activities in the City of Los Angeles’ Green New Deal. Based on CEQA case law, when no guidance exists, the lead agency may look to and assess general compliance with comparable regulatory schemes.⁹⁶

⁹⁵ OPR Technical Advisory, p. 5.

⁹⁶ See *Protect Historic Amador Waterways v. Amador Water Agency* (2004) 116 Cal. App. 4th 1099, 1107 [“[A] lead agency’s use of existing environmental standards in determining the significance of a project’s environmental impacts is an effective means of promoting consistency in significance determinations and integrating CEQA environmental review activities with other environmental program planning and resolution.”]. Lead agencies can, and often do, use regulatory agencies’ performance standards. A project’s compliance with these standards usually is presumed to provide an adequate level of protection (Footnote continued on next page)

In evaluating climate change impacts, the OPR recommends consideration of the project's consistency with the State's long-term climate goals or strategies to reduce GHG emissions.⁹⁷ The lead agency may also use modeling to estimate greenhouse gas emissions from a project.⁹⁸ This allows a lead agency to quantify greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a project. Here, any quantification is for informational purposes, and is not used for a comparative analysis or as a threshold of significance.

In summary, as the lead agency, the City has determined that a project's significant impact with regard to climate change be evaluated solely on the basis of consistency with the climate change plans. This approach is aligned with the threshold of significance established by the City for the Project, which is whether the Project complies with applicable plans, policies, regulations and requirements adopted to implement a statewide, regional, or local plan for the reduction or mitigation of GHG emissions, as noted above.

As noted above, for informational purposes only, this Draft EIR also estimates the quantity of GHGs the Project would emit. This estimate informs the public and the decision makers of the extent to which the Project may increase or reduce GHGs compared to existing conditions. The primary purpose of quantifying the Project's GHG emissions is to satisfy CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4(a), which calls for a good-faith effort to describe and calculate emissions. The estimated emissions inventory is also used to estimate the GHG reductions associated with the Project. However, the determination of whether or not the Project would have a significant impact with regard to GHG emissions is not based on the numeric amount of GHG emissions resulting from the Project.

(1) Consistency with Plans

The Project's GHG impacts were evaluated by assessing the Project's consistency with applicable statewide, regional, and local GHG reduction plans and strategies. As discussed previously, the Project will be evaluated for consistency with CARB's 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and subsequent updates, SCAG's 2016–2040 and 2020–2045 RTP/SCS, and the City's Green New Deal.

The OPR encourages lead agencies to make use of programmatic mitigation plans and programs from which to tier when they perform individual project analyses. On a

for environmental resources. See, e.g., Cadiz Land Co. v. Rail Cycle (2000) 83 Cal.App.4th 74, 99 (upholding use of regulatory agency performance standard).

⁹⁷ *Governor's Office of Planning and Research, Proposed Updates to the CEQA Guidelines—Final (Nov 2017).*

⁹⁸ *CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.4*

statewide level, the 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and subsequent updates provide measures to achieve AB 32 and SB 32 targets. On a regional level, SCAG's 2016–2040 and 2020-2045 RTP/SCS contain measures to achieve VMT reductions required under SB 375. The City does not have a programmatic mitigation plan to tier from, such as a Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Plan as recommended in the relevant amendments to the CEQA Guidelines. The City's Green New Deal is not an adopted plan or directly applicable to private development projects. However, the City's Green New Deal, a mayoral initiative, includes short-term and long-term aspirations pertaining to climate change and this analysis addresses consistency with these strategies and goals. Thus, if the Project is designed in accordance with these policies and regulations, the Project would result in a less than significant impact, because it would be consistent with the overarching State regulations on GHG reduction (i.e., AB 32 , SB 32, AB 100, AB 1493, and SB 375).

A consistency analysis is provided and describes the Project's compliance with or exceedance of performance-based standards included in the regulations outlined in the applicable portions of AB 32's *2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan* and subsequent updates, SCAG's 2016–2040 and 2020-2045 RTP/SCS, and the City's Green New Deal.

(2) Quantification of Emissions

As noted above, this Draft EIR quantifies the total annual GHG emissions of the Project for informational purposes.

(3) Project GHG Emissions

The California Climate Action Registry (Climate Registry) General Reporting Protocol provides basic procedures and guidelines for calculating and reporting GHG emissions from a number of general and industry-specific activities.⁹⁹ The General Reporting Protocol is based on the "Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard" developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the World Resources Institute through "a multi-stakeholder effort to develop a standardized approach to the voluntary reporting of GHG emissions."¹⁰⁰ Although no numerical thresholds of significance have been developed, and no specific protocols are available for land use projects, the General Reporting Protocol provides a basic framework for calculating and reporting GHG emissions from the Project. The information provided in this section is consistent with the General Reporting Protocol's

⁹⁹ *California Climate Action Registry, General Reporting Protocol Version 3.1, January 2009.*

¹⁰⁰ *California Climate Action Registry, General Reporting Protocol Version 3.1, January 2009.*

reporting requirements. A detailed discussion of the GHG methodology is included in Appendix B to this Draft EIR.

The General Reporting Protocol and the USEPA recommend the separation of GHG emissions into three categories that reflect different aspects of ownership or control over emissions.¹⁰¹ They include the following:

- Scope 1: Direct, onsite combustion of fossil fuels (e.g., natural gas, propane, gasoline, and diesel).
- Scope 2: Indirect, offsite emissions associated with purchased electricity or purchased steam.
- Scope 3: Indirect emissions associated with other emissions sources, such as third-party vehicles and embodied energy (e.g., energy used to convey, treat, and distribute water and wastewater).¹⁰²

The General Reporting Protocol provides a range of basic calculations methods. However, the General Reporting Protocol calculations are typically designed for existing buildings or facilities. These retrospective calculation methods are not directly applicable to planning and development situations where buildings do not yet exist.

CARB recommends consideration of indirect emissions to provide a more complete picture of the GHG footprint of a facility. Annually reported indirect energy usage aids the conservation awareness of a facility and provides information to CARB to be considered for future strategies.¹⁰³ For example, CARB has proposed requiring the calculation of direct and indirect GHG emissions as part of the AB 32 reporting requirements. Additionally, OPR has noted that lead agencies “should make a good-faith effort, based on available information, to calculate, model, or estimate...GHG emissions from a project, including the emissions associated with vehicular traffic, energy consumption, water usage and

¹⁰¹ USEPA, *Greenhouse Gases at EPA*, www.epa.gov/greeningepa/greenhouse-gases-epa, accessed March 2, 2021.

¹⁰² Embodied energy is a scientific term that refers to the quantity of energy required to manufacture and supply to the point of use a product, material, or service.

¹⁰³ CARB, *Initial Statement of Reasons for Rulemaking, Proposed Regulation for Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Pursuant to the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32)*, Planning and Technical Support Division Emission Inventory Branch, October 19, 2007.

construction activities.”¹⁰⁴ Therefore, direct and indirect emissions have been calculated for the Project.

A fundamental difficulty in the analysis of GHG emissions is the global nature of the existing and cumulative future conditions. Changes in GHG emissions can be difficult to attribute to a particular planning program or project because the planning effort or project may cause a shift in the locale for some type of GHG emissions, rather than causing “new” GHG emissions. As a result, there is frequently an inability to conclude whether a project’s GHG emissions represent a net global increase, reduction, or no change in GHGs that would exist if the project were not implemented. The analysis of the Project’s GHG emissions is particularly conservative in that it assumes all of the GHG emissions are new additions to the atmosphere.

The California Emissions Estimator Model® (CalEEMod) is a statewide land use emissions computer model designed to provide a uniform platform for government agencies, land use planners, and environmental professionals to quantify potential criteria pollutant and GHG emissions associated with both construction and operations from a variety of land use projects. CalEEMod was developed in collaboration with the air districts of California, who provided data (e.g., emission factors, trip lengths, meteorology, source inventory, etc.) to account for local requirements and conditions. The model is considered by the SCAQMD to be an accurate and comprehensive tool for quantifying air quality and GHG impacts from land use projects throughout California.¹⁰⁵

(4) Construction

The Project’s construction emissions were calculated using CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2. Details of the modeling assumptions and emission factors are provided in Appendix B to this Draft EIR. CalEEMod calculates emissions from off-road equipment usage and on-road vehicle travel associated with haul, delivery, and construction worker trips. GHG emissions during construction were forecast based on the construction assumptions included in Appendix B and applying the mobile-source emissions factors derived from CalEEMod.

The calculations of the emissions generated during Project construction activities reflect the types and quantities of construction equipment that would be used to remove

¹⁰⁴ OPR Technical Advisory—CEQA and Climate Change: Addressing Climate Change Through California Environmental Quality Act Review, June 2008, p. 5.

¹⁰⁵ California Air Pollution Control Officers Association, California Emissions Estimator Model, CalEEMod™, www.caleemod.com.

existing structures, to grade and to excavate the Project Site, to construct the proposed buildings and related improvements, and to plant new landscaping within the Project Site.

As impacts from construction activities occur over a relatively short-term period of time, they contribute a relatively small portion of the overall lifetime project GHG emissions. In addition, GHG emission reduction measures for construction equipment are relatively limited. In accordance with SCAQMD's guidance, GHG emissions from construction were amortized (i.e., averaged annually) over the lifetime of the Project. SCAQMD define the lifetime of a project as 30 years.¹⁰⁶ Therefore, total construction GHG emissions were divided by 30 to determine an annual construction emissions estimate comparable to operational emissions.

(5) Operation

Similar to construction, the SCAQMD-recommended CalEEMod is used to calculate potential GHG emissions generated by new land uses on the Project Site, including area sources, electricity, natural gas, mobile sources, stationary sources (i.e., emergency generators), solid waste generation and disposal, and water usage/wastewater generation. CalEEMod default values for generation/usage rates, GHG emission factors, and GWP values were used in the evaluation of operational GHG emissions from the Project.

Area source emissions include landscaping, natural gas combustion (HVAC and water heaters), and architectural coating activities, the emissions are based on the size of the land uses (e.g., square footage or dwelling unit), the GHG emission factors for fuel combustion, and the GWP values for the GHGs emitted.

Emissions of GHGs associated with electricity demand are based on the size of the land uses, the electrical demand factors for the land uses, the GHG emission factors for the electricity utility provider, and the GWP values for the GHGs emitted. GHG emissions from electricity use are directly dependent on the electricity utility provider. In this case, GHG intensity factors for LADWP were selected in CalEEMod. The carbon intensity (lbs/MWh) for electricity generation was calculated for the Project buildout year based on LADWP projections for year 2024 (647 lbs. CO₂ per MWh). LADWP's carbon intensity projections also take into account SB 100 and SB 350 RPS requirements for renewable energy.

As with electricity, the emissions of GHGs associated with natural gas combustion are based on the size of the land uses, the natural gas combustion factors for the land uses

¹⁰⁶ SCAQMD, *Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules and Plans*, 2008.

in units of million British thermal units (MMBtu), the GHG emission factors for natural gas combustion, and the GWP values for the GHGs emitted.

Mobile source GHG emissions are calculated based on emission factors and an estimate of the Project's trips and annual VMT, which was provided in the Project's Transportation Addendum included as Appendix T to this Draft EIR.¹⁰⁷ As discussed in Section IV.I, Transportation, to this Draft EIR, the Project VMT and trips were derived from the LADOT VMT Calculator. The VMT Calculator was developed by the City and LADOT to comply with SB 743 which requires lead agencies to adopt VMT criteria to determine transportation related impacts. The LADOT-derived VMT values account for the daily and seasonal variations in trip frequency and length associated with new resident, employee and visitor trips to and from the Project Site and other activities that generate a vehicle trip. In addition to VMT, the number of vehicle trips generated by the Project was also accounted for in the GHG emissions calculations.

Stationary source GHG emissions are based on proposed stationary sources (i.e., emergency generators) that would be provided on the Project Site.

The emissions of GHGs associated with solid waste disposal are based on the size of the Project's proposed land uses, the waste disposal rate for the land uses, the waste diversion rate, the GHG emission factors for solid waste decomposition, and the GWP values for the GHGs emitted.

The GHG emissions related to water usage and wastewater generation are based on the size of the land uses, the water demand factors, the electrical intensity factors for water supply, treatment, and distribution, electrical intensity factors for wastewater treatment, the GHG emission factors for the electricity utility provider, and the GWP values for the GHGs emitted. CalEEMod uses electricity intensity factors obtained from the 2006 CEC report, "Refining Estimates of Water-Related Energy Use in California" which represent the amount of electricity needed to transport and treat water. Water usage factors are obtained from surveys conducted throughout California for various land uses. Project water consumption GHG emissions are then quantified based on electricity usage and carbon intensity factors specific to electricity providers described above.

The GHG emissions calculations for the Project include credits or reductions for consistency with applicable project design features set forth in this Draft EIR. The analysis of Project GHG emissions at buildout also takes into account actions and mandates

¹⁰⁷ *Linscott, Law and Greenspan, Traffic Analysis Addendum for the Our Lady of Mt. Lebanon Project, February 27, 2020. Included as Appendix T to this Draft EIR.*

already approved and expected to be in force by Project buildout (e.g., 2019 Title 24 Standards, Pavley I Standards, full implementation of California’s Statewide RPS beyond current levels of renewable energy assumed under SB 350, and the California LCFS).¹⁰⁸ It should be noted that GHG reductions due to LCFS are currently not incorporated into CalEEMod. The CalEEMod model incorporates EMFAC2014 emission factors which do not take into account the most recent 2017 LCFS updates. As a conservative assumption, GHG emissions reductions resulting from the LCFS updates were not included in the Project’s emissions inventory. In addition, as mobile source GHG emissions are directly dependent on the number of vehicle trips, a decrease in the number of project-generated trips as a result of project features (e.g., close proximity to transit) would provide a proportional reduction in mobile source GHG emissions compared to a generic project without such locational benefits. Calculation of Project emissions conservatively did not include actions and mandates that are not already in place, but are anticipated to be enforced by Project buildout (e.g., Pavley II, which could further reduce GHG emissions from use of light-duty vehicles by 2.5 percent and SAFER). Similarly, emissions reductions regarding cap-and-trade were not included in this analysis. By not speculating on potential regulatory conditions, the analysis takes a conservative approach that likely overestimates the Project’s GHG emissions at buildout because the State is expected to continue to implement a number of policies and programs aimed at reducing GHG emissions from the land use and transportation sectors to meet the State’s long-term climate goals.

c. Project Design Features

The following project design features are applicable to the Project with regard to GHG emissions:

Project Design Feature GHG-PDF-1: The design of the new buildings shall incorporate the following sustainability features:

- a. Use of Energy Star–labeled products and appliances;
- b. Use of light-emitting diode (LED) lighting or other energy-efficient lighting technologies, such as occupancy sensors or daylight harvesting and dimming controls, where appropriate, to reduce electricity use;
- c. Water-efficient plantings with drought-tolerant species;
- d. Fenestration designed for solar orientation; and

¹⁰⁸ *Project design features are based on relevant year 2020 targets established by AB 32 and the current CARB Scoping Plan Update.*

- e. Pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly design with short-term and long-term bicycle parking.

Project Design Feature GHG-PDF-2: The Project shall prohibit the use of natural gas-fueled fireplaces in the proposed residential units.

The Project would comply with all applicable State and local regulatory requirements, including the provisions set forth in the City’s Green Building Ordinance. As an example, the Project would comply with the City’s EV charging requirements which specifies that 10 percent of new parking spaces would require EV charging equipment. In addition, 30 percent of all new parking spaces would be required to be EV “ready” which will be capable of supporting future EV charging equipment.¹⁰⁹ The Project would also include water conservation and waste reduction measures as set forth in Section IV.K.1, Utilities and Service Systems—Water Supply and Infrastructure, to this Draft EIR.

d. Analysis of Project Impacts

Threshold (a): Would the Project generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment.

Threshold (b): Would the Project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHG.

(1) Impact Analysis

(a) Consistency with Applicable Plans and Policies

As discussed above under Subsection 3.a(1) on page IV.C-39, compliance with applicable GHG emissions reduction plans would result in a less-than-significant Project and cumulative impact. The following section describes how the Project complies with or exceeds the performance-based standards included in the regulations outlined in CARB’s 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and subsequent updates, SCAG’s 2016-2040 and 2020-2045 RTP/SCS, and the City’s Green New Deal. As shown herein, the Project would be consistent with the applicable GHG reduction plans and policies.

(i) Consistency with Climate Change Scoping Plan

CARB’s 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and subsequent updates have a range of GHG reduction actions that include direct regulations, alternative compliance

¹⁰⁹ City of Los Angeles Ordinance No. 186485. December 11, 2019.

mechanisms, monetary and non-monetary incentives, voluntary actions, market-based mechanisms such as a cap-and-trade system, and an AB 32 implementation fee to fund the program. Beyond the plan-level goals and actions in the 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and subsequent updates, local governments can also support climate action when considering discretionary approvals and entitlements of individual projects through CEQA. Absent conformity with an adequate geographically-specific GHG reduction plan, CARB recommends that projects incorporate design features and GHG reduction measures, to the degree feasible, to minimize GHG emissions. The following discussion demonstrates how the pertinent reduction actions in the 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and subsequent updates relate to and reduce Project-related GHG emissions.

Provided in Table IV.C-5 on page IV.C-52 is an evaluation of applicable reduction actions/strategies outlined in the 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and subsequent updates that through implementation would indirectly reduce Project GHG emissions.¹¹⁰ Further evaluation of project design features and specific applicable policies and measures in the 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and subsequent updates is provided in Table IV.C-6 on page IV.C-54. As detailed therein, the Project would not conflict with the 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and subsequent updates, which is intended to reduce GHG emissions.

Therefore, the Project would be consistent with the GHG reduction-related actions and strategies in CARB's 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and subsequent updates.

(ii) Consistency with 2016–2040 RTP/SCS

The purpose of SB 375 is to implement the State's GHG emissions reduction goals by integrating land use planning with the goal of reducing car and light-duty truck travel. Under SB 375, the primary goal of the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS is to provide a framework for future growth that will decrease per capita GHG emissions from cars and light-duty trucks based on land use planning and transportation options. To accomplish this goal, the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS identifies various strategies to reduce per capita VMT. The 2016–2040 RTP/SCS is expected to help SCAG reach its GHG reduction goals, as identified by CARB, with reductions in per capita passenger vehicle GHG emissions for specified target years.

¹¹⁰ *An evaluation of reduction actions/strategies applicable to stationary sources is not necessary, as the Project's only potential stationary sources emissions will be created by emergency generators which would only be used in an emergency.*

Table IV.C-5
Mandatory Regulatory Compliance Measures within the Climate Change Scoping Plan

| Mandatory Regulatory Compliance Measures |
|--|
| <p>Energy</p> <p>RPS Program and SB 2X: The California RPS program (Updated under SB 2X) requires both public and investor-owned utilities in California receive at least 33 percent of their electricity from renewable sources by the year 2020. SB 350 further requires 50 percent renewables by 2030.^a LADWP indicated that 34 percent of its electricity came from renewable resources in Year 2019.^b Electricity GHG emissions provided in Table IV.C-10 on page IV.C-75 assume that LADWP will receive at least 33 percent of its electricity from renewable sources by the year 2020 and 50 percent by the year 2030 (with a straight line interpolation for the Project buildout year of 2024) consistent with SB 350. The CalEEMod default carbon intensity for electricity generated by LADWP (pounds of CO₂e per MWh) is based on a year 2007 renewables portfolio of 8 percent and was therefore updated within CalEEMod to reflect the year 2024 renewables portfolio. Please note that under recently passed SB 100, LADWP is required to generate electricity that would increase renewable energy resources to 50 percent by 2026 and, 60 percent by 2030, and 100 percent by 2045. The Project complies with these percentage renewable requirements because the Project is served by LADWP.</p> <p>The electricity-related GHG emissions provided in Table IV.C-10 on page IV.C-75 conservatively do not account for the additional 7-percent reduction that would be achieved by LADWP in year 2024 prior to buildout of the Project (difference between the 43 percent renewables assumed for the buildout year of 2024 and 50 percent required under SB 100 in year 2026) or 17-percent reduction achieved by LADWP in year 2030 (difference between the 43 percent renewables assumed for the buildout year of 2024 and 60 percent required under SB 100 in year 2030).</p> <p>SB 350: As required under SB 350, doubling of the energy efficiency savings from final end uses of retail customers by 2030 would primarily rely on the existing suite of building energy efficiency standards under CCR Title 24, Part 6 (discussed below) and utility-sponsored programs such as rebates for high-efficiency appliances, HVAC systems, and insulation. The Project would further support this regulation since Project Design Feature GHG-PDF-1, would require the Project to implement measures to reduce overall energy usage compared to baseline conditions.</p> |
| <p>Cap-and-Trade Program: As required by AB 32 and the <i>Climate Change Scoping Plan</i>, the Cap-and-Trade Program covers the GHG emissions associated with electricity consumed in California, whether generated in-state or imported. Accordingly, this regulatory program applies to electric service providers and not directly to land use development. The declining limit on covered sources of GHG emissions creates a powerful economic incentive for significant investment in cleaner, more efficient technologies. That being said, the Project would benefit from this regulatory program in that the GHG emissions associated with the Project's electricity usage per year presented in Table IV.C-10 on page IV.C-75 would indirectly be covered by the Cap-and-Trade Program.</p> |
| <p>Mobile</p> <p>Advanced Clean Cars Program: CARB approved the Advanced Clean Cars Program in 2012 which establishes an emissions control program for model year 2017 through 2025 and increasing the number of zero emission vehicles manufactured in the 2018 through 2025 model years which would reduce GHG emissions by 34 percent in comparison to the 2012 model year vehicles. Standards under the Advanced Clean Cars Program apply to all passenger and light duty trucks within California and indirectly used by employees and deliveries to the Project. As discussed above, the USEPA withdrew the waiver it had previously provided to California for the State's GHG and ZEV programs which became effective on November 26, 2019. California filed a lawsuit challenging the withdrawal of the EPA waiver and during the period the federal action is in effect, CARB will administer the affected portions of its program on a voluntary basis, including issuing certifications for the GHG and ZEV programs. Mobile source GHG emissions provided in Table IV.C-10 on page IV.C-75 conservatively do not include this additional 34-percent reduction in mobile source emissions as the CalEEMod model default fleet mix for the Air Basin does not yet account for this regulation. The Project would further support this regulation since the Applicant will</p> |

Table IV.C-5 (Continued)
Mandatory Regulatory Compliance Measures within the Climate Change Scoping Plan

Mandatory Regulatory Compliance Measures

provide at least 30 percent of the total parking spaces provided to be capable of supporting future EVSE as dictated by City codes.

The 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan recommends additional mobile source strategies through the extension of the Advanced Clean Cars Program which are expected to increase GHG stringency on light duty autos and continue adding zero emission and plug in vehicles through 2030. CARB is also developing the Innovative Clean Transit measure to encourage purchase of advanced technology buses such as alternative fueled or battery powered buses. This would allow fleets to phase in cleaner technology in the near future. CARB is also in the process of developing proposals for new approaches and strategies to achieve zero emission trucks under the Advanced Clean Local Trucks (Last Mile Delivery) Program.^{c,d} Although the Innovative Clean Transit and Advanced Clean Local Truck Programs have not yet been established, the Project would also indirectly benefit from these measures once adopted. However, the Project's GHG emissions inventory conservatively does not account for GHG emissions reductions due to these measures.

Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS): The current LCFS requires a reduction of at least 7.5 percent in the carbon intensity (CI) of California's transportation fuels by 2020. CalEEMod includes implementation of LCFS into the calculation of GHG emissions from mobile sources. However, the LCFS was amended in September 2018 to target a 20-percent reduction in CI from a 2010 baseline by 2030.^e As discussed previously, the CalEEMod model does not take into account the more recent updates to LCFS. The Project's emissions inventory conservatively does not take credit for additional GHG reductions due to the more recent LCFS requirements, but this additional 10-percent reduction in CI would indirectly reduce the Project's mobile source emissions.

^a SB 350 (2015–2016 Regular Session) Stats 2015, Ch. 547.

^b LADWP, 2019 Power Content Label, October 2020.

^c CARB, Advance Clean Cars, Midterm Review, ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/advanced-clean-cars-program/advanced-clean-cars-midterm-review, accessed March 2, 2021.

^d CARB, Advanced Clean Local Trucks (Last mile delivery and local trucks), ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/advanced-clean-trucks, accessed March 2, 2021.

^e CARB, LCFS Regulation, ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/low-carbon-fuel-standard/lcfs-regulation, accessed March 2, 2021.

Source: Eyestone Environmental, 2021.

In March 2018, the CARB updated the SB 375 targets to require a per capita passenger vehicle GHG emissions reduction of 8-percent by 2020 and a 19-percent reduction by 2035 compared to baseline (2005) GHG emissions.¹¹¹ As these reduction targets were updated after the adoption of the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS, the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS includes the 19-percent target reduction expected to fulfill SB 375 compliance with respect to meeting the State's GHG emission reduction goals.

¹¹¹ CARB, SB 375 Regional Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Targets (2018). Targets are expressed as a percent change in per capita passenger vehicle GHG emissions.

**Table IV.C-6
Consistency Analysis—2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and Subsequent Updates**

| Actions and Strategies | Responsible Party(ies) | Project Consistency Analysis |
|---|------------------------|---|
| <p>California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 20: The 2016 Appliance Efficiency Regulations, adopted by the California Energy Commission (CEC), include standards for new appliances (e.g., refrigerators) and lighting, if they are sold or offered for sale in California. Presented in the 2008 Scoping Plan. Measure E-1 and CR-1.</p> | <p>State and CEC</p> | <p>No Conflict. These standards are included in default parameters provided in Table IV.C-10 on page IV.C-75 and would apply to appliances used during Project operations.</p> |
| <p>CCR, Title 24, Building Standards Code: The 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards contained in Title 24, Part 6 (also known as the California Energy Code), requires the design of building shells and building components to conserve energy. The standards are updated periodically to allow for consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods.^a</p> <p>The California Green Building Standards Code (Part 11, Title 24) established mandatory and voluntary standards on planning and design for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (extensive update of the California Energy Code), water conservation (e.g., new residential and non-residential buildings shall demonstrate a 20-percent overall water use reduction), material conservation, and internal air contaminants.</p> <p>Presented in the 2017 Update to the Scoping Plan, Appendix H.</p> | <p>State and CEC</p> | <p>No Conflict. Consistent with regulatory requirements, the Project is required to comply with applicable provisions of the 2017 Los Angeles Green Building Code that in turn require compliance with mandatory standards included in the CALGreen Code. The 2019 Title 24 standards represent “challenging but achievable design and construction practices” and as discussed above are substantially more stringent than the 2016 Title standards. The 2016 standards are included in default parameters provided in CalEEMod. Therefore, a conservative 10 percent reduction was applied to the default CalEEMod parameters to account for the more stringent 2019 Title 24 standards and are reflected in Project-related GHG emissions provided in Table IV.C-10 on page IV.C-75.</p> <p>The Project would also comply with applicable provisions of the 2020 Los Angeles Green Building Code which in turn requires compliance with mandatory standards included in the California Green Building Standards (20-percent overall water use reduction). Water usage rates were calculated consistent with the requirements under City of Los Angeles Ordinance No. 184,248, 2016 California Plumbing Code, 2019 CALGreen, 2017 Los Angeles Plumbing Code, and 2020 Los Angeles Green Building Code and reflect an approximately 20-percent reduction in water usage as compared to the base demand provided in CalEEMod. The Project’s reduction in water usage would also reduce energy and associated emissions required to pump and treat water.</p> |
| <p>Senate Bill (SB) 375: SB 375 requires integration of planning processes for transportation, land-use and housing.</p> | <p>State, CARB</p> | <p>No Conflict. SB 375 requires SCAG to direct the development of the SCS for the region. The Project represents an infill</p> |

Table IV.C-6 (Continued)
Consistency Analysis—2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and Subsequent Updates

| Actions and Strategies | Responsible Party(ies) | Project Consistency Analysis |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Under SB 375, each MPO would be required to adopt a SCS to encourage compact development that reduces passenger VMT and trips so that the region will meet a target, created by CARB, for reducing GHG emissions. Presented in the 2017 Update to the Scoping Plan, Appendix H3.</p> | <p>Regional, SCAG</p> | <p>development within an existing urbanized area that would concentrate new residential uses within an HQTAs. As required under SB 375, CARB is required to update regional GHG emissions targets every 8 years with the last update formally adopted in March 2018. As part of the 2018 updates, CARB has adopted a passenger vehicle related GHG reduction of 19 percent for 2035 for the SCAG region. As discussed below, daily per capita VMT of 5.8 miles for residents and 2.8 miles for employees, which represents a reduction of approximately 19 percent for combined residents and employees in daily per capita VMT when compared to the Area Planning Commission (APC) average designated for the Project area.^b As shown in Appendix B, incorporation of USEPA MXD VMT reduction features applicable to the Project results in a 36 percent reduction in overall VMT. This reduction in Project-related VMT would support the goal of the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS, 2020-2045 RTP/SCS and CARB's updated 2035 target. Therefore, the Project would be consistent with SB 375, the reduction in passenger vehicle GHG emissions per capita goals provided in the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS, 2020-2045 RTP/SCS and with CARB's updated 2035 target.</p> |
| <p>By 2019, adjust performance measures used to select and design transportation facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonize project performance with emissions reductions, and increase competitiveness of transit and active transportation modes (e.g., via guideline documents, funding programs, project selection, etc.). • Presented in the 2017 Update to the Scoping Plan, Table 17. | <p>CalSTA and SGC, OPR, CARB, GoBiz, IBank, DOF, CTC, Caltrans</p> | <p>No Conflict. The Project would not involve construction of transportation facilities. However, the Project Site is located within 0.25 mile of the Metro Rapid stop at the La Cienega Boulevard and 3rd Street intersection. The Project benefits from these bus stops by encouraging use of mass transit resulting in a reduction of Project-related vehicle trips to and from the Project Site.</p> |
| <p>By 2019, develop pricing policies to support low-GHG transportation (e.g., low-emission vehicle zones for heavy duty, road user, parking pricing, transit discounts).</p> | <p>CalSTA, Caltrans, CTC, OPR/SGC, CARB</p> | <p>No Conflict. The Project would support this policy since the Applicant would provide electric vehicle charging stations and electric vehicle supply wiring consistent with City regulatory requirements.</p> |

Table IV.C-6 (Continued)
Consistency Analysis—2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and Subsequent Updates

| Actions and Strategies | Responsible Party(ies) | Project Consistency Analysis |
|---|--|---|
| Presented in the 2017 Update to the Scoping Plan, Table 17. | | |
| <p>Million Solar Roofs Program: The program is implemented through SB 1 (Murray, 2006), which provides up to \$3.3 billion in financial incentives for the installation of residential, commercial and institutional solar PV programs. Presented in the 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan.</p> | State | <p>No Conflict. The Project would comply with Title 24 and the Los Angeles Green Building Code which requires that rooftop areas on high-rise multi-family buildings and non-residential buildings to set aside a minimum area for potential installation of solar panels at a later date. Thus, the Project would be considered “solar-ready.” To be conservative, additional reductions in electricity use associated with solar panels were not accounted for in this analysis</p> |
| <p>Senate Bill X7-7: The Water Conservation Act of 2009 sets an overall goal of reducing per-capita urban water use by 20 percent by December 31, 2020. The state is required to make incremental progress toward this goal by reducing per-capita water use by at least 10 percent by December 31, 2015. This is an implementing measure of the Water Sector of the AB 32 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan. Reduction in water consumption directly reduces the energy necessary and the associated emissions to convene, treat, and distribute the water; it also reduces emissions from wastewater treatment. Presented in the 2017 Update to the Scoping Plan, Appendix H.</p> | State | <p>No Conflict. As discussed above under Title 24, the Project would incorporate water conservation features that would contribute towards meeting this performance based standard. Project Design Feature WAT-PDF-1 in Section IV.K.1, Utilities and Service Systems---Water Supply and Infrastructure, to this Draft EIR, provides a specific list of water conservation measures. Examples include: high-efficiency toilets with flush volume of 1.0 gallons of water per flush or less, showerheads with a flow rate of 1.5 gallons per minute or less, high-efficiency Energy Star – rated clothes and dishwashers, drought tolerant plants and drip/subsurface irrigation, among others. The Project thereby includes measures consistent with the GHG reductions sought by SB X7-7 related to water conservation and related GHG emissions.</p> |
| <p>Implement the Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Strategy by 2030:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40-percent reduction in methane and hydrofluorocarbon emissions below 2013 levels. • 50-percent reduction in black carbon emissions below 2013 levels. • Presented in the 2017 Update to the Scoping Plan, Table 17. | CARB, CalRecycle, CDFA, SWRCB, Local air districts | <p>No Conflict. SB 605 adopted in 2014 directs CARB to develop a comprehensive SLCP strategy. SB 1383 was later adopted in 2016 to require CARB to set statewide 2030 emission reduction targets of 40 percent for methane and hydrofluorocarbons and 50 percent black carbon emissions below 2013 levels.^c</p> <p>SB 1383 requires various agencies including CARB, California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), the State Water Resources Board (SWRCB) to be responsible for adopting regulations to reduce GHG emissions. These regulations would be applicable to the Project. Therefore, the Project would comply</p> |

Table IV.C-6 (Continued)
Consistency Analysis—2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and Subsequent Updates

| Actions and Strategies | Responsible Party(ies) | Project Consistency Analysis |
|---|---|---|
| | | with the CARB SLCP Reduction Strategy which limits the use of hydrofluorocarbons for refrigeration uses. |
| <p>By 2019, develop regulations and programs to support organic waste landfill reduction goals in the SLCP and SB 1383. Presented in the 2017 Update to the Scoping Plan, Table 17.</p> | <p>CARB, CalRecycle, CDFA, SWRCB, Local air districts</p> | <p>No Conflict. Under SB 1383, CalRecycle is responsible for achieving a 50-percent reduction in the level of statewide disposal of organic waste from the 2014 level by 2020 and 75-percent reduction by 2025. The SB 1383 regulations go into effect January 1, 2022.^d</p> <p>The Project would not conflict with AB 341, which requires not less than 75 percent of solid waste generated be source reduced through recycling, composting or diversion. Solid waste generated by the Project will be handled by the City of Los Angeles Sanitation Department which currently complies with AB 341. Reduction in solid waste generated by the Project would reduce overall GHG emissions. Compliance with AB 341 would also help achieve the goals of SB 1383. This reduction in solid waste generation was not reflected in CalEEMod default assumptions and was conservatively not included in the calculation of Project GHG emissions.</p> |
| <p>_____</p> <p><i>CalRecycle = California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery</i> <i>CalSTA = California State Transportation Agency</i> <i>Caltrans = California Department of Transportation</i> <i>CARB = California Air Resources Board</i> <i>CDFA = California Department of Food and Agriculture</i> <i>CTC = California Transportation Commission</i> <i>DOF = California Department of Finance</i> <i>GoBiz = Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development</i> <i>SCAG = Southern California Association of Governments</i> <i>SGC = Strategic Growth Council</i> <i>SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board</i></p> | | |

Table IV.C-6 (Continued)
Consistency Analysis—2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and Subsequent Updates

| Actions and Strategies | Responsible Party(ies) | Project Consistency Analysis |
|--|------------------------|------------------------------|
| <p>^a CEC, <i>Adoption Hearing, 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards.</i></p> <p>^b City of Los Angeles Departments of City Planning and Transportation: <i>CEQA Transportation Analysis Update Frequently Asked Questions, August 2019. The APC area boundaries represent a land area equivalent to a medium-size California city and captures consistent travel behavior zones and geographies in the City of Los Angeles. The Project Site is located within the Central APC.</i></p> <p>^c CARB, <i>Reducing Short-Lived Climate Pollutants in California</i>, ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs/slcp, accessed March 2, 2021.</p> <p>^d CalRecycle, <i>Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP): Organic Waste Methane Emissions Reductions</i>, www.calrecycle.ca.gov/climate/slcp/, accessed March 2, 2021.</p> <p>Source: Eyestone Environmental, 2021.</p> | | |

In addition to demonstrating the region's ability to attain and exceed the GHG emission-reduction targets set forth by CARB, the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS outlines a series of actions and strategies for integrating the transportation network with an overall land use pattern that responds to projected growth, housing needs, changing demographics, and transportation demands. Thus, successful implementation of the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS would result in more complete communities with a variety of transportation and housing choices, while reducing automobile use. With regard to individual developments, such as the Project, strategies and policies set forth in the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS can be grouped into the following three categories: (1) reduction of vehicle trips and VMT, (2) increased use of alternative fuel vehicles, and (3) improved energy efficiency.¹¹² These strategies and policies are addressed below. Also, as explained immediately below, the Project is consistent with applicable growth forecasts.

Consistency with Integrated Growth Forecast

The 2016–2040 RTP/SCS provides socioeconomic forecast projections of regional population growth. The population, housing, and employment forecasts, which are adopted by SCAG's Regional Council, are based on the local plans and policies applicable to the specific area; these are used by SCAG in all phases of implementation and review.

According to SCAG's 2016–2040 RTP/SCS, the forecasted population for the City of Los Angeles Subregion in 2019 is approximately 4,020,438 persons.¹¹³ In 2024, the projected occupancy year of the Project, the City of Los Angeles Subregion is anticipated to have a population of approximately 4,164,834 persons.¹¹⁴ The Project includes the development of 153 dwelling units, the approximate 7,790-square-foot rehabilitated cathedral, and approximately 23,649 square feet of church uses in the new ancillary church building. The Project would provide housing for approximately 369 people.^{115,116} The estimated 369 new residents generated by the Project would represent approximately 0.26 percent of the population growth forecasted by SCAG in the City of Los Angeles Subregion

¹¹² SCAG, *Draft Program EIR for the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS, Section 2.8, Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Change, page 3.8-35, December 2015.*

¹¹³ *Based on a linear interpolation of 2012–2040 data.*

¹¹⁴ *Based on a linear interpolation of 2012–2040 data.*

¹¹⁵ *Based on a rate of 2.41 persons per multi-family unit based on 2018 American Community Survey 5-Year Average Estimates per correspondence with Jack Tsao, Data Analyst II, Los Angeles Department of City Planning, June 12, 2020.*

¹¹⁶ *As a note, the Initial Study for the Our Lady of Mt. Lebanon Project (Appendix A to this Draft EIR) applied an estimated rate of 2.6 persons per multi-family unit, which was the available rate provided by the City at the time of publication of the Initial Study. This Draft EIR now utilizes the updated rate of 2.41 persons per multi-family unit provided by the City of Los Angeles Planning Department.*

between 2019 and 2024. From an employment perspective, the Project would not increase the number of church employees on the Project Site. Accordingly, the Project's generation of residents would be consistent with the population projections contained in the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS. Refer to Section IV.F, Land Use and Planning, to this Draft EIR, for additional information regarding consistency with the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS.

Consistency with VMT Reduction Strategies and Policies

As discussed above, compliance with SB 375 requires a reduction in per capita transportation emissions by 19 percent by 2035 with respect to meeting the State's GHG emission reduction goals.¹¹⁷ To analyze the consistency of the Project with the SB 375 targets, the Project's service population Daily VMT was divided by the Project's service population to arrive at the per capita Daily VMT estimates. The estimate, as provided in Table IV.C-7 on page IV.C-61, was compared to the applicable APC average designated for the Project area. As shown below, the Project daily per capita VMT is 5.8 miles for residents and 2.8 VMT per day for employees, which represents a reduction of approximately 19 percent for combined residents and employees in daily per capita VMT when compared to the APC designated for the Project area.¹¹⁸ This level of VMT per capita is consistent with OPR's recommended reduction in VMT per capita to meet the State's GHG emission reduction goals.

The Project has been designed and would be constructed to incorporate features to support and promote environmental sustainability. The Project represents an infill development within an existing urbanized area that would introduce a new residential use on the Project Site, within an HQTAs. The Project Site is transit accessible and is close to many bus transit lines, rail lines, and local shuttle service. Specifically, Metro bus lines, including local and rapid lines, as well as Los Angeles Department of Transportation's (LADOT's) Commuter Express lines, run along La Cienega, San Vicente and Pico Boulevards. Metro Lines as well as LADOT's Commuter Express Lines and Antelope Valley Transit Authority's (AVTA) Commuter Line, run on Santa Monica and Wilshire Boulevards. LADOT's DASH Lines run along La Cienega Boulevard, La Brea and Melrose Avenue. Also the West Hollywood CityLine runs along San Vicente and Santa Monica Boulevards. These bus lines connect passengers to the Project Site from various locations across the City and throughout Los Angeles County.

The Project also includes the short- and long-term bicycle parking spaces required by the LAMC. The increase in bicycle parking spaces provided onsite would further reduce

¹¹⁷ SCAG, *Final 2020–2045 RTP/SCS, Making Connections*, September 3, 2020.

¹¹⁸ *The daily capita VMT accounts for sustainability features (e.g., transit and walking).*

**Table IV.C-7
Comparison of Project's Service Population VMT/Capita**

| Scenario | Residents | Employees | Combined Service Population |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Service Population VMT (Project) ^a | 2,002 Daily VMT | 16 | 2,018 |
| Service Population ^b | 345 | 6 | 351 |
| Daily VMT/Capita | 5.8 | 2.8 | 5.7 |
| APC Average Designated for Project Area | 7.1 | 8.9 | 7.1 |
| Percent Reduction | (18%) | (35%) | (19%) |
| <p>^a VMT was calculated using LADOT's VMT Calculator. The results are provided in the Transportation Addendum within Appendix T to this Draft EIR. The results include sustainability features that gives credit for future residents and employees using transit and walking.</p> <p>^b The Service Population includes the estimated number of new residents (345) as estimated by LADOT's VMT Calculator. Based on a 2.41 persons per household rate for multi-family units per the 2017 American Community Survey 5-Year Average Estimates, the Project would generate 369 residents. Source: Jack Tsao, Data Analyst II, Los Angeles Department of City Planning, June 12, 2020.</p> <p>Source: Linscott, Law and Greenspan, Traffic Analysis Addendum for the Our Lady of Mt. Lebanon Project, February 27, 2020. Included as Appendix T to this Draft EIR.</p> | | | |

vehicle trips and VMT by encouraging walking and non-automotive forms of transportation. Project design would also provide pedestrian access that minimizes barriers and links the Project Site with existing or planned external streets to encourage people to walk instead of drive.

As shown in Appendix T to the Draft EIR, the Project design includes characteristics in addition to the measures accounted for in the Transportation Addendum that would reduce trips and VMT as compared to the Project without implementation of VMT reducing-measures within the South Coast Air Basin (Air Basin) as measured by CalEEMod. Such reducing measures include the Project's proximity to other commercial, restaurant and entertainment uses and proximity to mass transit which would help reduce the number of vehicle trips generated by the Project. These relative reductions in vehicle trips and VMT from the Project without implementation of VMT reducing measures within the Air Basin help quantify the GHG emissions reductions achieved by locating the Project in an infill, HQTa area that promotes alternative modes of transportation.

The Project would also be consistent with the following key GHG reduction strategies in SCAG's 2016–2040 RTP/SCS and 2020-2045 RTP/SCS, which are based on changing the region's land use and travel patterns:¹¹⁹

- Compact growth in areas accessible to transit;
- Jobs and housing closer to transit;
- New housing and job growth focused in HQTAs; and
- Biking and walking infrastructure to improve active transportation options and transit access.

The Project would develop new residential uses within an HQTA, which is defined by the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS and 2020-2045 RTP/SCS as generally walkable transit villages or corridors that are within 0.5 mile of a well-served transit stop or a transit corridor with 15-minute or less service frequency during peak commute hours (see Section IV.F, Land Use and Planning, to this Draft EIR for further details). Multiple Metro lines are located within 0.25 mile of the site, as well as the DASH, West Hollywood CityLine, and AVTA lines. Bicycle parking and amenities provided by the Project would further encourage biking. These and other measures would further promote a reduction in VMT and subsequent reduction in GHG emissions, which would be consistent with the goals of SCAG's 2016–2040 RTP/SCS.

Increased Use of Alternative Fueled Vehicles Policy Initiative

The second goal of the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS, with regard to individual development projects, such as the Project, is to increase alternative fueled vehicles to reduce per capita GHG emissions. The 2016–2040 RTP/SCS policy initiative focuses on providing charge port infrastructure and accelerating fleet conversion to electric or other near zero-emission technologies. The Project would provide at least 30 percent of the total LAMC-required parking spaces provided to be capable of supporting future EVSE and at least 10 percent of the total LAMC-required parking spaces with EV charging stations as dictated by City requirements.

Energy Efficiency Strategies and Policies

The third important goal within the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS for individual developments, such as the Project, involves improving energy efficiency (e.g., reducing energy

¹¹⁹ SCAG 2016–2040 RTP/SCS. Table 8.1 Performance Measures and Results.

consumption) to reduce GHG emissions. The 2016–2040 RTP/SCS goal is to actively encourage and create incentives for energy efficiency, where possible. As discussed in Section II, Project Description, of the Draft EIR, the Project has been designed and would be constructed to incorporate environmentally sustainable building features and construction protocols required by the Los Angeles Green Building Code and CALGreen. These standards would reduce energy and water usage and waste and, thereby, reduce associated greenhouse gas emissions and help minimize the impact on natural resources and infrastructure. The sustainability features to be incorporated into the Project would include, but not limited to WaterSense-labeled plumbing fixtures and weather-based controller and drip irrigation systems to promote a reduction of indoor and outdoor water use; Energy Star-labeled appliances; and water-efficient landscape design. In addition, Project Design Feature GHG-PDF-1 would require the design of the new buildings to incorporate features to further reduce energy usage. Furthermore, the Project would be subject to the 2019 Title 24 Standards which represent “challenging but achievable design and construction practices” that represent “a major step towards meeting the Zero Net Energy (ZNE) goal.” Single-family homes built with the 2019 standards including rooftop solar electricity generation will use about 53 percent less energy than those under the 2016 standards. Nonresidential buildings will use about 30 percent less energy due mainly to lighting upgrades.¹²⁰

Land Use Characteristics

At the regional level, the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS is a plan adopted for the purpose of reducing GHGs. In order to assess the Project’s consistency with the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS, this Draft EIR also analyzes the Project’s land use characteristics such as density and proximity to job centers for consistency with those utilized by SCAG in its SCS. Generally, projects are considered consistent with the provisions and general policies of applicable City and regional land use plans and regulations, such as the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS, if they are compatible with the general intent of the plans and would not preclude the attainment of their primary goals. The Project’s consistency with the applicable goals and principles set forth in the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS is discussed in Section IV.F, Land Use and Planning, of the Draft EIR and detailed in Table 5 of Appendix N to the Draft EIR. As shown in Table 5 of Appendix N, the Project is consistent with the land use goals and principles set forth in the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS that pertain to GHG emissions.

In sum, the Project is the type of land use development that is encouraged by the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS to reduce VMT and expand multi-modal transportation options in order for the region to achieve the GHG reductions from the land use and transportation

¹²⁰ CEC, 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, Fact Sheet.

sectors required by SB 375, which, in turn, advances the State's long-term climate policies.¹²¹ By furthering implementation of SB 375, the Project supports regional land use and transportation GHG reductions consistent with state regulatory requirements.

Therefore, the Project would be consistent with the GHG reduction-related actions and strategies contained in the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS.

(iii) Consistency with the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS

On September 3, 2020, SCAG's Regional Council adopted an updated RTP/SCS known as the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS or Connect SoCal.¹²² As with the 2016–2020 RTP/SCS, the purpose of the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS is to meet the mobility needs of the six-county SCAG region over the subject planning period through a roadmap identifying sensible ways to expand transportation options, improve air quality and bolster Southern California's long-term economic viability.¹²³ The goals and policies of the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS are similar to, and consistent with, those of the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS. Hence, because the Project would be consistent with the 2016–2020 RTP/SCS, the Project would also be consistent with the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS.¹²⁴

In addition to demonstrating the region's ability to attain and exceed the GHG emission-reduction targets set forth by CARB, the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS outlines a series of actions and strategies for integrating the transportation network with an overall land use pattern that responds to projected growth, housing needs, changing demographics, and transportation demands. Thus, successful implementation of the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS would result in more complete communities with a variety of transportation and housing choices, while reducing automobile use. With regard to individual developments, such as the Project, strategies and policies set forth in the 2020-2045 RTP/SCS can be grouped into the following three categories: (1) reduction of vehicle trips and VMT, (2) increased

¹²¹ As discussed above, SB 375 legislation links regional planning for housing and transportation with the GHG reduction goals outlined in AB 32.

¹²² SCAG, News Release: SCAG Regional Council Formally Adopts Connect SoCal, September 3, 2020.

¹²³ SCAG, News Release: SCAG Regional Council Formally Adopts Connect SoCal, September 3, 2020.

¹²⁴ For example, the Project would be consistent with both the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS and the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS because it would increase urban density within an High Quality Transit Area (HQTA) immediately adjacent to a Metro light rail station and in close proximity to more than a dozen bus routes, would include transit-oriented development, and would implement TDM, all of which would reduce the City's per capita VMT and associated air emissions. Another example is that because the Project would be consistent with the City's existing General Plan land use designation and zoning of the Project Site, it has been accounted for in the regional growth projections in both the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS and 2020–2045 RTP/SCS.

use of alternative fuel vehicles, and (3) improved energy efficiency.¹²⁵ These strategies and policies are addressed below. Also, as explained immediately below, the Project is consistent with applicable growth forecasts.

Consistency with Integrated Growth Forecast

The 2020-2045 RTP/SCS provides socioeconomic forecast projections of regional population growth. The population, housing, and employment forecasts, which are adopted by SCAG's Regional Council, are based on the local plans and policies applicable to the specific area; these are used by SCAG in all phases of implementation and review.

According to SCAG's 2020–2045 RTP/SCS, the forecasted population for the City of Los Angeles Subregion in 2019 is approximately 4,036,475 persons.¹²⁶ In 2024, the projected occupancy year of the Project, the City of Los Angeles Subregion is anticipated to have a population of approximately 4,172,886 persons.¹²⁷ The estimated 369 new residents generated by the Project would represent approximately 0.27 percent of the population growth forecasted by SCAG in the City of Los Angeles Subregion between 2019 and 2024. As discussed above, the Project would not increase the number of church employees on the Project Site. Accordingly, the Project's generation of residents would be consistent with the population projections contained in the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS.

The Project would also be consistent with the following key GHG reduction strategies in SCAG's 2020–2045 RTP/SCS, which are based on changing the region's land use and travel patterns:¹²⁸

- New housing and job growth focused in HQTAs;
- Limit total acreage of greenfield or otherwise rural land uses converted to urban use; and
- Reduce VMT per capita.

¹²⁵ SCAG, *Draft Program EIR for the 2020–2045 RTP/SC, Section 3.8, Greenhouses*, page 3.8-61, December 2019.

¹²⁶ Based on a linear interpolation of 2012–2040 data.

¹²⁷ Based on a linear interpolation of 2012–2040 data.

¹²⁸ SCAG 2020–2045 RTP/SCS. Table 5.1 *Connect SoCal Performance Measures and Results*.

As discussed above, the Project represents an infill development within an existing urbanized area that would introduce new residential uses within an HQTAs and is well served by public transportation.

Increased Use of Alternative Fueled Vehicles Policy Initiative

As discussed above, the Project would provide at least 30 percent of the total LAMC-required parking spaces provided to be capable of supporting future EVSE and at least 10 percent of the total LAMC-required parking spaces with EV charging stations as dictated by City requirements.

Energy Efficiency Strategies and Policies

As discussed above, the Project has been designed and would be constructed to incorporate environmentally sustainable building features and construction protocols required by the Los Angeles Green Building Code and CALGreen. These standards would reduce energy and water usage and waste and, thereby, reduce associated greenhouse gas emissions and help minimize the impact on natural resources and infrastructure. The sustainability features to be incorporated into the Project would include, but not limited to WaterSense-labeled plumbing fixtures and weather-based controller and drip irrigation systems to promote a reduction of indoor and outdoor water use; Energy Star-labeled appliances; and water-efficient landscape design. In addition, Project Design Feature GHG-PDF-1 would require the design of the new buildings to incorporate features to further reduce energy usage. Furthermore, the Project would be subject to the 2019 Title 24 Standards which represent “challenging but achievable design and construction practices” that represent “a major step towards meeting the Zero Net Energy (ZNE) goal.” Single-family homes built with the 2019 standards including rooftop solar electricity generation will use about 53 percent less energy than those under the 2016 standards. Nonresidential buildings will use about 30 percent less energy due mainly to lighting upgrades.¹²⁹

Land Use Characteristics

At the regional level, the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS is a plan adopted for the purpose of reducing GHGs. In order to assess the Project’s consistency with the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS, this Draft EIR also analyzes the Project’s land use characteristics such as density and proximity to job centers for consistency with those utilized by SCAG in its SCS. Generally, projects are considered consistent with the provisions and general policies of applicable City and regional land use plans and regulations, such as the 2020–2045

¹²⁹ CEC, 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, Fact Sheet.

RTP/SCS, if they are compatible with the general intent of the plans and would not preclude the attainment of their primary goals. The Project's consistency with the applicable goals and principles set forth in the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS is discussed in Section IV.F, Land Use and Planning, of the Draft EIR. As shown therein, the Project is consistent with the land use goals and principles set forth in the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS that pertain to GHG emissions.

Therefore, the Project would be consistent with the GHG reduction-related actions and strategies contained in the 2020–2045 RTP/SCS.

(iv) Consistency with the City of Los Angeles Sustainable City pLAn/L.A.'s Green New Deal

The Sustainable City pLAn, a mayoral initiative, includes both short-term and long-term aspirations through the year 2035 in various topic areas, including water, solar power, energy-efficient buildings, carbon and climate leadership, waste and landfills, housing and development, mobility and transit, and air quality, among others. While not a plan adopted solely to reduce GHG emissions, within the Sustainable City pLAn, climate mitigation is one of eight explicit benefits that help define its strategies and goals. The Sustainable City pLAn provides information as to what the City will do with buildings and infrastructure in their control, and provides specific targets related to housing and development, as well as mobility and transit, including the reduction of vehicle miles traveled per capita by 5 percent by 2025, and increasing trips made by walking, biking or transit by at least 35 percent by 2025.

The Sustainable City pLAn was updated in April 2019 and renamed as the Green New Deal which has established targets such as 100 percent renewable energy by 2045, installation of 10,000 publicly available EV chargers by 2022 and 28,000 by 2028, diversion of 100 percent of waste by 2050, and recycling 100 percent of wastewater by 2035. Table IV.C-8 on page IV.C-68 provides a discussion of the Project's consistency with applicable GHG-reducing actions from the Green New Deal. As discussed therein, the Project would be consistent with the applicable goals and actions of the Green New Deal.

Although the Green New Deal is not an adopted plan or directly applicable to private development projects, the Project would generally be consistent with these aspirations because it is an infill development consisting of residential uses and church uses on the Project Site. Multiple Metro lines are located within a quarter mile of the Project Site as well as the DASH, West Hollywood CityLine, and AVTA lines. Furthermore, the Project would comply with CALGreen, implement various project design features to reduce energy usage, including Project Design Features GHG-PDF-1 and WAT-PDF-1, and would comply with the City of Los Angeles Solid Waste Management Policy Plan, the RENEW LA Plan, and the Exclusive Franchise System Ordinance (Ordinance No. 182,986) in furtherance of

**Table IV.C-8
Consistency with Applicable GHG Emissions Goals of the City’s Green New Deal**

| Requirements | Description | Consistency Analysis |
|--|--|--|
| Focus Area: Local Water | | |
| Reduce potable water use per capita by 22.5% by 2025; and 25% by 2035; and maintain or reduce 2035 per capita water use through 2050 | The City would build upon the success of Save the Drop program and develop additional water conservation campaigns. In addition, the City would continue to benchmark customer use and improve data gathering to identify effective programs | No Conflict. While this action primarily applies to the City and LADWP, the Project would incorporate water conservation features to reduce water use. Water usage rates were calculated consistent with the requirements under City Ordinance No. 184,248, the 2013 California Plumbing Code, 2019 California Green Building Code (CALGreen), 2016 Los Angeles Plumbing Code, and 2019 Los Angeles Green Building Code and reflects approximately a 20 percent reduction in water usage as compared to the base demand. Project-related GHG emissions from water related sources also include implementation of Project Design Feature WAT-PDF-1 included in Section IV.K.1, Utilities and Service Systems—Water Supply and Infrastructure, to this Draft EIR. |
| Focus Area: Clean and Healthy Buildings | | |
| All new buildings will be net zero carbon by 2030; and 100% of buildings will be net zero carbon by 2050 | The City would perform a complete building electrification study and develop supporting programs. Financing would be expanded and improved to provide electrification existing energy efficiency and solar programs. | No Conflict. While this action primarily applies to the City, the Project would be designed and operated to meet or exceed the applicable requirements of CALGreen and the Los Angeles Green Building Code. Furthermore, the Project would be subject to the 2019 Title 24 Standards, which are a major step towards meeting the ZNE goal. ^a |
| Reduce building energy use per sf for all building types 22% by 2025; 34% by 2035; and 44% by 2050 | The City would increase awareness of incentives and smart building energy management systems. An energy consumption report will be prepared to assess the energy-water nexus. | No Conflict. While this action primarily applies to the City, the Project would be designed and operated to meet or exceed the applicable requirements of the state Green Building Standards Code and the City of Los Angeles Green Building Code. |
| Focus Area: Housing and Development | | |
| Ensure 57% of new housing units are built within 1500 ft of transit by 2025; and 75% by 2035 | The City would develop regulatory tools and strategies to encourage transit ridership and focus growth in housing near the North Hollywood Station, Van Nuys Station, Sepulveda Station, Reseda Station, and Sherman Way Station. New stations would also be added to the Purple Line from | No Conflict. While this action primarily applies to the City, the Project would concentrate new residential uses in close proximity to public transit opportunities (e.g., light rail and bus routes). The Project Site is well served by public transit and multiple Metro lines are located within a quarter mile of the site as well as the DASH, West |

Table IV.C-8 (Continued)
Consistency with Applicable GHG Emissions Goals of the City’s Green New Deal

| Requirements | Description | Consistency Analysis |
|--|---|---|
| | <p>Downtown L.A. to UCLA.</p> <p>This action reduces vehicle emissions by facilitating access to transit which can reduce single occupancy vehicle trips and help alleviate traffic congestion, and most importantly, reducing associated GHG emissions.</p> | <p>Hollywood CityLine, and AVTA lines.</p> |
| Focus Area: Mobility and Public Transit | | |
| <p>Reduce VMT per capita by at least 13% by 2025; 39% by 2035; and 45% by 2050</p> | <p>The City would update the Transportation Demand Management (TDM) ordinance and develop first/last mile infrastructure improvements around transit stations. TDM strategies would also be implemented consistent with the West Side Mobility Plan to ease congestion.</p> | <p>No Conflict. While this action primarily applies to the City, the Project would be located near mass transit stations to reduce vehicle trips. The Project would also promote a pedestrian-friendly community by placing residential uses within walking distance to other retail and entertainment uses. The Project Site is located in an HQTAs as designated by the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS. The Project would also provide bicycle parking spaces in accordance with LAMC requirements for Project residents and visitors.</p> <p>As discussed above, the Project would result in a per capita VMT which is lower when compared to the APC designated for the Project area.</p> |
| Focus Area: Mobility and Public Transit | | |
| <p>Increase the percentage of electric and zero emission vehicles in the city to 25% by 2025; 80% by 2035; and 100% by 2050</p> | <p>The City would increase the electric vehicle ownership by providing rebates for used EVs and chargers, as well as promote trade-in events for electric vehicles. The City would also increase the number of EV charging stations by pursuing public-private partnerships in developing charging stations, streamline permitting processes for EV charger installations and update building codes to simplify EV charging requirements.</p> | <p>No Conflict. While this action primarily applies to the City, the Project would support this policy since the Applicant would provide electric vehicle charging stations and electric vehicle supply wiring consistent with City requirements.</p> |
| <p>^a CEC, 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, Fact Sheet. Source: Eyestone Environmental, 2021.</p> | | |

the aspirations included in the Green New Deal with regard to energy-efficient buildings and waste and landfills. The RENEW LA Plan requires the City to divert 90 percent of waste by 2025 and 100 percent (zero waste) by 2030. The Solid Waste Management

Policy Plan and Exclusive Franchise System Ordinance would require vendors handling solid waste within the City to comply with waste diversion and recycling requirements including the RENEW LA Plan. The Project would comply with these plans as solid waste generated by the Project would be handled by the City of Los Angeles Sanitation Department. The Project would also provide secure short- and long-term bicycle storage areas for Project residents and guests.

(v) *Post-2030 Analysis*

Studies show that the State's existing and proposed regulatory framework will put the State on a pathway to reduce its GHG emissions level to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, and to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050 if additional appropriate reduction measures are adopted.¹³⁰ Even though these studies did not provide an exact regulatory and technological roadmap to achieve the 2030 and 2050 goals, they demonstrated that various combinations of policies could allow the statewide emissions level to remain very low through 2050, suggesting that the combination of new technologies and other regulations not analyzed in the studies could allow the State to meet the 2050 target.

Subsequent to the findings of these studies, SB 32 was passed on September 8, 2016, which requires that Statewide GHG emissions are reduced to 40 percent below the 1990 level by 2030. These targets would build upon those originally established under AB 32 which required reducing statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. As discussed above, SB 32, involves increasing renewable energy use, imposing tighter limits on the carbon content of gasoline and diesel fuel, putting more electric cars on the road, improving energy efficiency, and curbing emissions from key industries. The Project's design features advance these goals by reducing VMT, increasing the use of electric vehicles, improving energy efficiency, and reducing water usage.

The emissions modeling in the 2017 Update to the Scoping Plan has projected 2030 statewide emissions which take into account known commitments (reduction measures) such as SB 375, SB 350, and other measures. The emissions inventory identified an emissions gap, meaning that emissions reductions due to known commitments do not

¹³⁰ *Energy and Environmental Economics (E3). "Deep Decarbonization in a High Renewables Future, Updated Results from the California PATHWAYS Model" (June 2018) Mahone, Amber. CARB, California Energy Commission, California Public Utilities Commission, and the California Independent System Operator engaged E3 to evaluate the feasibility and cost of a range of potential 2030 targets along the way to the state's goal of reducing GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. With input from the agencies, E3 developed long-term scenarios that explore the potential pace at which emission reductions can be achieved, as well as the mix of technologies and practices deployed. E3 conducted the analysis using its California PATHWAYS model. The model encompasses the entire California economy with detailed representations of the buildings, industry, transportation and electricity sectors.*

decline fast enough to achieve the 2030 target. In order to fill this gap, the 2017 Update to the Scoping Plan assumed a scenario in which cap-and-trade would deliver the reductions necessary to achieve the 2030 emissions target. Although the Project is consistent with the 2017 Update to the Scoping Plan, additional measures to achieve the 2030 targets and beyond are outside of the Project's control. Therefore, any evaluation of post-2030 Project emission would be speculative.

Executive Order S-3-05 establishes a goal to reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. This goal, however, has not been codified. Studies have shown that, to meet the 2050 target, aggressive technologies in the transportation and energy sectors, including electrification and the decarbonization of fuel, will be required. In its 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan, CARB acknowledged that the "measures needed to meet the 2050 goal are too far in the future to define in detail."¹³¹

Although the Project's emissions level in 2050 cannot be reliably quantified, statewide efforts are underway to facilitate the State's achievement of that goal and it is reasonable to expect the Project's emissions to decline as the regulatory initiatives identified by CARB in the Climate Change Scoping Plan are implemented, and other technological innovations occur. Such regulatory measures which will further reduce GHG emissions include the RPS under SB 100 which requires 100 percent renewable energy by 2045. The Project's total emissions at build-out presented in Table IV.C-10 on page IV.C-75 in the analysis below, represents the emissions inventory for the Project. That inventory takes into account existing regulations, and regulations that would apply to the Project at its build out year. Please refer to Table IV.C-5 on page IV.C-52 and Table IV.C-6 on page IV.C-54 for applicable regulatory measures that would serve to reduce GHG impacts from the Project. As such, the Project is consistent with the Executive Order's horizon-year (2050) goal.

The Project is the type of land use development that is encouraged by the 2016–2040 RTP/SCS and 2020-2045 RTP/SCS to reduce VMT and expand multi-modal transportation options in order for the region to achieve the GHG reductions from the land use and transportation sectors required by SB 375, which, in turn, advances the State's long-term climate policies. As shown above in Table IV.C-7 on page IV.C-61, the Project's daily Total VMT per capita of 5.8 VMT per day for residents and 2.8 VMT per day for employees, which represents a reduction of 19 percent for combined residents and employees in daily per capita VMT when compared to the APC designated for the Project area. This reduction in VMT would further support the goal of reducing GHG emissions by 19 percent per capita from passenger vehicles by 2035 consistent with current SB 375

¹³¹ CARB, *Climate Change Scoping Plan: A Framework for Change*, December 2008, p. 117.

targets. As shown in Appendix B, incorporation of USEPA MXD VMT reduction features applicable to the Project results in a 47 percent reduction in overall VMT. By furthering implementation of SB 375, the Project supports regional land use and transportation GHG reductions consistent with State climate targets for 2030 and beyond.

For the reasons described above, the Project's post-2030 emissions trajectory is expected to follow a declining trend, consistent with the 2030 and 2050 targets and Executive Orders S-3-05 and B-30-15.

(b) Project Emissions

This Draft EIR estimates the GHG emissions associated with the Project for informational purposes only. These Project GHG emissions are not evaluated against a numeric or quantified threshold of significance.

The Project would result in direct and indirect GHG emissions generated by different types of emissions sources, including:

- Construction: emissions associated with demolition of the existing buildings and surface parking areas, shoring, excavation, grading, and construction-related equipment and vehicular activity;
- Area source: emissions associated with landscaping equipment and consumer products;
- Energy source (building operations): emissions associated with space heating and cooling, water heating, energy consumption, and lighting;
- Mobile source: emissions associated with vehicles accessing the Project Site;
- Stationary source: emissions associated with stationary equipment (e.g., emergency generators);
- Solid Waste: emissions associated with the decomposition of the waste, which generates methane based on the total amount of degradable organic carbon; and
- Water/Wastewater: emissions associated with energy used to pump, convey, deliver, and treat water.

The Project would generate an incremental contribution to and cumulative increase in GHG emissions. A specific discussion regarding potential GHG emissions associated with the construction and operational phases of the Project is provided below.

(i) Construction

Project construction is assumed to begin in 2021, occur over approximately 36 months, and be completed in 2024. As described in Section II, Project Description, of this Draft EIR, construction of the Project would commence with the deconstruction of the cathedral and demolition of the three other existing buildings and the existing surface parking lot. This phase would be followed by grading and excavation for the subterranean parking levels. Building foundations would then be laid, followed by building construction, paving/concrete installation, and landscape installation. The construction equipment and truck fleet mix is anticipated to emit less pollution in future years due to more stringent emissions control regulations. The estimated quantity of excavation expected for the subterranean parking approximately 110,000 cubic yards of export material (e.g., concrete and asphalt surfaces) and soil would be hauled from the Project Site during the demolition and excavation phase.

The emission of GHGs associated with construction of the Project were calculated for each year of construction activity. A summary of GHG emissions for each year of construction is presented in Table IV.C-9 on page IV.C-74.

As presented in Table IV.C-9, construction of the Project is estimated to generate a total of 3,321 MTCO_{2e}. As recommended by SCAQMD, the total GHG construction emissions were amortized over the 30-year lifetime of the Project (i.e., total construction GHG emissions were divided by 30 to determine an annual construction emissions estimate that can be added to the Project's operational emissions) in order to determine the Project's annual GHG emissions inventory.¹³² This results in annual Project construction emissions of 111 MTCO_{2e}. A complete listing of the construction equipment by onsite and offsite activities, duration, and emissions estimation model input assumptions used in this analysis is included within the emissions calculation worksheets that are provided in Appendix B to this Draft EIR.

*(ii) Operation*Area Source Emissions

Area source emissions were calculated using the CalEEMod emissions inventory model, which includes landscape maintenance equipment and consumer products. The Project Site would include natural-gas fireplaces within residential units, which would also contribute to area source emissions. As shown in Table IV.C-10 on page IV.C-75, the Project, at full buildout, is expected to result in a net increase of 3 MTCO_{2e} per year from

¹³² SCAQMD Governing Board Agenda Item 31, December 5, 2008.

**Table IV.C-9
Construction-Related Emissions
(MTCO₂e)**

| Year | MTCO ₂ e ^a |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 2021 | 932 |
| 2022 | 1,213 |
| 2023 | 913 |
| 2024 | 263 |
| Total | 3,321 |
| Amortized Over 30 Years | 111 |
| <p>^a CO₂e was calculated using CalEEMod and the results are provided in Section 2.0 of the Construction CalEEMod output file within Appendix B to this Draft EIR.</p> <p>Source: Eyestone Environmental, 2020.</p> | |

area sources. The Project's area source GHG emissions takes into account GHG-PDF-2, which prohibits fireplaces within the residential units. Implementation of this project design feature would reduce the Project's area source GHG emissions by 31 MTCO₂e per year. Please refer to Appendix B to this Draft EIR for the supporting calculations that reflect the emission reduction measures.

Electricity and Natural Gas Generation Emissions

GHGs are emitted as a result of activities in buildings when electricity and natural gas are used as energy sources. Combustion of any type of fuel emits CO₂ and other GHGs directly into the atmosphere; when this occurs in a building, it is a direct emission source associated with that building. GHGs are also emitted during the generation of electricity from fossil fuels. When electricity is used in a building, the electricity generation typically takes place off-site at the power plant; electricity use in a building generally causes emissions in an indirect manner.

Electricity and natural gas emissions were calculated using the CalEEMod emissions inventory model, which multiplies an estimate of the energy usage by applicable emissions factors chosen by the utility company. GHG emissions from electricity use are directly dependent on the electricity utility provider. In this case, GHG intensity factors for LADWP were selected in CalEEMod. The carbon intensity (lbs/MWh) for electricity generation was calculated for the Project buildout year based on LADWP projections; as LADWP projections are not calculated for every year, straight line interpolation was performed to estimate the LADWP carbon intensity factor for the Project buildout year

Table IV.C-10
Annual GHG Emissions Summary (Buildout)^a
(metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent [MTCO_{2e}])

| Scope | Project Buildout without Reducing Measures | Project Buildout with Reducing Measures | Percent Reduction from Measures (Project Buildout)^b |
|-------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Area ^b | 34 | 3 | -92% |
| Energy ^c | 496 | 445 | -10% |
| Mobile ^d | 1,073 | 567 | -47% |
| EV Chargers ^e | (19) | (19) | 0% |
| Stationary ^f | 1 | 1 | 0% |
| Solid Waste ^g | 23 | 23 | 0% |
| Water/Wastewater ^h | 84 | 67 | -20% |
| Construction | 111 | 111 | 0% |
| Total Emissions | 1,803 | 1,197 | -34% |

Numbers may not add up exactly due to rounding.

^a CO_{2e} was calculated using CalEEMod and the results are provided in Section 2.0 of the Operation CalEEMod output file within Appendix B to this Draft EIR. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

^b Area source emissions are from landscape equipment. Emissions were calculated consistent with requirements of GHG-PDF-2.

^c Energy source emissions are based on CalEEMod default electricity and natural gas usage rates. Emissions from electricity generation only take into account carbon intensity at build out year and do not take into account decreasing carbon intensity in subsequent years required by SB 100 (RPS). However, it is recognized that the RPS would require utilities to supply 60 percent renewable energy by 2030.

^d Emissions were calculated with CalEEMod which includes EMFAC2014 emission factors. EMFAC2014 does not take account for further reductions in GHG emission as the result of implementation of LCFS amendments. Mobile source emissions also do not account for increasing fuel economy standards for future years.

^e Emissions were calculated consistent with the City requirements.

^f Stationary source emissions are from an on-site emergency generator.

^g Solid waste emissions are calculated based on CalEEMod default solid waste generation rates.

^h Water/Wastewater emissions are calculated based on CalEEMod default water consumption rates. The CalEEMod estimate of water consumption is considered conservative compared to more current water demand rates used by LADWP, which are reflected in Section IV.K.1, Utilities and Service Systems—Water Supply and Infrastructure, of this Draft EIR.

Source: Eyestone Environmental, 2020.

based on Year 2015 and 2026 data.¹³³ LADWP's carbon intensity projections also take into account SB 350 RPS requirements for renewable energy. However, they conservatively do not account for SB 100 RPS requirements for renewable energy.

Energy use in buildings is divided into energy consumed by the built environment and energy consumed by uses that are independent of the construction of the building, such as in plug-in appliances. CalEEMod calculates energy use from systems covered by Title 24 (e.g., heating, ventilation, and air conditioning [HVAC] system, water heating system, and lighting system); energy use from lighting; and energy use from office equipment, appliances, plug-ins, and other sources not covered by Title 24 or lighting.

CalEEMod electricity and natural gas usage rates are based on the CEC-sponsored California Commercial End-Use Survey (CEUS) and California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey (RASS) studies.¹³⁴ The data are specific for climate zones; therefore, Zone 11 was selected for the Project Site based on the ZIP Code tool. Since these studies are based on older buildings, CalEEMod provides adjustments to account for more stringent requirements under 2016 Title 24 building codes. As discussed above, the Project would be subject to the 2019 Title 24 standards which represent "challenging but achievable design and construction practices" that represent "a major step towards meeting the ZNE goal." Residential and nonresidential buildings built in compliance with the 2019 standards will use about 30 to 53 percent less energy than those under the 2016 standards.¹³⁵ This analysis conservatively includes a 10-percent reduction in the CalEEMod calculated energy use to account for compliance with 2019 Title 24 standards.

The Project would implement a number of project design features that would reduce Project energy consumption. Specifically, Project Design Feature GHG-PDF-1, which would require the Project to incorporate features to further reduce overall energy usage.

As shown in Table IV.C-10 on page IV.C-75, Project GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas usage would result in a total of 445 MTCO_{2e} per year, which accounts for consistency with 2019 Title 24 requirements and implementation of Project Design Feature GHG-PDF-1 and a reduction of 51 MTCO_{2e} per year .

¹³³ LADWP, 2016 Power Integrated Resource Plan.

¹³⁴ CEC, Commercial End-Use Survey, March 2006, and California Residential Appliance Saturation Survey, October 2010.

¹³⁵ CEC, 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, Fact Sheet.

Mobile Source Emissions

Mobile-source emissions were calculated using the SCAQMD-recommended CalEEMod emissions inventory model. CalEEMod calculates the emissions associated with on-road mobile sources associated with residents, employees, visitors, and delivery vehicles visiting the Project Site based on the number of daily trips generated and VMT.

Mobile source operational GHG emissions were calculated using CalEEMod based on the Project VMT generation estimates provided by the Linscott, Law and Greenspan.¹³⁶ As discussed in Section IV.I, Transportation, to this Draft EIR, Project VMT was calculated using the LADOT VMT Calculator. Pass-by trips were calculated based on based on the Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) *Trip Generation, 10th Edition* trip generation rates.

As discussed above, the Project design also includes characteristics that would reduce trips and VMT as compared to a project without VMT reducing measures within the Air Basin as measured by CalEEMod. The Project would develop new residential uses on a site that is within an HQTAs and would reduce vehicle trips and VMT by encouraging walking and non-automotive forms of transportation. The Project Site is located approximately within a quarter mile of multiple Metro lines as well as the DASH, West Hollywood CityLine, and AVTA lines. The increase in bicycle parking spaces provided on-site would further reduce vehicle trips and VMT by encouraging walking and non-automotive forms of transportation. Project design would also provide pedestrian access that minimizes barriers and links the Project Site with existing or planned external streets to encourage people to walk instead of drive. As discussed previously, the LADOT VMT Calculator takes into account VMT reducing features such as proximity to transit and density of development.

As shown in Table IV.C-10 on page IV.C-75, Project GHG emissions from mobile sources would result in a net increase of 567 MTCO_{2e} per year. When accounting for accessibility to mass transit, proximity to other commercial and entertainment uses, Project mobile source GHG emissions would be reduced by 506 MTCO_{2e} per year. Please refer to Appendix B to this Draft EIR for the supporting calculations that reflect the emission reduction measures.

¹³⁶ Linscott, Law and Greenspan, *Traffic Analysis Addendum for the Our Lady of Mt. Lebanon Project*, February 27, 2020. Included as Appendix T to this Draft EIR.

Stationary Source Emissions

Emissions related to stationary sources were calculated using the CalEEMod emissions inventory model. It is anticipated that the Project would include an emergency generator on-site. As shown in Table IV.C-10 on page IV.C-75, the Project scenario is expected to result in less than 1 MTCO_{2e} per year from stationary sources.

Solid Waste Generation Emissions

Emissions related to solid waste were calculated using the CalEEMod emissions inventory model, which multiplies an estimate of the waste generated by applicable emissions factors provided in Section 2.4 of USEPA's AP-42, Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors. CalEEMod solid waste generation rates for each applicable land use were selected for this analysis. As shown in Table IV.C-10, Project GHG emissions from solid waste generation would result in a total of 23 MTCO_{2e} per year which accounts for a 76-percent recycling/diversion rate.

Water Usage and Wastewater Generation Emissions

GHG emissions are related to the energy used to convey, treat, distribute water, and treat wastewater. Thus, these emissions are generally indirect emissions from the production of electricity to power these systems. Three processes are necessary to supply potable water; these include: (1) supply and conveyance of the water from the source; (2) treatment of the water to potable standards; and (3) distribution of the water to individual users. After use, energy is used as the wastewater is treated and reused as reclaimed water.

Emissions related to water usage and wastewater generation were calculated using the CalEEMod emissions inventory model, which multiplies an estimate of the water usage by the applicable energy intensity factor¹³⁷ to determine the embodied energy necessary to supply potable water. GHG emissions are then calculated based on the amount of electricity consumed, multiplied by the GHG intensity factors for the utility provider. In this case, embodied energy for Southern California supplied water and GHG intensity factors for LADWP were selected in CalEEMod. Water usage rates were calculated consistent with the requirements under City of Los Angeles Ordinance No. 184,248, 2016 California Plumbing Code, 2019 CALGreen, 2017 Los Angeles Plumbing Code, and 2020 Los Angeles Green Building Code, and reflect an approximately 20-percent reduction as compared to the base demand.

¹³⁷ The intensity factor reflects the average pounds of CO_{2e} per megawatt generated by a utility company.

As shown in Table IV.C-10 on page IV.C-75, Project GHG emissions from water/wastewater usage would result in a total of 67 MTCO_{2e} per year, which accounts for a 20-percent reduction in water/wastewater emissions with implementation of Project Design Feature WAT-PDF-1 provided in Section IV.K.1, Utilities and Service Systems—Water Supply and Infrastructure, to this Draft EIR. Please refer to Appendix B to this Draft EIR for the supporting calculations that reflect the emission reduction measures.

(iii) Combined Construction and Operational Impacts

As shown in Table IV.C-10, when taking into consideration implementation of relevant project design features, as well as the requirements set forth in the City of Los Angeles Green Building Code, and full implementation of current State mandates, the Project's GHG emissions for the Project in 2024 would equal 111 MTCO_{2e} per year (amortized over 30 years) during construction and 1,086 MTCO_{2e} per year during operation of the Project, with a combined total of 1,197 MTCO_{2e} per year.

As discussed above, the Project's GHG emissions inventory has been presented for informational purposes only. The emissions inventory and analysis demonstrates that the Project incorporates GHG-reducing measures.

(c) Conclusion

In summary, the Project's location, land use characteristics, and design are consistent with statewide and regional climate change mandates, plans, policies, and recommendations. More specifically, the plan consistency analysis above demonstrates that the Project is consistent with the plans, policies, regulations and GHG reduction actions/strategies outlined in CARB's 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and subsequent updates, SCAG's 2016–2040 and 2020-2045 RTP/SCS, and the City's Green New Deal. As the Project would not conflict with relevant plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs, the Project's impact related to GHG emissions would be less than significant. **Therefore, the Project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing emissions of GHGs. Furthermore, because the Project is consistent and does not conflict with these plans, policies, and regulations, the Project's incremental increase in GHG emissions as described above would not result in a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, the Project's impact with regard to climate change would be less than significant.**

(2) Mitigation Measures

Project-level impacts related to GHG emissions would be less than significant. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

(3) Level of Significance After Mitigation

Project-level impacts related to GHG emissions were determined to be less than significant without mitigation. Therefore, no mitigation measures were required or included, and the impact level remains less than significant.

e. Cumulative Impacts

(1) Impact Analysis

As explained above, the analysis of a project's GHG emissions is also inherently a cumulative impact analysis because climate change is a global problem and the emissions from any single project would be negligible. Accordingly, the analysis above has taken into account the potential for the Project to contribute to the cumulative impact of global climate change. Table IV.C-10 on page IV.C-75 illustrates that implementation of the Project's regulatory requirements and project design features, including State mandates, would contribute to GHG reductions. These reductions support State goals for GHG emissions reduction.

The analysis shows that the Project is consistent with CARB's 2008 Climate Change Scoping Plan and subsequent updates, particularly its emphasis on the identification of emission reduction opportunities that promote economic growth while achieving greater energy efficiency and accelerating the transition to a low-carbon economy. The Project is also consistent with SCAG's 2016–2040 RTP/SCS' regulatory requirements to reduce regional GHG emissions from the land use and transportation sectors by 2020 and 2035 and SCAG's 2020-2045 RTP/SCS' regulatory requirements to reduce regional GHG emissions from the land use and transportation sectors by 2025 and 2040. Furthermore, the Project would generally comply with the aspirations of the City's Green New Deal, which includes specific targets related to housing and development, and mobility and transit. Given the Project's consistency with statewide, regional, and local plans adopted for the reduction of GHG emissions, it is concluded that the Project's incremental contribution to greenhouse gas emissions and their effects on climate change would not be cumulatively considerable. **Therefore, the cumulative impact associated with the Project related to global climate change would be less than significant.**

(2) Mitigation Measures

The cumulative impact associated with the Project related to GHG emissions would be less than significant. Therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

(3) Level of Significance After Mitigation

The cumulative impact associated with the Project related to GHG emissions would be less than significant without mitigation. Therefore, no mitigation measures were required or included, and the impact level remains less than significant.