AIR QUALITY, ENERGY, AND GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACT ANALYSIS

WOODROW WILSON HIGH SCHOOL AQUATIC CENTER PROJECT

CITY OF LONG BEACH

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Assembly Bill
Air Basin	South Coast Air Basin
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BSFC	Brake Specific Fuel Consumption
CAAQS	California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCAA	California Clean Air Act
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFCs	chlorofluorocarbons
Cf_4	tetrafluoromethane
C_2F_6	hexafluoroethane
C_2H_6	ethane
CH_4	Methane
City	City of Long Beach
CO	Carbon monoxide
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
DPM	Diesel particulate matter
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ºF	Fahrenheit
FTIP	Federal Transportation Improvement Program
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GWP	Global warming potential
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutants
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons

IPCC	International Panel on Climate Change
kWhr	kilowatt-hour
LCFS	Low Carbon Fuel Standard
LST	Localized Significant Thresholds
MATES	Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study
$MMTCO_2e$	Million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MSAT	Mobile Source Air Toxics
MWh	Megawatt-hour
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NO_x	Nitrogen oxides
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide
O_3	Ozone
OPR	Office of Planning and Research
Pb	Lead
Pfc	Perfluorocarbons
PM	Particle matter
PM10	Particles that are less than 10 micrometers in diameter
PM2.5	Particles that are less than 2.5 micrometers in diameter
PPM	Parts per million
PPB	Parts per billion
PPT	Parts per trillion
RTIP	Regional Transportation Improvement Plan
RTP/SCS	Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy
SB	Senate Bill
SCAQMD	South Coast Air Quality Management District
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
SF_6	Sulfur Hexafluoride
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_x	Sulfur oxides
TAC	Toxic air contaminants
UNFCCC	United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change
VOC	Volatile organic compounds

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of Analysis and Study Objectives

This Air Quality, Energy, and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Impact Analysis has been completed to determine the air quality, energy, and GHG emissions impacts associated with the proposed Woodrow Wilson High School Aquatic Center project (proposed project). The following is provided in this report:

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

1.2 Site Location and Study Area

The project site is located in the southeastern portion of the City of Long Beach (City) on the west portion of the Woodrow Wilson High School (Wilson HS) campus. The approximately 1.6-acre project site is currently paved and contains six basketball courts and four volleyball courts and on the northeastern corner of the project site there is a generator and electrical boxes that are within a fenced in area. The project site is bounded by tennis courts to the north, Ximeno Avenue and school structures to the east, portable classrooms to the south, and Bennett Avenue and multi-family homes to the west. The project local study area is shown in Figure 1.

Sensitive Receptors in Project Vicinity

The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are residents at the multi-family homes on the west side of Bennett Avenue that are located as near as 50 feet west of the project site.

1.3 Proposed Project Description

The proposed project includes the construction of a new aquatics facility that would include the following main facilities:

- An outdoor, Myrtha Brand, swimming pool that is 51.5 meters long by 25 yards wide, with a 1.5 meter-wide bulkhead. The plan is to have an approximately 30 foot deck surrounding the pool. The size of deck may become slightly smaller depending on final size of the buildings.
- Bleachers with a capacity for 500 spectators and shade coverings over the bleachers.
- Stadium lights.
- LED scoreboard with integrated sound system throughout the complex.
- Parking with 20 to 25 stalls including ADA stalls.
- A 10-foot tall concrete masonry unit (CMU) wall enclosure where needed.
- Surveillance cameras for security purposes.
- Equipment storage enclosure/room.

The aquatic center itself will also include:

- A snack bar/ticket booth.
- Inclusive ADA complaint changing/locker rooms to accommodate 150 students with ADA compliant restrooms and showers.
- Two team rooms.
- Inclusive Restrooms will be accessible from both the pool area and the locker room.
- Coaches'/Physical Education (PE) teacher office with a restroom and a shower.
- Laundry room.
- Two chemical storage rooms, which should be easily accessible by truck for deliveries.
- A mechanical room and an electrical room.
- A pool attendant office including a restroom and shower.
- An equipment storage enclosure/room.
- Outdoor shower heads.

A layout of the proposed project is shown in Figure 2, Proposed Site Plan. In addition, the pool temperature shall be maintained at 78-82 F degrees for the competitive users, but the heating system shall be capable of 86 F for all other pool users. Basis of design for the heater is Lochinvar Aquas indirect gas fired pool boilers.

1.4 Executive Summary

Standard Air Quality, Energy, and GHG Regulatory Conditions

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

South Coast Air Quality Management District Rules

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

- Rule 402 Nuisance – Controls the emissions of odors and other air contaminants;
- Rule 403 Fugitive Dust – Controls the emissions of fugitive dust;
- Rules 1108 and 1108.1 Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt – Controls the VOC content in asphalt;
- Rule 1113 Architectural Coatings – Controls the VOC content in paints and solvents; and
- Rule 1143 Paint Thinners – Controls the VOC content in paint thinners.

State of California Rules

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

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

Summary of Analysis Results

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

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

Less than significant impact.

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

Less than significant impact.

Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than significant impact.

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

Less than significant impact.

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

Less than significant impact.

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

Less than significant impact.

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

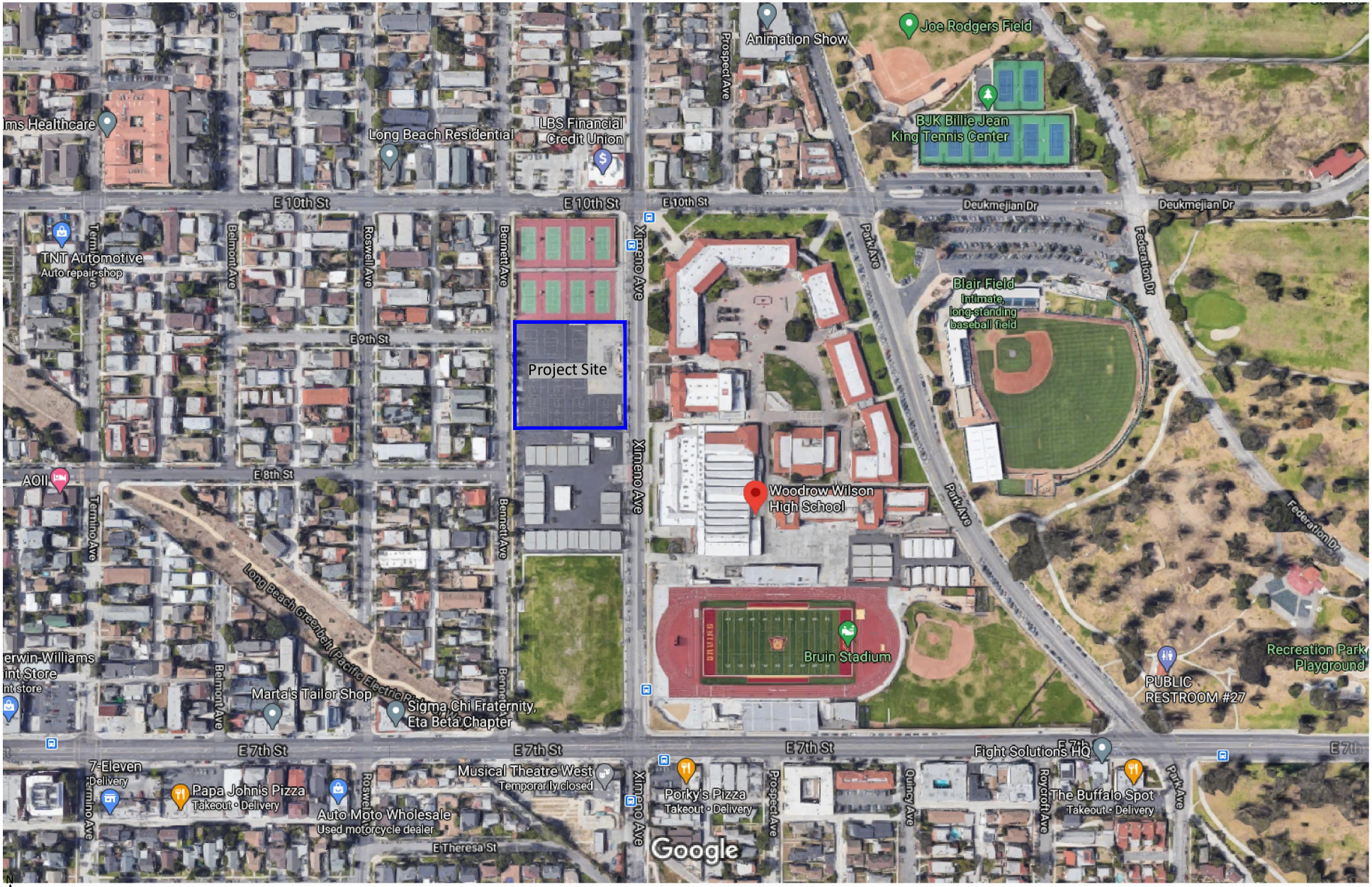
Less than significant impact.

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

Less than significant impact.

1.5 Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Project

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



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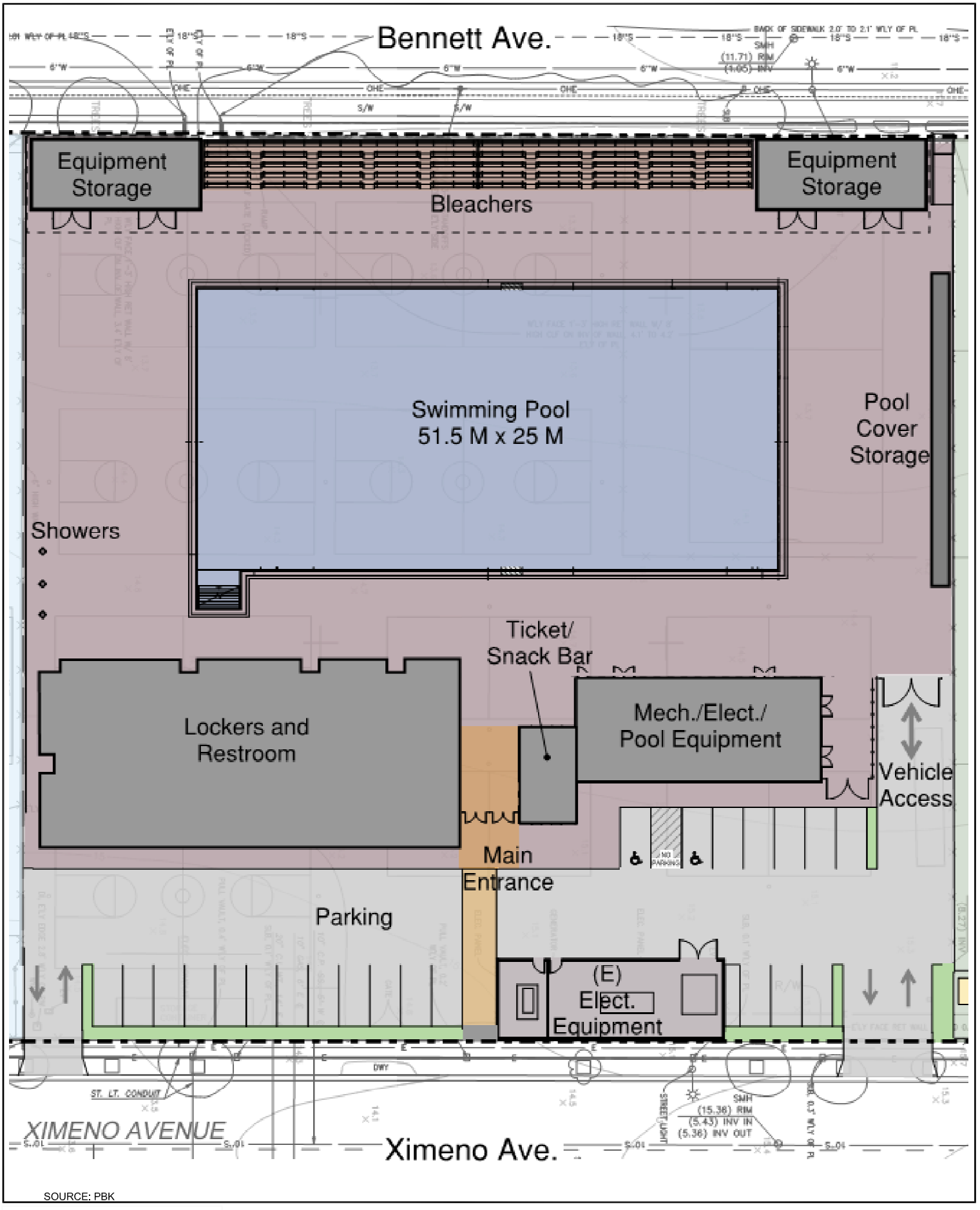
SOURCE: Google Maps.

VISTA ENVIRONMENTAL

Figure 1
Project Local Study Area



SOURCE: PBK

VISTA ENVIRONMENTAL

Figure 2
Proposed Site Plan

2.0 AIR POLLUTANTS

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

2.1 Criteria Pollutants and Ozone Precursors

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

Nitrogen Oxides

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

Ozone

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

Carbon Monoxide

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

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

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

Sulfur Oxides

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

Lead

Lead is a metal found naturally in the environment as well as manufactured products. The major sources of lead emissions have historically been motor vehicles and industrial sources. Due to the phase out of leaded gasoline, metal processing is now the primary source of lead emissions to the air. High levels of lead in the air are typically only found near lead smelters, waste incinerators, utilities, and lead-acid battery manufacturers. Exposure of fetuses, infants and children to low levels of Pb can adversely affect the development and function of the central nervous system, leading to learning disorders, distractibility, inability to follow simple commands, and lower intelligence quotient. In adults, increased lead levels are associated with increased blood pressure. It should be noted that the *Waste Pre-Characterization Sampling Wilson High School,* prepared by Leighton Consulting, Inc., analyzed ten soil samples from five different boring sites on the project site, which found the levels of lead in the soil were well below levels that would be considered hazardous. As such, no lead emissions are anticipated to occur from the proposed project.

Particulate Matter

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

Matter have been designated as a subset of PM10 due to their increased negative health impacts and its ability to remain suspended in the air longer and travel further.

Volatile Organic Compounds

Hydrocarbons are organic gases that are formed from hydrogen and carbon and sometimes other elements. Hydrocarbons that contribute to formation of O_3 are referred to and regulated as VOCs (also referred to as reactive organic gases). Combustion engine exhaust, oil refineries, and fossil-fueled power plants are the sources of hydrocarbons. Other sources of hydrocarbons include evaporation from petroleum fuels, solvents, dry cleaning solutions, and paint.

VOC is not classified as a criteria pollutant, since VOCs by themselves are not a known source of adverse health effects. The primary health effects of VOCs result from the formation of O_3 and its related health effects. High levels of VOCs in the atmosphere can interfere with oxygen intake by reducing the amount of available oxygen through displacement. Carcinogenic forms of hydrocarbons, such as benzene, are considered toxic air contaminants (TACs). There are no separate health standards for VOCs as a group.

2.2 Other Pollutants of Concern

Toxic Air Contaminants

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

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

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

potential to cause cancer, premature deaths, and other health problems. Exposure to DPM is a health hazard, particularly to children whose lungs are still developing and the elderly who may have other serious health problems. Overall, diesel engine emissions are responsible for the majority of California's potential airborne cancer risk from combustion sources.

Asbestos

Asbestos is listed as a TAC by CARB and as a HAP by the EPA. Asbestos occurs naturally in mineral formations and crushing or breaking these rocks, through construction or other means, can release asbestiform fibers into the air. Asbestos emissions can result from the sale or use of asbestos-containing materials, road surfacing with such materials, grading activities, and surface mining. The risk of disease is dependent upon the intensity and duration of exposure. When inhaled, asbestos fibers may remain in the lungs and with time may be linked to such diseases as asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma. The nearest likely locations of naturally occurring asbestos, as identified in the *General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California*, prepared by the California Division of Mines and Geology, is located in Santa Barbara County. The nearest historic asbestos mine to the project site, as identified in the *Reported Historic Asbestos Mines, Historic Asbestos Prospects, and Other Natural Occurrences of Asbestos in California,* prepared by U.S. Geological Survey, is located at Asbestos Mountain, which is approximately 50 miles southeast of the project site in the San Jacinto Mountains. Due to the distance to the nearest natural occurrences of asbestos, the project site is not likely to contain asbestos.

3.0 GREENHOUSE GASES

3.1 Greenhouse Gases

Constituent gases of the Earth's atmosphere, called atmospheric greenhouse gases (GHGs), play a critical role in the Earth's radiation amount by trapping infrared radiation from the Earth's surface, which otherwise would have escaped to space. Prominent greenhouse gases contributing to this process include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), ozone (O_3), water vapor, nitrous oxide (N_2O), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). This phenomenon, known as the Greenhouse Effect, is responsible for maintaining a habitable climate. Anthropogenic (caused or produced by humans) emissions of these greenhouse gases in excess of natural ambient concentrations are responsible for the enhancement of the Greenhouse Effect and have led to a trend of unnatural warming of the Earth's natural climate, known as global warming or climate change. Emissions of gases that induce global warming are attributable to human activities associated with industrial/manufacturing, agriculture, utilities, transportation, and residential land uses. Emissions of CO_2 and N_2O are byproducts of fossil fuel combustion. Methane, a potent greenhouse gas, results from off-gassing associated with agricultural practices and landfills. Sinks of CO_2, where CO_2 is stored outside of the atmosphere, include uptake by vegetation and dissolution into the ocean. The following provides a description of each of the greenhouse gases and their global warming potential.

Water Vapor

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

Carbon Dioxide

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

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

Methane

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

Nitrous Oxide

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

Chlorofluorocarbons

CFCs are gases formed synthetically by replacing all hydrogen atoms in methane or ethane (C_2H_6) with chlorine and/or fluorine atoms. CFCs are nontoxic, nonflammable, insoluble, and chemically unreactive in the troposphere (the level of air at the Earth's surface). CFCs have no natural source, but were first synthesized in 1928. They were used for refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and cleaning solvents. Due to the discovery that they are able to destroy stratospheric ozone, a global effort to halt their production was undertaken and in 1989 the European Community agreed to ban CFCs by 2000 and subsequent treaties banned CFCs worldwide by 2010. This effort was extremely successful, and the levels of the major CFCs are now remaining level or declining. However, their long atmospheric lifetimes mean that some of the CFCs will remain in the atmosphere for over 100 years.

Hydrofluorocarbons

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

Perfluorocarbons

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

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

Sulfur Hexafluoride

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

Aerosols

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

3.2 Global Warming Potential

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

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

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

Notes:

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

3.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory

According to https://cdiac.ess-dive.lbl.gov/trends/emis/tre_glob_2014.html 9,855 million metric tons (MMT) of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) emissions were created globally in the year 2014. According to https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/global-greenhouse-gas-emissions-data the breakdown of global GHG emissions by sector consists of: 25 percent from electricity and heat production; 21 percent from industry; 24 percent from agriculture, forestry and other land use activities; 14 percent from transportation; 6 percent from building energy use; and 10 percent from all other sources of energy use.

According to *Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks 1990-2018,* prepared by EPA, April 13, 2020, in 2018 total U.S. GHG emissions were 6,676.6 MMT of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) emissions. Total U.S. emissions have increased by 3.7 percent between 1990 and 2018, which is down from a high of 15.2 percent above 1990 levels in 2007. Emissions increased by 2.9 percent or 188.4 $MMTCO_2e$ between 2017 and 2018. The recent increase in GHG emissions was largely driven by an increase in CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion, that was a result of multiple factors including greater heating and cooling needs due to a colder winter and hotter summer in 2018 compared to 2017.

According to https://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/data/data.htm the State of California created 424.1 $MMTCO_2e$ in 2017. The breakdown of California GHG emissions by sector consists of: 41 percent from transportation; 24 percent from industrial; 15 percent from electricity generation; 8 percent from agriculture; 7 percent from residential buildings; and 5 percent from commercial buildings. In 2017, GHG emissions were 5 $MMTCO_2e$ lower than 2016 levels, which is 7 $MMTCO_2e$ below the 2020 GHG limit of 431 $MMTCO_2e$ established by AB 32.

4.0 AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT

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

4.1 Federal – United States Environmental Protection Agency

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

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

Table B – State and Federal Criteria Pollutant Standards

Air Pollutant	Concentration / Averaging Time		Most Relevant Effects
	California Standards	Federal Primary Standards	
Ozone (O_3)	0.09 ppm / 1-hour 0.07 ppm / 8-hour	0.070 ppm, / 8-hour	(a) Pulmonary function decrements and localized lung edema in humans and animals; (b) Risk to public health implied by alterations in pulmonary morphology and host defense in animals; (c) Increased mortality risk; (d) Risk to public health implied by altered connective tissue metabolism and altered pulmonary morphology in animals after long-term exposures and pulmonary function decrements in chronically exposed humans; (e) Vegetation damage; and (f) Property damage.
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	20.0 ppm / 1-hour 9.0 ppm / 8-hour	35.0 ppm / 1-hour 9.0 ppm / 8-hour	(a) Aggravation of angina pectoris and other aspects of coronary heart disease; (b) Decreased exercise tolerance in persons with peripheral vascular disease and lung disease; (c) Impairment of central nervous system functions; and (d) Possible increased risk to fetuses.
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	0.18 ppm / 1-hour 0.030 ppm / annual	100 ppb / 1-hour 0.053 ppm / annual	(a) Potential to aggravate chronic respiratory disease and respiratory symptoms in sensitive groups; (b) Risk to public health implied by pulmonary and extra-pulmonary biochemical and cellular changes and pulmonary structural changes; and (c) Contribution to atmospheric discoloration.
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	0.25 ppm / 1-hour 0.04 ppm / 24-hour	75 ppb / 1-hour 0.14 ppm/annual	(a) Bronchoconstriction accompanied by symptoms which may include wheezing, shortness of breath and chest tightness, during exercise or physical activity in persons with asthma.
Suspended Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	50 µg/m^3 / 24-hour 20 µg/m^3 / annual	150 µg/m^3 / 24-hour	(a) Exacerbation of symptoms in sensitive patients with respiratory or cardiovascular disease; (b) Declines in pulmonary function growth in children; and (c) Increased risk of premature death from heart or lung diseases in elderly.

Air Pollutant	Concentration / Averaging Time		Most Relevant Effects
	California Standards	Federal Primary Standards	
Suspended Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	12 µg/m^3 / annual	35 µg/m^3 / 24-hour 12 µg/m^3 / annual	
Sulfates	25 µg/m^3 / 24-hour	No Federal Standards	(a) Decrease in ventilatory function; (b) Aggravation of asthmatic symptoms; (c) Aggravation of cardio-pulmonary disease; (d) Vegetation damage; (e) Degradation of visibility; and (f) Property damage.
Lead	1.5 µg/m^3 / 30-day	0.15 µg/m^3 /3-month rolling	(a) Learning disabilities; and (b) Impairment of blood formation and nerve conduction.
Visibility Reducing Particles	Extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer - visibility of ten miles or more due to particles when relative humidity is less than 70 percent.	No Federal Standards	Visibility impairment on days when relative humidity is less than 70 percent.

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

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

Table C – South Coast Air Basin Attainment Status

Criteria Pollutant	Standard	Averaging Time	Designation	Attainment Date
1-Hour Ozone	NAAQS	1979 1-Hour (0.12 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	2/6/2023 (revised deadline)
	CAAQS	1-Hour (0.09 ppm)	Nonattainment	N/A
8-Hour Ozone	NAAQS	1997 8-Hour (0.08 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	6/15/2024
	NAAQS	2008 8-Hour (0.075 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	7/20/2032
	NAAQS	2015 8-Hour (0.070 ppm)	Nonattainment (Extreme)	8/3/2038
	CAAQS	8-Hour (0.070 ppm)	Nonattainment	Beyond 2032
CO	NAAQS	1-Hour (35 ppm) 8-Hour (9 ppm)	Attainment (Maintenance)	6/11/2007 (attained)
	CAAQS	1-Hour (20 ppm) 8-Hour (9 ppm)	Attainment	6/11/2007 (attained)
NO_2	NAAQS	2010 1-Hour (0.10 ppm)	Unclassifiable/ Attainment	N/A (attained)

Criteria Pollutant	Standard	Averaging Time	Designation	Attainment Date
	NAAQS	1971 Annual (0.053 ppm)	Attainment (Maintenance)	9/22/1998 (attained)
	CAAQS	1-Hour (0.18 ppm) Annual (0.030 ppm)	Attainment	---
SO_2	NAAQS	1-Hour (75 ppb)	Designations Pending (expect Unclassifiable/ Attainment)	N/A (attained)
	NAAQS	24-Hour (0.14 ppm) Annual (0.03 ppm)	Unclassifiable/ Attainment	3/19/1979 (attained)
PM10	NAAQS	1987 24-hour (150 µg/m^3)	Attainment (Maintenance)	7/26/2013 (attained)
	CAAQS	24-hour (50 µg/m^3) Annual (20 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment	N/A
PM2.5	NAAQS	2006 24-Hour (35 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment (Serious)	12/31/2019
	NAAQS	1997 Annual (15.0 µg/m^3)	Attainment	8/24/2016
	NAAQS	2012 Annual (12.0 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment (Serious)	12/31/2025
	CAAQS	Annual (12.0 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment	N/A
Lead	NAAQS	3-Months Rolling (0.15 µg/m^3)	Nonattainment (Partial)	12/31/2015
Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)	CAAQS	1-Hour (0.03 ppm or 42 µg/m^3)	Attainment	---
Sulfates	CAAQS	24-Hour (25 µg/m^3)	Attainment	---
Vinyl Chloride	CAAQS	24-Hour (0.01 ppm or 26 µg/m^3)	Attainment	---

Source: SCAQMD (http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/clean-air-plans/air-quality-management-plans/naaqs-caaqs-feb2016.pdf?sfvrsn=14)

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

PM2.5 levels in the Air Basin have improved significantly in recent years. By 2013 and again in 2014 and 2015, there were no stations measuring PM2.5 in the Air Basin that violated the former 1997 annual PM2.5 NAAQS (15.0 µg/m^3) for the 3-year design value period. On July 25, 2016 the EPA finalized a determination that the Basin attained the 1997 annual (15.0 µg/m^3) and 24-hour PM2.5 (65 µg/m^3) NAAQS, effective August 24, 2016. Of the 17 federal PM2.5 monitors at ambient stations in the Air Basin for the 2013-2015 period, five stations had design values over the current 2012 annual PM2.5 NAAQS (12.0 µg/m^3), including: Mira Loma (Air Basin maximum at 14.1 µg/m^3), Rubidoux, Fontana, Ontario, Central Los Angeles, and Compton. For the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS (35.0 µg/m^3) there were 14 stations in the Air Basin in 2015 that had one or more daily exceedances of the standard, with a combined total of 25 days over that standard in the Air Basin. While it was previously anticipated that the Air Basin's 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS would be attained by 2015, this did not occur based on the data for 2013 through

2015. The higher number of days exceeding the 24-hour PM2.5 NAAQS over what was expected is largely attributed to the severe drought conditions over this period that allowed for more stagnant conditions in the Air Basin with multi-day buildups of higher PM2.5 concentrations. This was caused by the lack of storm-related dispersion and rain-out of PM and its precursors (SCAQMD, 2016).

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

4.2 State – California Air Resources Board

The California Air Resources Board (CARB), which is a part of the California Environmental Protection Agency, is responsible for the coordination and administration of both federal and state air pollution control programs within California. In this capacity, the CARB conducts research, sets the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS), compiles emission inventories, develops suggested control measures, provides oversight of local programs, and prepares the SIP. The CAAQS for criteria pollutants are shown above in Table B. In addition, the CARB establishes emission standards for motor vehicles sold in California, consumer products (e.g. hairspray, aerosol paints, and barbeque lighter fluid), and various types of commercial equipment. It also sets fuel specifications to further reduce vehicular emissions.

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

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

Assembly Bill 2588

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

CARB Regulation for In-Use Off-Road Diesel Vehicles

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

medium and large fleets will be restricted from adding Tier 2 engines to their fleets and by January 2023, no commercial operation will be allowed to add Tier 2 engines to their fleets. It should be noted that commercial fleets may continue to use their existing Tier 0 and 1 equipment, if they can demonstrate that the average emissions from their entire fleet emissions meet the NOx emissions targets.

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

On December 12, 2008 the CARB adopted Resolution 08-43, which limits NOx, PM10 and PM2.5 emissions from on-road diesel truck fleets that operate in California. On October 12, 2009 Executive Order R-09-010 was adopted that codified Resolution 08-43 into Section 2025, title 13 of the California Code of Regulations. This regulation requires that by the year 2023 all commercial diesel trucks that operate in California shall meet model year 2010 (Tier 4 Final) or latter emission standards. In the interim period, this regulation provides annual interim targets for fleet owners to meet. By January 1, 2020, 90 percent of a truck fleet is required to have installed Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for NOx emissions and 100 percent of a truck fleet installed BACT for PM10 emissions. This regulation also provides a few exemptions including a onetime per year 3-day pass for trucks registered outside of California and a low use exemption for trucks that operate less than 1,000 miles per year or less than 100 hours, if the truck operates in a stationary mode. Starting January 1, 2020 the DMV will no longer register any vehicles that do not meet the Section 2025, title 13 requirements. All on-road diesel trucks utilized during construction of the proposed project will be required to comply with Resolution 08-43.

4.3 Regional – Southern California

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

South Coast Air Quality Management District

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

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

In addition to meeting the above standards, the 2016 AQMP also includes revisions to the attainment demonstrations for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS and the 1979 1-hour ozone NAAQS. The prior 2012 AQMP was prepared in order to demonstrate attainment with the 24-hour PM2.5 standard by 2014 through adoption of all feasible measures. The prior 2007 AQMP demonstrated attainment with the 1997

8-hour ozone (80 ppb) standard by 2023, through implementation of future improvements in control techniques and technologies. These "black box" emissions reductions represent 65 percent of the remaining NOx emission reductions by 2023 in order to show attainment with the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. Given the magnitude of these needed emissions reductions, additional NOx control measures have been provided in the 2012 AQMP even though the primary purpose was to show compliance with 24-hour PM2.5 emissions standards.

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

Although SCAQMD is responsible for regional air quality planning efforts, it does not have the authority to directly regulate air quality issues associated with plans and new development projects throughout the Air Basin. Instead, this is controlled through local jurisdictions in accordance to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In order to assist local jurisdictions with air quality compliance issues the *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* (SCAQMD CEQA Handbook), prepared by SCAQMD, 1993, with the most current updates found at http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/hdbk.html, was developed in accordance with the projections and programs detailed in the AQMPs. The purpose of the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook is to assist Lead Agencies, as well as consultants, project proponents, and other interested parties in evaluating a proposed project's potential air quality impacts. Specifically, the SCAQMD CEQA Handbook explains the procedures that SCAQMD recommends be followed for the environmental review process required by CEQA. The SCAQMD CEQA Handbook provides direction on how to evaluate potential air quality impacts, how to determine whether these impacts are significant, and how to mitigate these impacts. The SCAQMD intends that by providing this guidance, the air quality impacts of plans and development proposals will be analyzed accurately and consistently throughout the Air Basin, and adverse impacts will be minimized.

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

Rule 402 - Nuisance

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

Rule 403- Fugitive Dust

Rule 403 governs emissions of fugitive dust during construction activities and requires that no person shall cause or allow the emissions of fugitive dust such that dust remains visible in the atmosphere beyond the property line or the dust emission exceeds 20 percent opacity, if the dust is from the operation of a motorized vehicle. Compliance with this rule is achieved through application of standard Best Available

Control Measures, which include but are not limited to the measures below. Compliance with these rules would reduce local air quality impacts to nearby sensitive receptors.

- Utilize either a pad of washed gravel 50 feet long, 100 feet of paved surface, a wheel shaker, or a wheel washing device to remove material from vehicle tires and undercarriages before leaving project site.
- Do not allow any track out of material to extend more than 25 feet onto a public roadway and remove all track out at the end of each workday.
- Water all exposed areas on active sites at least three times per day and pre-water all areas prior to clearing and soil moving activities.
- Apply nontoxic chemical stabilizers according to manufacturer specifications to all construction areas that will remain inactive for 10 days or longer.
- Pre-water all material to be exported prior to loading, and either cover all loads or maintain at least 2 feet of freeboard in accordance with the requirements of California Vehicle Code Section 23114.
- Replant all disturbed area as soon as practical.
- Suspend all grading activities when wind speeds (including wind gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour.
- Restrict traffic speeds on all unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour or less.

Rules 1108 and 1108.1 – Cutback and Emulsified Asphalt

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

Rule 1113 – Architectural Coatings

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

Rule 1143 – Paint Thinners

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

Southern California Association of Governments

The SCAG is the regional planning agency for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Imperial Counties and addresses regional issues relating to transportation, the economy, community development and the environment. SCAG is the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the majority of the southern California region and is the largest MPO in the nation. SCAG has prepared the *2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy* (RTP/SCS),

adopted April, 2016 to address GHG reduction targets for passenger vehicles and light duty truck sources, and the *2019 Federal Transportation Improvement* Program (FTIP), adopted September 2018, which addresses regional development and growth forecasts and provides an air quality conformance analysis to demonstrate compliance with federal air quality standards. Although the RTP/SCS and FTIP are primarily planning documents for future transportation projects a key component of these plans is to integrate land use planning with transportation planning that promotes higher density infill development in close proximity to existing transit service, as a way to reduce vehicular emissions. These plans form the basis for the land use and transportation components of the AQMP, which are utilized in the preparation of air quality forecasts and in the consistency analysis included in the AQMP. The RTP/SCS, FTIP, and AQMP are based on growth forecasts based on regional socio-economic modeling by SCAG and land use designations originating within the City and County General Plans.

4.4 Local – City of Long Beach

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

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

5.0 ENERGY CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

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

5.1 State

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

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 20

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

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

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

The Title 24 standards are updated on a three-year schedule and since 2008 the standards have been incrementally moving to the 2020 goal of the zero-net-energy use. Currently the 2019 Title 24 standards are in effect and have been designed so that the average new home built in California will now use zero-net-energy. Single-family homes built with 2019 standards will use about 7 percent less energy due to energy efficiency measures versus those built under the 2016 standards. The 2019 standards also now require that all single-family homes to have rooftop solar photovoltaic systems and when the solar systems are factored in, homes built under the 2019 standards will use about 53 percent less energy than homes built under the prior 2016 standards. In addition to requiring rooftop solar systems, the 2019 standards also encourage the use of battery storage and heat pump water heaters, require the more widespread use of LED lighting, as well as improve the building's thermal envelope through high performance attics, walls and windows. The 2019 standards also require improvements to ventilation systems by requiring highly efficient air filters to trap hazardous air particulates as well as improvements

to kitchen ventilation systems. (https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/title24/2019standards/documents/Title24_2019_Standards_detailed_faq.pdf)

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

CCR Title 24, Part 11: *California Green Building Standards* (CalGreen) was developed in response to continued efforts to reduce GHG emissions associated with energy consumption. The CalGreen Building Standards are also updated every three years and the current version is the 2019 California Green Building Standard Code that become effective on January 1, 2020.

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

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

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

Senate Bill 100

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

Executive Order B-48-18 and Assembly Bill 2127

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

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

Assembly Bill 1109

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

Assembly Bill 1493

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

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

5.2 Local – City of Long Beach

Sustainable City Action Plan

The City adopted the Sustainable City Action Plan (SCAP) on February 2, 2010, with the purpose of moving the City towards becoming a more sustainable City. Sustainability is defined in this plan as maximizing

individual benefits and minimizing negative environmental impacts to ensure the long-term health of the environment for the enjoyment and use of current and future generations. The SCAP includes initiatives, goals, and actions that are meant to guide City decision-makers in striving towards achieving a sustainable City. The following goals, initiatives, and actions are applicable to the Proposed Project (City of Long Beach 2010):

- Sustainability Goal 5: Reduce community electricity use by 15% by 2020.
- Sustainability Goal 6: Reduce community natural gas use by 10% by 2020.
- Sustainability Goal 7: Facilitate the development of at least 8 megawatts of solar energy within the community (private rooftops) by 2020.

Climate Action and Adaption Plan

On May 31, 2019, the City released a working draft of the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP). The goal of the CAAP is to reduce future GHG emissions and to prepare the City for the impacts of climate change, specifically rising sea levels, extreme heat, and poor air quality. The CAAP would provide a framework for creating and updating policies, programs, and practices to reduce the City's GHG footprint, and would incentivize the residents and businesses for their compliance. Through the City Inventory Reporting and Information System (CIRIS), the City will have a framework for calculating and reporting GHG emissions, and forecasting projected emissions based on anticipated growth. The CAAP would also include an analysis of existing sustainability and climate mitigation efforts, and develop strategies to reduce future emissions and impacts. Eventually, the CAAP would produce a plan to monitor the performance of the mitigation strategies.

Municipal Code

The City Council adopted Municipal Code Section 21.45.400 (Green building standards for public and private development.) in 2009, which includes categories of projects that require specified green building features, which includes provisions for compliance with the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System. In addition to the categories of projects requiring LEED compliance, green development standards, such as canopy trees in parking lots, bicycle parking, solar ready roofs, and recycling collection apply to all projects requiring Site Plan Review (SPR) entitlements.

6.0 GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE MANAGEMENT

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

6.1 International

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

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

6.2 Federal – United States Environmental Protection Agency

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

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

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

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

On August 3, 2015, the EPA announced the Clean Power Plan, emissions guidelines for U.S. states to follow in developing plans to reduce GHG emissions from existing fossil fuel-fired power plants (Federal Register Vol. 80, No. 205, October 23 2015). On February 9, 2016 the Supreme Court stayed implementation of the Clean Power Plan due to a legal challenge from 29 states and in April 2017, the Supreme Court put the case on a 60 day hold and directed both sides to make arguments for whether it should keep the case on hold indefinitely or close it and remand the issue to the EPA. On October 11, 2017, the EPA issued a formal proposal to repeal the Clean Power Plan and on June 19, 2019, the EPA issued the Affordable Clean Energy Rule that replaces the Clean Power Plan.

On September 27, 2019, the EPA and the National Highway Safety Administration published the *Safer Affordable Fuel-Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Rule for Model Years 2021-2026 Passenger Cars and Light Trucks* (SAFE Vehicles Rule). Part One of the Rule revokes California's authority to set its own GHG emissions standards and zero-emission vehicle mandates in California, which results in one emission standard to be used nationally for all passenger cars and light trucks that is set by the EPA.

6.3 State

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

In 2008, CARB approved a Climate Change Scoping Plan that proposes a "comprehensive set of actions designed to reduce overall carbon GHG emissions in California, improve our environment, reduce our dependence on oil, diversify our energy sources, save energy, create new jobs, and enhance public health" (CARB 2008). The Climate Change Scoping Plan has a range of GHG reduction actions which include direct regulations; alternative compliance mechanisms; monetary and non-monetary incentives; voluntary actions; market-based mechanisms such as a cap-and-trade system. In 2014, CARB approved the First Update to the Climate Change Scoping Plan (CARB, 2014) that identifies additional strategies moving beyond the 2020 targets to the year 2050. On December 14, 2017 CARB adopted the California's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan, November 2017 (CARB, 2017) that provides specific statewide policies and measures to achieve the 2030 GHG reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 and the aspirational 2050 GHG reduction target of 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. In addition, the State has passed the following laws directing CARB to develop actions to reduce GHG emissions, which are listed below in chronological order, with the most current first.

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

The Title 24 Part 6 standards have been developed by the CEC primarily for energy conservation and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management. It should be noted that implementation of the Title 24 Part 6 building standards would also reduce GHG emissions, since energy usage is the primary source of human generated GHG emissions.

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

The CalGreen Building standards have been developed by the CEC primarily for energy conservation and is described in more detail above in Section 5.1 under Energy Conservation Management. It should be noted that implementation of the CalGreen Building standards would also reduce GHG emissions, since energy usage is the primary source of human generated GHG emissions.

Senate Bill 100

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

Executive Order B-48-18 and Assembly Bill 2127

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

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

The California Governor issued Executive Order B-30-15 on April 29, 2015 that aims to reduce California's GHG emissions 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. This executive order aligns California's GHG reduction targets with those of other international governments, such as the European Union that set the same target for 2030 in October, 2014. This target will make it possible to reach the ultimate goal of reducing GHG emissions 80 percent under 1990 levels by 2050 that is based on scientifically established levels needed in the U.S.A to limit global warming below 2 degrees Celsius – the warming threshold at which scientists say there will likely be major climate disruptions such as super droughts and rising sea levels. Assembly Bill 197 (AB 197) (September 8, 2016) and Senate Bill 32 (SB 32) (September 8, 2016)

codified into statute the GHG emissions reduction targets of at least 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 as detailed in Executive Order B-30-15. AB 197 also requires additional GHG emissions reporting that is broken down to sub-county levels and requires CARB to consider the social costs of emissions impacting disadvantaged communities.

Executive Order B-29-15

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

Assembly Bill 341 and Senate Bills 939 and 1374

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

Senate Bill 375

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

The *2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy* (RTP/SCS), adopted by SCAG April, 2016 provides a 2020 GHG emission reduction target of 8 percent and a 2035 GHG emission reduction target of 18 percent. SCAG will need to develop additional strategies in its next revision of the RTP/SCS in order to meet CARB's new 19 percent GHG emission reduction target for 2035. CARB is also charged with reviewing SCAG's RTP/SCS for consistency with its assigned targets.

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

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

Assembly Bill 1109

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

Executive Order S-1-07

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

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

Senate Bill 97

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

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

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

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

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

Assembly Bill 32

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

In 2007 CARB released the calculated Year 1990 GHG emissions of 431 million metric tons of CO2e ($MMTCO_2e$). The 2020 target of 431 $MMTCO_2e$ requires the reduction of 78 $MMTCO_2e$, or approximately 16 percent from the State's projected 2020 business as usual emissions of 509 $MMTCO_2e$ (CARB, 2014). Under AB 32, CARB was required to adopt regulations by January 1, 2011 to achieve reductions in GHGs to meet the 1990 cap by 2020. Early measures CARB took to lower GHG emissions included requiring operators of the largest industrial facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons of CO_2 in a calendar year to submit verification of GHG emissions by December 1, 2010. The CARB Board also approved nine discrete early action measures that include regulations affecting landfills, motor vehicle fuels, refrigerants in cars, port operations and other sources, all of which became enforceable on or before January 1, 2010.

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

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

Executive Order S-3-05

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

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

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

Assembly Bill 1493

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

6.4 Regional – Southern California

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

South Coast Air Quality Management District

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

<u>SCAQMD Working Group</u>

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

Southern California Association of Governments

The SCAG is the regional planning agency for Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Imperial Counties and addresses regional issues relating to transportation, the economy, community development and the environment. SCAG is the federally designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the majority of the southern California region and is the largest MPO in the nation. With respect to air quality planning, SCAG has prepared the 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), adopted April, 2016 and the *2019 Federal Transportation Improvement* Program (FTIP), adopted September 2018, which addresses regional development and growth forecasts. Although the RTP/SCS and FTIP are primarily planning documents for future transportation projects a key component of these plans are to integrate land use planning with transportation planning that promotes higher density infill development in close proximity to existing transit service. These plans form the basis for the land use and transportation components of the AQMP, which are utilized in the preparation of air quality forecasts and in the consistency analysis included in the AQMP. The RTP/SCS, FTIP, and AQMP are based on projections originating within the City and County General Plans.

6.5 Local – Long Beach

Local jurisdictions, such as the City of Long Beach (City), have the authority and responsibility to reduce GHG emissions through their police power and decision-making authority. Specifically, the City is responsible for the assessment and mitigation of GHG emissions resulting from its land use decisions. In accordance with CEQA requirements and the CEQA review process, the City assesses the global climate change potential of new development projects, requires mitigation of potentially significant global climate change impacts by conditioning discretionary permits, and monitors and enforces implementation of such mitigation. The City of Long Beach has prepared a draft of the *Climate Action and Adaption Plan* (CAAP), May 31, 2019. The CAAP has been prepared to help the City comply with various local, regional, State and federal regulations that include AB 32 and SB 32 goals.

7.0 ATMOSPHERIC SETTING

7.1 South Coast Air Basin

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

7.2 Local Climate

The climate of south coastal Los Angeles County is characterized by hot dry summers, mild moist winters with infrequent rainfall, moderate afternoon breezes, and generally fair weather. Occasional periods of strong Santa Ana winds and winter storms interrupt the otherwise mild weather pattern. Although the Air Basin is semi-arid, the air near the surface in south coastal Los Angeles County is typically moist because of the presence of a shallow marine layer. Except for infrequent periods when dry air is brought into the Air Basin by offshore winds, the ocean effect is dominant. Periods of heavy fog are frequent and low stratus clouds, often referred to as "high fog" are a characteristic feature.

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

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

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

The temperature and precipitation levels for the Long Beach Aquarian Monitoring station, which is the nearest weather station to the project site with historical data are shown below in Table D. Table D shows that August is typically the warmest month and December is typically the coolest month. Rainfall in the project area varies considerably in both time and space. Almost all the annual rainfall comes from the

fringes of mid-latitude storms from late November to early April, with summers being almost completely dry.

Table D – Monthly Climate Data

Month	Average Maximum Temperature (°F)	Average Minimum Temperature (°F)	Average Total Precipitation (inches)
January	65.2	44.8	2.88
February	66.1	46.9	2.73
March	67.5	48.5	1.74
April	69.5	51.3	1.00
May	71.7	54.9	0.20
June	74.3	57.8	0.06
July	79.7	61.5	0.00
August	80.7	62.1	0.03
September	79.5	60.2	0.21
October	75.6	56.1	0.37
November	71.8	50.2	1.22
December	66.9	46.6	2.28
Annual	**72.4**	**53.4**	12.72

Source: https://wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?ca7306

7.3 Monitored Local Air Quality

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

SCAQMD has divided the Air Basin into 38 air-monitoring areas with a designated ambient air monitoring station representative of each area. The project site is located on the northwestern edge of air monitoring area 4, which covers the south coastal Los Angeles County. Since not all air monitoring stations measure all of the tracked pollutants, the data from the following two monitoring stations, listed in the order of proximity to the project sites have been used: Compton Monitoring Station (Compton Station) and Long Beach Monitoring Station (Long Beach Station).

The Long Beach Station is located approximately 4.9 miles northwest of the project sites at 2425 Webster Avenue, Long Beach and the Compton Station is located approximately 9.3 miles north of the project sites at 700 North Bullis Road, Compton. Ozone, NOx, and PM 2.5 were measured at the Compton Station and PM10 was measured at the Long Beach Station. However, it should be noted that due to the air monitoring stations distances from the project site, recorded air pollution levels at the monitoring stations reflect with varying degrees of accuracy, local air quality conditions at the project site. The monitoring data is presented in Table E and shows the most recent three years of monitoring data from CARB. CO

measurements have not been provided, since CO is currently in attainment in the Air Basin and monitoring of CO within the Air Basin ended on March 31, 2013.

Table E – Local Area Air Quality Monitoring Summary

Pollutant (Standard)	Year 2016	2017	2018
Ozone: [1]			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.092	0.075	0.100
Days > CAAQS (0.09 ppm)	0	0	**1**
Maximum 8-Hour Concentration (ppm)	0.076	0.063	0.079
Days > NAAQS (0.070 ppm)	**5**	**4**	**1**
Days > CAAQs (0.070 ppm)	**1**	0	**1**
Nitrogen Dioxide: [1]			
Maximum 1-Hour Concentration (ppb)	99.1	683	70.0
Days > NAAQS (100 ppb)	0	0	0
Days > CAAQS (180 ppb)	0	0	0
Inhalable Particulates (PM10) : [2]			
Maximum 24-Hour National Measurement (ug/m^3)	79.0	84.0	155.8
Days > NAAQS (150 ug/m^3)	0	0	**1**
Days > CAAQS (50 ug/m^3)	**10**	**4**	**4**
Annual Arithmetic Mean (AAM) (ug/m^3)	33.5	32.7	29.7
Annual > NAAQS (50 ug/m^3)	No	No	No
Annual > CAAQS (20 ug/m^3)	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Yes**
Ultra-Fine Particulates (PM2.5): [1]			
Maximum 24-Hour National Measurement (ug/m^3)	66.7	49.4	38.5
Days > NAAQS (35 ug/m^3)	5	2	**1**
Annual Arithmetic Mean (AAM) (ug/m^3)	13.2	13.2	10.8
Annual > NAAQS and CAAQS (12 ug/m^3)	**Yes**	**Yes**	No

Notes: Exceedances are listed in **bold.** CAAQS = California Ambient Air Quality Standard; NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standard; ppm = parts per million; ppb = parts per billion; ND = no data available.

[1] Data obtained from the Compton Station.

[2] Data obtained from the Long Beach Station.

Source: http://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/

Ozone

During the last three years, the State 1-hour concentration standard for ozone has been exceeded between 0 and 1 days each year at the Compton Station. The State 8-hour ozone standard has been exceeded between 0 and 1 days each year over the last three years at the Compton Station. The Federal 8-hour ozone standard has been exceeded between 1 and 5 days each year over the last three years at the Compton Station. Ozone is a secondary pollutant as it is not directly emitted. Ozone is the result of chemical reactions between other pollutants, most importantly hydrocarbons and NO_2, which occur only

in the presence of bright sunlight. Pollutants emitted from upwind cities react during transport downwind to produce the oxidant concentrations experienced in the area. Many areas of Southern California contribute to the ozone levels experienced at this monitoring station, with the more significant areas being those directly upwind.

Nitrogen Dioxide

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

Particulate Matter

The State 24-hour concentration standard for PM10 has been exceeded between 4 and 10 days each year over the past three years at the Long Beach Station. Over the past three years the Federal 24-hour standard for PM10 has not been exceeded 1 day at the Long Beach Station. The annual PM10 concentration at the Long Beach Station has exceeded the State standard for the past three years and has not exceeded the Federal standard for the past three years.

Over the past three years the 24-hour concentration standard for PM2.5 has been exceeded between 1 and 5 days over the past three years at the Compton Station. The annual PM2.5 concentrations at the Compton Station has not exceeded the Federal standard for the past three years. The annual PM2.5 concentrations at the Compton Station has exceeded the State standard for two of the past three years. Particulate levels in the area are due to natural sources, grading operations, and motor vehicles.

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

7.4 Toxic Air Contaminant Levels in the Air Basin

In order to determine the Air Basin-wide risks associated with major airborne carcinogens, the SCAQMD conducted the Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES) studies. According to the SCAQMD's MATES-IV Interactive Map (found at: https://scaqmd-online.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=470c30bc6daf4ef6a43f0082973ff45f), the project site has an estimated cancer risk of 661 per million persons chance of cancer. In comparison, the average cancer risk for the Air Basin is 991 per million persons, which is based on the use of age-sensitivity factors detailed in the OEHHA Guidelines (OEHHA, 2015). It should be noted that the cancer risks shown in the *Mates-IV Final Report,* prepared May 2015, found that the average cancer risk in the Basin is 367 per million does not align with the values shown in the Interactive Map, which has been updated since the Final Mates-IV Report was released to account for the cancer risk methodology revisions provided in the 2015 OEHHA Guidelines.

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

related to diet and obesity, and about 2 percent were associated with environmental pollution related exposures that includes hazardous air pollutants.

8.0 MODELING PARAMETERS AND ASSUMPTIONS

8.1 CalEEMod Model Input Parameters

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

The project characteristics in the CalEEMod model were set to a project location of South Coast Air Basin portion of Los Angeles County, a Climate Zone of 9, utility company of Southern California Edison and an opening year of 2025 was utilized in this analysis.

Land Use Parameters

The proposed project would consist of development of a new aquatics facility that would include approximately 9,800 square feet of new building area and an approximately 15,500 square foot parking lot with up to 25 stalls on a 1.6-acre project site. The proposed project's land use parameters that were entered into the CalEEMod model are shown in Table F.

Table F – CalEEMod Land Use Parameters

Proposed Land Use	Land Use Subtype in CalEEMod	Land Use Size[1]	Lot Acreage[2]	Building/Paving[2] (square feet)
Aquatics Facility	Recreational Swimming Pool	54.20 TSF	1.24	9,800
Parking Lot	Parking Lot	25 PS	0.36	15,500

Notes:
[1] TSF = Thousand Square Feet; PS = Parking Space.
[2] Lot acreage calculated based on the total project area of 1.6-acres.
[2] Building/Paving square feet represent area where architectural coatings will be applied. The aquatics facility building space was obtained from the applicant.

Construction Parameters

The proposed project construction is expected to begin in September 2022 and be completed by September 2023. The construction-related GHG emissions were based on a 30-year amortization rate as recommended in the SCAQMD GHG Working Group meeting on November 19, 2009. The phases of construction activities that have been analyzed are detailed below and include: 1) Demolition; 2) Grading, 3) Building construction, 4) Application of architectural coatings, and 5) Paving. Since the project site is currently developed, the site preparation activities that consist of removal of rocks and tree stumps would not be required during construction of the proposed project.

It is anticipated that the proposed project would be constructed in phases, with the proposed buildings being constructed first and then the pool, however in order to provide a conservative analysis, this analysis is based on both the structures and pool being constructed concurrently (see the following Section 9, that shows the air quality thresholds are based on the worst-case daily emissions).

Demolition

The entire 1.6 acre (69,696 square feet) project site is currently paved and contains six basketball courts and four volleyball courts that would be demolished as part of the proposed project to allow for installation of the proposed aquatics center. The pavement was assumed to be an average of 4-inches thick and weigh 145 pounds per square foot, which results in 1,684 tons of pavement that would be removed from the project site and would require a total of 167 haul truck trips (average 8.4 haul truck trips per day over 20 days).

The demolition phase has been modeled as starting in September 2022 and occurring over four weeks. The demolition activities would generate 13 worker trips per day. In order to account for water truck emissions, six vendor truck emissions were added to the demolition phase. The onsite equipment would consist of one concrete/industrial saw, one rubber tired dozer, and three of either tractors, loaders, or backhoes, which is based on the CalEEMod default equipment mix. The mitigation of water all exposed areas two times per day was chosen in order to account for the fugitive dust reduction that would occur through adhering to SCAQMD Rule 403, which requires that the Best Available Control Measures be utilized to reduce fugitive dust emissions.

Grading

The grading phase was modeled as starting after the demolition phase and occurring over four weeks. The proposed grading is anticipated to include the excavation of 10,974 cubic yards, with 5,130 cubic yards of export, 742 cubic yards of import and 5,102 cubic yards of recompaction. The export and import of material would require a total of 641 haul truck trips (average 32.1 haul truck trips per day over 20 days).

The CalEEMod model default onsite grading equipment consists of one grader, one rubber tired dozer, and one of either a tractor, a loader, or a backhoe. The grading activities would generate eight automobile trips per day for the workers. In order to account for water truck emissions, six daily vendor truck trips were added to the grading phase. The mitigation of water all exposed areas two times per day was chosen in order to account for the fugitive dust reduction that would occur through adhering to SCAQMD Rule 403, which requires that the Best Available Control Measures be utilized to reduce fugitive dust emissions.

Building Construction

The building construction would occur after the completion of the grading phase and was modeled as occurring over 10 months, which is based on the CalEEMod default timing. The building construction phase would generate 27 worker trips and 11 vendor trips per day. The onsite equipment would consist of the simultaneous operation of one crane, one forklift, one generator, three welders, and one of either a tractor, a loader, or a backhoe, which is based on the CalEEMod default equipment mix.

Paving

The paving phase would consist of paving the onsite parking lot area. The paving phase was modeled as occurring over two weeks and starting after completion of the building construction phase. The paving phase would generate 13 worker trips per day. The onsite equipment would consist of the simultaneous operation of one cement and mortar mixers, one paver, one paving equipment, one roller, and one of either a tractor, loader or backhoe, which is based on the CalEEMod default equipment mix.

Architectural Coating

The application of architectural coatings was modeled as occurring after the paving phase and occurring over two weeks. The architectural coating phase was modeled based on covering 14,700 square feet of non-residential interior area, 4,900 square feet of non-residential exterior area, and 600 square feet of parking area. The architectural coating phase would generate an average of one worker trips per day. The onsite equipment would consist of one air compressor, which is based on the CalEEMod default equipment mix.

Operational Emissions Modeling

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

Mobile Sources

Mobile sources include emissions the additional vehicle miles generated from the proposed project. Since the proposed project consists of the relocation of an existing aquatic center on campus that would not result in an increase in student enrollment nor would it result in a new use on campus, the proposed project is not anticipated to generate any new vehicle trips to the School. As such, the trip generation rate in CalEEMod was set to zero and no further analysis of mobile source emissions is provided in this Report.

Area Sources

Area sources include emissions from consumer products, landscape equipment, hearths and architectural coatings. The area source emissions were based on the on-going use of the proposed project in the CalEEMod model. No changes were made to the default area source parameters in the CalEEMod model.

Energy Usage

Energy usage includes emissions from electricity and natural gas used onsite. The energy usage was based on the ongoing use of the proposed project in the CalEEMod Model. The default energy use values for the Swimming Pool land use in CalEEMod are set to zero, which results in no energy use emissions generated from the proposed aquatics center. Since the proposed aquatics center will use electricity, primarily from lighting, the lighting energy intensity factor for the Swimming Pool land use was set to 0.35 kilowatt-hours per thousand square feet per year, which is the default lighting energy intensity factor for the parking lot. In addition, the primary source of natural gas usage from the proposed project would be from the pool heater boiler, which has been analyzed as a separate emission source that is described below. No other changes were made to the default energy usage parameters in the CalEEMod model.

The new 2019 Title 24, Part 6 building energy efficiency standards went into effect January 1, 2020 and require new lighting energy improvements that are 30 percent more efficient than the prior 2016 building standards. In order to account for the new standards, the CalEEMod "mitigation" of 30 percent lighting energy improvement was selected. A summary of the new 2019 Title 24 standards can be found at: https://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2019standards/documents/2018_Title_24_2019_Building_Standards_FAQ.pdf.

Solid Waste

Waste includes the GHG emissions associated with the processing of waste from the proposed project as well as the GHG emissions from the waste once it is interred into a landfill. The analysis was based on the default CalEEMod solid waste generating rate of 309 tons of solid waste per year. No changes were made to the default solid waste parameters in the CalEEMod model.

The CalEEMod "mitigation" of a 50 percent reduction in landfill waste was selected to account for implementation of AB 341 that provides strategies to reduce, recycle or compost solid waste by 75 percent by 2020. Only 50 percent was selected, since AB 341 builds upon the waste reduction measures of SB 939 and 1374 and therefore, it was assumed approximately 25 percent of the waste reduction target has already been accounted for in the CalEEMod model.

Water and Wastewater

Water includes the water used for the interior of the buildings as well as for landscaping and is based on the GHG emissions associated with the energy used to transport and filter the water. The analysis was based on the default CalEEMod water usage rate of 3,205,558 gallons per year of indoor water use and 1,964,697 gallons per year of outdoor water use. No changes were made to the default water and wastewater parameters in the CalEEMod model.

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

Pool Heater Boiler

The proposed pool is anticipated to use a Lochinvar Aquas indirect gas fired pool boiler to heat the pool. Although the exact pool heater has not yet been selected, since the Lochinvar Aquas commercial boilers range between 750,000 and 2,000,000 BTU per hour, this analysis has utilized the worst-case 2.0 million BTU per hour boiler. It is anticipated that the boiler will operate an average of 8 hours per day over the year, which would result in 16 million BTU per day and 5,840 million BTU per year.

8.2 Energy Use Calculations

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

Construction-Related Energy Use

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

Off-Road Construction Equipment

The off-road construction equipment fuel usage was calculated through use of the CalEEMod model's default off-road equipment assumptions detailed above in Section 8.1. For each piece of off-road equipment, the fuel usage was calculated through use of the *2017 Off-road Diesel Emission Factors*

spreadsheet, prepared by CARB (https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/msei/ordiesel.htm). The Spreadsheet provides the following formula to calculate fuel usage from off-road equipment:

Fuel Used = Load Factor x Horsepower x Total Operational Hours x BSFC / Unit Conversion

Where:

Load Factor - Obtained from CalEEMod default values

Horsepower – Obtained from CalEEMod default values

Total Operational Hours – Calculated by multiplying CalEEMod default daily hours by CalEEMod default number of working days for each phase of construction

BSFC – Brake Specific Fuel Consumption (pounds per horsepower-hour) – If less than 100 Horsepower = 0.408, if greater than 100 Horsepower = 0.367

Unit Conversion – Converts pounds to gallons = 7.109

Table G shows the off-road construction equipment fuel calculations based on the above formula.

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

Equipment Type	Equipment Quantity	Horse-power	Load Factor	Operating Hours per Day	Total Operational Hours[1]	Fuel Used (gallons)
Demolition						
Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	81	0.73	8	160	543
Rubber Tired Dozers	1	247	0.40	8	160	816
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	97	0.37	8	480	989
Grading						
Graders	1	187	0.41	6	120	475
Rubber Tired Dozers	1	247	0.40	6	120	612
Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	97	0.37	7	140	288
Building Construction						
Crane	1	231	0.29	6	1,200	4,150
Forklift	1	89	0.20	6	1,200	1,226
Generator Set	1	84	0.74	8	1,600	5,708
Tractor/Loader/Backhoe	1	97	0.37	6	1,200	2,472
Welders	3	46	0.45	8	4,800	5,702
Paving						
Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	9	0.56	6	60	17
Pavers	1	130	0.42	6	60	169
Paving Equipment	1	132	0.36	8	80	196
Rollers	1	80	0.38	7	70	122
Architectural Coating						
Air Compressor	1	78	0.48	6	60	129
	Total Off-Road Equipment Fuel Used during Construction (gallons)					**23,615**

Notes:
[1] Based on: 20 days for Demolition; 20 days for Grading; 200 days for Building Construction; 10 days for Paving; and 10 days for Painting.
Source: CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2 (see Appendix A); CARB, 2017.

Table G shows that the off-road equipment utilized during construction of the proposed project would consume 23,615 gallons of fuel.

On-Road Construction-Related Vehicle Trips

The on-road construction-related vehicle trips fuel usage was calculated through use of the construction vehicle trip assumptions from the CalEEMod model run as detailed above in Section 8.1. The calculated total construction miles was then divided by the fleet average for all of Southern California miles per gallon rates for the year 2022 calculated through use of the EMFAC2017 model (https://www.arb.ca.gov/emfac/2017/) and the EMFAC2017 model printouts are shown in Appendix B. Table H shows the on-road construction vehicle trips modeled in CalEEMod and the fuel usage calculations.

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

Vehicle Trip Types	Daily Trips	Trip Length (miles)	Total Miles per Day	Total Miles per Phase[1]	Fleet Average Miles per Gallon[2]	Fuel Used (gallons)
Demolition						
Worker Trips	13	14.7	191	3,822	26.0	147
Vendor Truck Trips	6	6.9	41	828	8.2	101
Haul Truck Trips	8.4	20.0	167	3,340	8.2	406
Grading						
Worker Trips	8	14.7	118	2,352	26.0	91
Vendor Truck Trips	6	6.9	41	828	8.2	101
Haul Truck Trips	32.1	20.0	641	12,820	8.2	1,559
Building Construction						
Worker Trips	27	14.7	397	79,380	26.0	3,054
Vendor Truck Trips	11	6.9	76	15,180	8.2	1,846
Paving						
Worker Trips	13	14.7	191	1,911	25.3	74
Architectural Coating						
Worker Trips	5	14.7	74	735	25.3	28
		Total Fuel Used from On-Road Construction Vehicles (gallons)				**7,406**

Notes:
[1] Based on: : 20 days for Demolition; 20 days for Grading; 200 days for Building Construction; 10 days for Paving; and 10 days for Painting..
[2] From EMFAC 2017 model (see Appendix B). Worker Trips based on entire fleet of gasoline vehicles and Vendor Trips based on only truck fleet of diesel vehicles.
Source: CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2; CARB, 2018.

Table H shows that the on-road construction-related vehicle trips would consume 7,406 gallons of fuel and as detailed above, Table G shows that the off-road construction equipment would consume 23,615 gallons of fuel. This would result in the total consumption of 31,021 gallons of petroleum fuel from construction of the proposed project.

Operations-Related Energy Use

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

Operational Petroleum Fuel

Operational petroleum fuel would be consumed by the additional vehicle miles generated from the proposed project. Since the proposed project consists of the relocation of an existing aquatic center on campus that would not result in an increase in student enrollment nor would it result in a new use on campus, the proposed project is not anticipated to generate any new vehicle trips to the School. As such, the trip generation rate in CalEEMod was set to zero and no further analysis of operational petroleum fuel usage is provided in this Report.

Operational Electricity Use

The operations-related electricity usage was calculated in the CalEEMod model run that is detailed above in Section 8.1 that found the proposed parking lot will consume 2,450 kilowatt hours (kWh) per year and the proposed aquatics center will consume 13,279 kWh per year. As such the proposed project will use 15,729 kWh per year with implementation of Title 24 part 6 requirements that require the implementation of building energy efficiency standards that include the use of LED lighting.

Operational Natural Gas Use

Operational natural gas usage would be primarily from the proposed pool heater boiler. According to the applicant the proposed pool is anticipated to use a Lochinvar Aquas indirect gas fired pool boiler to heat the pool. Although the exact pool heater has not yet been selected, since the Lochinvar Aquas commercial boilers range between 750,000 and 2,000,000 BTU per hour, this analysis has utilized the worst-case 2.0 million BTU per hour boiler. It is anticipated that the boiler will operate an average of 8 hours per day over the year, which would result in 16 million BTU per day and 5,840 million BTU per year.

9.0 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

9.1 Regional Air Quality

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

Table I – SCAQMD Regional Criteria Pollutant Emission Thresholds of Significance

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

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

9.2 Local Air Quality

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

The LST Methodology provides Look-Up Tables with different thresholds based on the location and size of the project site and distance to the nearest sensitive receptors. As detailed above in Section 6.3, the project site is located in Air Monitoring Area 4, which covers the south coastal Los Angeles County. The Look-Up Tables provided in the LST Methodology include project site acreage sizes of 1-acre, 2-acres and 5-acres. Since the 1.6-acre project site is between the 1-acre and 2-acre sizes, the 1-acre and 2-acre thresholds were interpolated in order to develop the threshold for 1.6-acres. The nearest sensitive receptors are multi-family homes that are located as near as 50 feet (15 meters) to the west of the project site. According to LST Methodology, any receptor located closer than 25 meters (82 feet) shall be based on the 25 meter thresholds. Table J below shows the LSTs for NOx, CO, PM10 and PM2.5 for both construction and operational activities.

Table J – SCAQMD Local Air Quality Thresholds of Significance

Activity	Allowable Emissions (pounds/day)[1]			
	NOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Construction	72	739	6	4
Operation	72	739	2	1

Notes:
[1] The nearest sensitive receptor to the project site are multi-family homes located as near as 50 feet (15 meters) to the west of the project site. According to SCAQMD methodology, all receptors closer than 25 meters are based on the 25 meter threshold. The 1-acre and 2-acre thresholds were interpolated to the 1.6-acre project site.
Source: Calculated from SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for five acres in Air Monitoring Area 4, South Coastal Los Angeles County.

9.3 Toxic Air Contaminants

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

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

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

9.4 Odor Impacts

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

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

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

9.5 Energy Conservation

The 2018 amendments and additions to the CEQA Checklist now include an Energy Section that analyzes the proposed project's energy consumption in order to avoid or reduce inefficient, wasteful or

unnecessary consumption of energy. Appendix F of the 2020 CEQA Statute and Guidelines, states the following:

> The goal of conserving energy implies the wise and efficient use of energy. The means of achieving this goal include:
>
> (1) Decreasing overall per capita energy consumption,
>
> (2) Decreasing reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and oil, and
>
> (3) Increasing reliance on renewable energy sources.

Since the Energy Section was just added, no state or local agencies have adopted specific criteria or thresholds to be utilized in an energy impact analysis. However, the 2018 *Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act,* provide the following direction on how to analyze a project's energy consumption:

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

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

9.6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The proposed project is located within the jurisdiction of the SCAQMD. In order to identify significance criteria under CEQA for development projects, SCAQMD initiated a Working Group, which provided detailed methodology for evaluating significance under CEQA. At the September 28, 2010 Working Group meeting, the SCAQMD released its most current version of the draft GHG emissions thresholds, which recommends a tiered approach that provides a quantitative annual threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ for all land use projects. Although the SCAQMD provided substantial evidence supporting the use of the above threshold, as of November 2017, the SCAQMD Board has not yet considered or approved the Working Group's thresholds.

It should be noted that SCAQMD's Working Group's thresholds were prepared prior to the issuance of Executive Order B-30-15 on April 29, 2015 that provided a reduction goal of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. This target was codified into statute through passage of AB 197 and SB 32 in September 2016. However, to date no air district or local agency within California has provided guidance on how to address AB 197 and SB 32 with relation to land use projects. In addition, the California Supreme Court's ruling on

Cleveland National Forest Foundation v. San Diego Association of Governments (Cleveland v. SANDAG), Filed July 13, 2017 stated:

> SANDAG did not abuse its discretion in declining to adopt the 2050 goal as a measure of significance in light of the fact that the Executive Order does not specify any plan or implementation measures to achieve its goal. In its response to comments, the EIR said: "It is uncertain what role regional land use and transportation strategies can or should play in achieving the EO's 2050 emissions reduction target. A recent California Energy Commission report concludes, however, that the primary strategies to achieve this target should be major 'decarbonization' of electricity supplies and fuels, and major improvements in energy efficiency [citation].

Although, the above court case was referencing California's GHG emission targets for the year 2050, at this time it is also unclear what role land use strategies can or should play in achieving the AB 197 and SB 32 reduction goal of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030. As such this analysis has relied on the SCAQMD Working Group's recommended thresholds. Therefore, the proposed project would be considered to create a significant cumulative GHG impact if the proposed project would exceed the annual threshold of 3,000 $MTCO_2e$.

The GHG emissions analysis for both construction and operation of the proposed project can be found below in Sections 10.8 and 10.10.

10.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

10.1 CEQA Thresholds of Significance

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

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

10.2 Air Quality Compliance

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

SCAQMD Air Quality Management Plan

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

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

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

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

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

Both of these criteria are evaluated in the following sections.

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

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

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

Criterion 2 - Exceed Assumptions in the AQMP?

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

The project site is currently designated as Multiple Family Residential-Moderate Density (MFR-M) in the General Plan and is zoned Institutional (I). The proposed project consists of development of an aquatics center on the existing Wilson HS campus. The proposed project is an allowed use within the current MFR-M land use designation and Institutional zoning. As such, the proposed project is not anticipated to exceed the AQMP assumptions for the project site and is found to be consistent with the AQMP for the second criterion.

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

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.3 Cumulative Net Increase in Non-Attainment Pollution

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

Construction Emissions

The construction activities for the proposed project are anticipated to include demolition of the existing pavement on the project site, grading of the 1.6-acre project site, building construction of a new aquatics facility, paving of a new parking lot with up to 25 stalls, and application of architectural coatings. The construction emissions have been analyzed for both regional and local air quality impacts.

Construction-Related Regional Impacts

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

Table K – Construction-Related Regional Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Activity	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
	VOC	NOx	CO	SO_2	PM10	PM2.5
Demolition[1]						
Onsite	1.69	16.62	13.96	0.02	1.65	0.91
Offsite	0.14	2.70	1.15	0.01	0.34	0.10
Total	**1.83**	**19.32**	**15.11**	**0.03**	**1.99**	**1.00**
Grading[1]						
Onsite	1.08	12.00	5.94	0.01	2.74	1.61
Offsite	0.31	8.65	2.54	0.03	0.71	0.21
Total	**1.39**	**20.66**	**8.48**	**0.04**	**3.46**	**1.83**
Combined Building Construction, Paving and Architectural Coatings						
Onsite	11.94	20.04	23.34	0.04	0.97	0.92
Offsite	0.23	1.14	1.88	0.01	0.58	0.16
Total	**12.17**	**21.18**	**25.22**	**0.04**	**1.54**	**1.08**
Maximum Daily Construction Emissions	**12.17**	**21.18**	**25.22**	**0.04**	**3.46**	**1.83**
SCQAMD Thresholds	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

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

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

Construction-Related Local Impacts

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

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

Table L shows the onsite emissions from the CalEEMod model for the different construction phases and the calculated localized emissions thresholds that have been detailed above in Section 7.2. Since it is possible that building construction, paving, and architectural coating activities may occur concurrently, Table L shows the combined local criteria pollutant emissions from building construction, paving and architectural coating phases of construction.

Table L – Construction-Related Local Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Phase	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)			
	NOx	CO	PM10	PM2.5
Demolition[1]	16.62	13.96	1.65	0.91
Grading[1]	12.00	5.94	2.74	1.61
Combined Building Construction, Paving and Architectural Coatings	20.04	23.34	0.97	0.92
Maximum Daily Construction Emissions	**20.04**	**23.34**	**2.74**	**1.61**
SCAQMD Local Construction Thresholds[2]	**72**	**739**	**6**	**4**
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Demolition and Grading phases based on adherence to fugitive dust suppression requirements from SCAQMD Rule 403.
[2] The nearest offsite sensitive receptors to the project site are multi-family homes located as near as 50 feet (15 meters) to the west of the project site. According to SCAQMD methodology, all receptors closer than 25 meters are based on the 25-meter threshold. The 1-acre and 2-acre thresholds were interpolated to the 1.6-acre project site.
Source: Calculated from SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for five acres in Air Monitoring Area 4, South Coastal Los Angeles County.

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

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Operational Emissions

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

Operations-Related Regional Criteria Pollutant Analysis

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

Table M – Operational Regional Criteria Pollutant Emissions

	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)					
Emissions Source	**VOC**	**NOx**	**CO**	**SO_2**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**
Area Sources[1]	0.22	<0.00	0.01	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00
Energy Usage[2]	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00
Pool Heater Boiler[3]	0.09	0.18	1.54	0.01	0.12	0.12
Total Emissions	**0.31**	**0.18**	**1.55**	**0.01**	**0.12**	**0.12**
SCQAMD Operational Thresholds	**55**	**55**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Area sources consist of emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment.
[2] Energy usage consist of emissions from natural gas usage (does not include the pool heater boiler).
[3] Pool heater boiler based on a 2.0 MBTU per hour boiler operating 8 hours per day.
Source: Calculated from CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2.

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

Friant Ranch Case

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

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

This Analysis details the specific health risks created from each criteria pollutant above in Section 4.1 and specifically in Table B. In addition, the specific health risks created from diesel particulate matter is

detailed above in Section 2.2 of this analysis. As such, this analysis meets the part 1 requirements of the Friant Ranch Case.

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

The Friant Ranch Case found that an EIR's air quality analysis must meaningfully connect the identified air quality impacts to the human health consequences of those impacts, or meaningfully explain why that analysis cannot be provided. As noted in the Brief of Amicus Curiae by the SCAQMD in the Friant Ranch case (https://www.courts.ca.gov/documents/9-s219783-ac-south-coast-air-quality-mgt-dist-041315.pdf) (Brief), SCAQMD has among the most sophisticated air quality modeling and health impact evaluation capability of any of the air districts in the State, and thus it is uniquely situated to express an opinion on how lead agencies should correlate air quality impacts with specific health outcomes. The SCAQMD discusses that it may be infeasible to quantify health risks caused by projects similar to the proposed Project, due to many factors. It is necessary to have data regarding the sources and types of air toxic contaminants, location of emission points, velocity of emissions, the meteorology and topography of the area, and the location of receptors (worker and residence). The Brief states that it may not be feasible to perform a health risk assessment for airborne toxics that will be emitted by a generic industrial building that was built on "speculation" (i.e., without knowing the future tenant(s)). Even where a health risk assessment can be prepared, however, the resulting maximum health risk value is only a calculation of risk, it does not necessarily mean anyone will contract cancer as a result of the Project. The Brief also cites the author of the CARB methodology, which reported that a PM2.5 methodology is not suited for small projects and may yield unreliable results. Similarly, SCAQMD staff does not currently know of a way to accurately quantify ozone-related health impacts caused by NOX or VOC emissions from relatively small projects, due to photochemistry and regional model limitations. The Brief concludes, with respect to the Friant Ranch EIR, that although it may have been technically possible to plug the data into a methodology, the results would not have been reliable or meaningful.

On the other hand, for extremely large regional projects (unlike the proposed project), the SCAQMD states that it has been able to correlate potential health outcomes for very large emissions sources – as part of their rulemaking activity, specifically 6,620 pounds per day of NOx and 89,180 pounds per day of VOC were expected to result in approximately 20 premature deaths per year and 89,947 school absences due to ozone. As shown above in Table K, project-related construction activities would generate a maximum of 12.17 pounds per day of VOC and 21.18 pounds per day of NOx and as shown above in Table M, operation of the proposed project would generate 0.31 pounds per day of VOC and 0.18 pounds per day NOx. The proposed Project would not generate anywhere near these levels of 6,620 pounds per day of NOx or 89,190 pounds per day of VOC emissions. Therefore, the proposed project's emissions are not sufficiently high enough to use a regional modeling program to correlate health effects on a basin-wide level.

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

to exceed the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards for emissions of CO, NOX, PM10, and PM2.5.

Operations-Related Local Air Quality Impacts

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

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

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

Table N – Operations-Related Local Criteria Pollutant Emissions

Onsite Emission Source	Pollutant Emissions (pounds/day)			
	NOx	**CO**	**PM10**	**PM2.5**
Area Sources[1]	<0.00	0.01	<0.00	<0.00
Energy Usage[2]	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00
Pool Heater Boiler[3]	0.18	1.54	0.12	0.12
Total Emissions	**0.18**	**1.55**	**0.12**	**0.12**
SCAQMD Local Operational Thresholds[4]	**72**	**739**	**2**	**1**
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No

Notes:
[1] Area sources consist of emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment.
[2] Energy usage consist of emissions from natural gas usage.
[3] Pool heater boiler based on a 2.0 MBTU per hour boiler operating 8 hours per day.
[4] The nearest offsite sensitive receptors to the project site are multi-family homes located as near as 50 feet (15 meters) to the west of the project site. According to SCAQMD methodology, all receptors closer than 25 meters are based on the 25-meter threshold. The 1-acre and 2-acre thresholds were interpolated to the 1.6-acre project site.
Source: Calculated from SCAQMD's Mass Rate Look-up Tables for five acres in Air Monitoring Area 4, South Coastal Los Angeles County.

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

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

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.4 Sensitive Receptors

The proposed project would not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. The local concentrations of criteria pollutant emissions produced in the nearby vicinity of the proposed project, which may expose sensitive receptors to substantial concentrations have been calculated above in Section 10.3 for both construction and operations, which are discussed separately below. The discussion below also includes an analysis of the potential impacts from toxic air contaminant emissions. The nearest sensitive receptors to the project site are residents at the multi-family homes on the west side of Bennett Avenue that are located as near as 50 feet west of the project site.

Construction-Related Sensitive Receptor Impacts

The construction activities for the proposed project are anticipated to include demolition of the existing pavement on the project site, grading of the 1.6-acre project site, building construction of a new aquatics facility, paving of a new parking lot with up to 25 stalls, and application of architectural coatings. Construction activities may expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations of localized criteria pollutant concentrations and from toxic air contaminant emissions created from onsite construction equipment, which are described below.

Local Criteria Pollutant Impacts from Construction

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

Toxic Air Contaminants Impacts from Construction

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

Given the relatively limited number of heavy-duty construction equipment, the varying distances that construction equipment would operate to the nearby sensitive receptors, and the short-term construction schedule, the proposed project would not result in a long-term (i.e., 30 or 70 years) substantial source of toxic air contaminant emissions and corresponding individual cancer risk. In addition, California Code of Regulations Title 13, Article 4.8, Chapter 9, Section 2449 regulates emissions from off-road diesel equipment in California. This regulation limits idling of equipment to no more than five minutes, requires equipment operators to label each piece of equipment and provide annual reports to CARB of their fleet's usage and emissions. This regulation also requires systematic upgrading of the emission Tier level of each fleet, and currently no commercial operator is allowed to purchase Tier 0 or Tier 1 equipment and by

January 2023 no commercial operator is allowed to purchase Tier 2 equipment. In addition to the purchase restrictions, equipment operators need to meet fleet average emissions targets that become more stringent each year between years 2014 and 2023. As of January, 2019, 25 percent or more of all contractors' equipment fleets must be Tier 2 or higher. Therefore, no significant short-term toxic air contaminant impacts would occur during construction of the proposed project. As such, construction of the proposed project would result in a less than significant exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Operations-Related Sensitive Receptor Impacts

The on-going operations of the proposed project may expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations from the potential local air quality impacts from onsite operations and from possible toxic air contaminant impacts.

Local Criteria Pollutant Impacts from Onsite Operations

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

Operations-Related Toxic Air Contaminant Impacts

Particulate matter (PM) from diesel exhaust is the predominant TAC in most areas and according to *The California Almanac of Emissions and Air Quality 2013 Edition*, prepared by CARB, about 80 percent of the outdoor TAC cancer risk is from diesel exhaust. Some chemicals in diesel exhaust, such as benzene and formaldehyde have been listed as carcinogens by State Proposition 65 and the Federal Hazardous Air Pollutants program. Due to the nominal number of diesel truck trips that are anticipated to be generated by the proposed project, a less than significant TAC impact would occur during the on-going operations of the proposed project and no mitigation would be required.

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

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.5 Odor Emissions

The proposed project would not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Individual responses to odors are highly variable and can result in a variety of effects. Generally, the impact of an odor results from a variety of factors such as frequency, duration, offensiveness, location, and sensory perception. The frequency is a measure of how often an individual is exposed to an odor in the ambient environment. The intensity refers to an individual's or group's perception of the odor strength or concentration. The duration of an odor refers to the elapsed time over which an odor is experienced. The offensiveness of the odor is the subjective rating of the pleasantness or unpleasantness

of an odor. The location accounts for the type of area in which a potentially affected person lives, works, or visits; the type of activity in which he or she is engaged; and the sensitivity of the impacted receptor.

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

Construction-Related Odor Impacts

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

Operations-Related Odor Impacts

The proposed project would consist of the development of an aquatics center. Potential sources that may emit odors during the on-going operations of the proposed project would primarily occur from the trash storage areas and use and storage of pool chemicals. Pursuant to City regulations, permanent trash enclosures that protect trash bins from rain as well as limit air circulation would be required for the trash storage areas. As detailed in the project design, all of pool chemicals would be stored in a structure, specifically designed for the storage of pool chemicals and the pool chemicals will primarily be applied through mechanical systems that limit the chemical exposure to air.

Due to the distance of the nearest receptors from the project site and through compliance with SCAQMD's Rule 402, City trash storage regulations and pool chemical regulations, a less than significant impact related to odors would occur during the on-going operations of the proposed project.

Therefore, a less than significant odor impact would occur and no mitigation would be required.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.6 Energy Consumption

The proposed project would impact energy resources during construction and operation. Energy resources that would be potentially impacted include electricity, natural gas, and petroleum based fuel

supplies and distribution systems. This analysis includes a discussion of the potential energy impacts of the proposed projects, with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy. A general definition of each of these energy resources are provided below.

Electricity, a consumptive utility, is a man-made resource. The production of electricity requires the consumption or conversion of energy resources, including water, wind, oil, gas, coal, solar, geothermal, and nuclear resources, into energy. The delivery of electricity involves a number of system components, including substations and transformers that lower transmission line power (voltage) to a level appropriate for on-site distribution and use. The electricity generated is distributed through a network of transmission and distribution lines commonly called a power grid. Conveyance of electricity through transmission lines is typically responsive to market demands. According to http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx, in 2019, Los Angeles County consumed 66,118 Gigawatt-hours per year of electricity.

Natural gas is a combustible mixture of simple hydrocarbon compounds (primarily methane) that is used as a fuel source. Natural gas consumed in California is obtained from naturally occurring reservoirs, mainly located outside the State, and delivered through high-pressure transmission pipelines. The natural gas transportation system is a nationwide network and, therefore, resource availability is typically not an issue. Natural gas satisfies almost one-third of the State's total energy requirements and is used in electricity generation, space heating, cooking, water heating, industrial processes, and as a transportation fuel. Natural gas is measured in terms of cubic feet. According to http://www.ecdms.energy.ca.gov/gasbycounty.aspx, in 2019, Los Angeles County consumed 3,048.32 Million Therms of natural gas.

Petroleum-based fuels currently account for a majority of the California's transportation energy sources and primarily consist of diesel and gasoline types of fuels. However, the state has been working on developing strategies to reduce petroleum use. Over the last decade California has implemented several policies, rules, and regulations to improve vehicle efficiency, increase the development and use of alternative fuels, reduce air pollutants and GHG emissions from the transportation sector, and reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT). Accordingly, petroleum-based fuel consumption in California has declined. According to "2010-2017_A15_Results.xlsx" obtained from: https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/almanac/transportation_data/gasoline/, in 2017, 3,659 million gallons of gasoline and 300 million gallons of diesel was sold in Los Angeles County.

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

Construction Energy

The construction activities for the proposed project are anticipated to include demolition of the existing pavement on the project site, grading of the 1.6-acre project site, building construction of a new aquatics facility, paving of a new parking lot with up to 25 stalls, and application of architectural coatings. The proposed project would consume energy resources during construction in three (3) general forms:

1. Petroleum-based fuels used to power off-road construction vehicles and equipment on the Project Site, construction worker travel to and from the Project Site, as well as delivery and haul truck trips (e.g. hauling of demolition material to off-site reuse and disposal facilities);

2. Electricity associated with the conveyance of water that would be used during Project construction for dust control (supply and conveyance) and electricity to power any necessary lighting during construction, electronic equipment, or other construction activities necessitating electrical power; and,
3. Energy used in the production of construction materials, such as asphalt, steel, concrete, pipes, and manufactured or processed materials such as lumber and glass.

Construction-Related Electricity

During construction the proposed project would consume electricity to construct the new structures and infrastructure. Electricity would be supplied to the project site by Southern California Edison (SCE) and would be obtained from the existing electrical lines in the vicinity of the project site. The use of electricity from existing power lines rather than temporary diesel or gasoline powered generators would minimize impacts on energy use. Electricity consumed during project construction would vary throughout the construction period based on the construction activities being performed. Various construction activities include electricity associated with the conveyance of water that would be used during project construction for dust control (supply and conveyance) and electricity to power any necessary lighting during construction, electronic equipment, or other construction activities necessitating electrical power. Such electricity demand would be temporary, nominal, and would cease upon the completion of construction. Overall, construction activities associated with the proposed project would require limited electricity consumption that would not be expected to have an adverse impact on available electricity supplies and infrastructure. Therefore, the use of electricity during project construction would not be wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary.

Since SCE already provides power to the project site, it is anticipated that only nominal improvements would be required to SCE distribution lines and equipment with development of the proposed project. Compliance with City's guidelines and requirements would ensure that the proposed project fulfills its responsibilities relative to infrastructure installation, coordinates any electrical infrastructure removals or relocations, and limits any impacts associated with construction of the project. Construction of the project's electrical infrastructure is not anticipated to adversely affect the electrical infrastructure serving the surrounding uses or utility system capacity.

Construction-Related Natural Gas

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

Construction-Related Petroleum Fuel Use

Petroleum-based fuel usage represents the highest amount of transportation energy potentially consumed during construction, which would utilized by both off-road equipment operating on the project

site and on-road automobiles transporting workers to and from the project site and on-road trucks transporting equipment and supplies to the project site.

The off-road construction equipment fuel usage was calculated through use of the off-road equipment assumptions and fuel use assumptions shown above in Section 8.2, which found that the off-road equipment utilized during construction of the proposed Project would consume 23,615 gallons of fuel. The on-road construction trips fuel usage was calculated through use of the construction vehicle trip assumptions and fuel use assumptions shown above in Section 8.2, which found that the on-road trips generated from construction of the proposed project would consume 7,406 gallons of fuel. As such, the combined fuel used from off-road construction equipment and on-road construction trips for the proposed project would result in the consumption of 31,021 gallons of petroleum fuel. This equates to 0.0008 percent of the gasoline and diesel consumed in the County of Los Angeles annually. As such, the construction-related petroleum use would be nominal, when compared to current petroleum usage rates.

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

Operational Energy

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

Operations-Related Electricity

Operation of the proposed project would result in consumption of electricity at the project site. As detailed above in Section 8.3 the proposed project would consume 15,729 kilowatt-hours per year of electricity. This equates to 0.00002 percent of the electricity consumed annually in the County of Los Angeles. As such, the operations-related electricity use would be nominal, when compared to current electricity usage rates in the County.

It should be noted that, the proposed project would comply with all Federal, State, and City requirements related to the consumption of electricity, that includes CCR Title 24, Part 6 *Building Energy Efficiency Standards* and CCR Title 24, Part 11: *California Green Building Standards.* The CCR Title 24, Part 6 and Part 11 standards require numerous energy efficiency measures to be incorporated into the proposed aquatics center, including enhanced insulation, use of energy efficient lighting and appliances, water and space heating systems, as well as requiring a variety of other energy-efficiency measures to be incorporated into the proposed project. Therefore, it is anticipated the proposed project will be designed and built to minimize electricity use and that existing and planned electricity capacity and electricity supplies would

be sufficient to support the proposed project's electricity demand. Thus, the project would not result in the wasteful or inefficient use of electricity and no mitigation measures would be required.

Operations-Related Natural Gas

Operation of the proposed project would result in increased consumption of natural gas at the project site. As detailed above in Section 8.3 the proposed project would consume 5,840 MBTU per year of natural gas. This equates to 0.0019 percent of the natural gas consumed annually in Los Angeles County. As such, the operations-related natural gas use would be nominal, when compared to current natural gas usage rates in the County.

It should be noted that, the proposed project would comply with all Federal, State, and City requirements related to the consumption of natural gas, that includes CCR Title 24, Part 6 *Building Energy Efficiency Standards* and CCR Title 24, Part 11: *California Green Building Standards.* The CCR Title 24, Part 6 and Part 11 standards require numerous energy efficiency measures to be incorporated into the proposed project, including enhanced insulation as well as use of efficient natural gas appliances and HVAC units. Therefore, it is anticipated the proposed project will be designed and built to minimize natural gas use and that existing and planned natural gas capacity and natural gas supplies would be sufficient to support the proposed project's natural gas demand. Thus, impacts with regard to natural gas supply and infrastructure capacity would be less than significant and no mitigation measures would be required

Therefore, the proposed project would not result in the wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during project construction or operation. Impacts would be less than significant.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.7 Energy Plan Consistency

The proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Although the City has not adopted any specific plans that address energy efficiency, the City adopted the Sustainable City Action Plan (SCAP) on February 2, 2010, with the purpose of moving the City towards becoming a more sustainable City. The SCAP provides City-wide sustainability goals to conserve electricity and natural gas. In addition, on May 31, 2019, the City released a working draft of the Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) that also provides City-wide energy conservation measures. The only project-specific energy conservation measures are provided in the City's Municipal Code Section 21.45.400 (Green building standards for public and private development, which requires new development projects to be designed and built to meet the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building standards. In addition, the proposed project will be required to be designed to meet the State's Title 24 Part 6 and Part 11 building energy efficiency standards. As such, the proposed project would be designed to meet all applicable State building energy efficiency standards as well as to meet the City's energy efficiency standards. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency. Impacts would be less than significant.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.8 Generation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The proposed project would not generate GHG emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. The proposed project would consist of development of an aquatics center. The proposed project is anticipated to generate GHG emissions from area sources, energy usage, mobile sources, waste disposal, water usage, and construction equipment. The project's GHG emissions have been calculated with the CalEEMod model based on the construction and operational parameters detailed above in Section 8.1. A summary of the results is shown below in Table O and the CalEEMod model run is provided in Appendix C.

Table O – Project Related Greenhouse Gas Annual Emissions

	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons per Year)			
Category	**CO_2**	**CH_4**	**N_2O**	**CO_2e**
Area Sources[1]	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00	<0.00
Energy Usage[2]	5.01	<0.00	<0.00	5.03
Solid Waste[3]	31.36	1.85	<0.00	77.68
Water and Wastewater[4]	17.98	0.08	<0.00	20.72
Pool Heater Boiler[5]	311.65	0.01	<0.00	311.80
Construction[6]	10.32	<0.00	<0.00	10.36
Total GHG Emissions	**376.32**	**1.94**	**<0.00**	**425.60**
SCAQMD Draft Threshold of Significance				**3,000**
Exceed Thresholds?				**No**

Notes:
[1] Area sources consist of GHG emissions from consumer products, architectural coatings, and landscaping equipment.
[2] Energy usage consists of GHG emissions from electricity and natural gas usage.
[3] Waste includes the CO_2 and CH_4 emissions created from the solid waste placed in landfills.
[4] Water includes GHG emissions from electricity used for transport of water and processing of wastewater.
[5] Pool heater boiler based on a 2.0 MBTU per hour boiler operating 8 hours per day
[6] Construction emissions amortized over 30 years as recommended in the SCAQMD GHG Working Group on November 19, 2009.
Source: CalEEMod Version 2016.3.2.

The data provided in Table O shows that the proposed project would create 425.60 $MTCO_2e$ per year. According to the SCAQMD draft threshold of significance detailed above in Section 9.6, a cumulative global climate change impact would occur if the GHG emissions created from the on-going operations would exceed 3,000 $MTCO_2e$ per year. Therefore, a less than significant generation of greenhouse gas emissions would occur from development of the proposed project. Impacts would be less than significant.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

10.9 Greenhouse Gas Plan Consistency

The proposed project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions. The applicable plan for the proposed project would be the CAAP. The proposed project's consistency with the Priority Mitigation Actions in the CAAP is shown in Table P.

Table P – Consistency with the City of Long Beach CAAP

Priority Mitigation Actions	Project Consistency
T-1: Increase frequency, connectivity, and safety of transit options.	**Not Applicable**. This action is applicable to Long Beach Transit.
T-2: Increase employment and residential development along primary transit corridors	**Not Applicable**. The proposed project would not increase employment or residential development.
T-3: Implement the Port of Long Beach Clean Air Action Plan	**Not Applicable**. This action is applicable to the Port of Long Beach.
T-4: Increase bikeway infrastructure	**Consistent**. The proposed project would provide bike racks and onsite circulation system that would be bike accessible.
T-5: Expand/improve pedestrian infrastructure citywide	**Consistent**. The proposed project would provide an onsite pedestrian infrastructure system.
T-6: Develop an Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Master Plan	**Not Applicable**. This action is only applicable to the City to implement.
T-7: Update the Transportation Demand Management Ordinance	**Not Applicable**. This action is only applicable to the City to implement.
T-8: Increase density and mixing of land uses	**Consistent**. Implementation of the proposed project would increase the density of the school site.
T-9: Integrate SB 743 planning with CAAP process	**Not Applicable**. This action is only applicable to the City to implement.
T-10: Identify and implement short-term measures to reduce emissions related to oil and gas extraction	**Not Applicable**. No oil and gas extraction is part of the proposed project.
BE-1: Provide access to renewably generated electricity	**Not Applicable**. This policy is only applicable to Southern California Edison, which is the electrical provider for the City.
BE-2: Develop a home energy assessment program	**Not Applicable**. The policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
BE-3: Provide access to energy efficiency financing, rebates, and incentives for building owners	**Not Applicable**. The policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
BE-4: Promote community solar and microgrids	**Not Applicable**. The policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
BE-5: Perform municipal energy audits	**Not Applicable**. This policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
W-1: Ensure compliance with state law recycling program requirements for multi-family residential and commercial property	**Not Applicable**. This policy is only applicable to the City to implement. However, the proposed project will commercial property recycling program.
W-2: Develop a residential organic waste collection program	**Not Applicable**. This policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
W-3: Ensure compliance with state law organic waste diversion requirements for multi-family residential and commercial	**Not Applicable**. This policy is only applicable to the City to implement.
W-4: Identify organic waste management options	**Not Applicable**. This policy is only applicable to the City to implement.

Source: City of Long Beach, CAAP found at: http://www.longbeach.gov/lbds/planning/caap/documents/

As shown in Table P with implementation of statewide regulatory requirements including the CalGreen building standards, the proposed project would be consistent with all applicable policies of the CAAP. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project would not conflict with any applicable plan that reduces GHG emissions.

Level of Significance

Less than significant impact.

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APPENDIX A

CalEEMod Model Daily Printouts

Woodrow Wilson High School Aquatics Center

Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Parking Lot	25.00	Space	0.36	10,000.00	0
Recreational Swimming Pool	54.20	1000sqft	1.24	54,200.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	33
Climate Zone	9			**Operational Year**	2023
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	702.44	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Aquatics Center on 1.24 acres (54.2 TSF) with 9,800 sq ft of Building Area and 25 space Parking Lot on .36 acre.

Construction Phase - Construction Start 9-1-22 End 8-30-23

Trips and VMT - 6 vendor trips per day added to Demolition and Grading phases to account for water truck emissions

Demolition - 1,684 tons of paving debris to be demolished

Grading - Grading 5,130 cu yds export and 742 cu yds import

Vehicle Trips - Vehicle trips set to 0 trips

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

Energy Mitigation - 30% lighting reduction selected to account for 2019 Title 24 Part 6 requirements

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

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

Stationary Sources - Process Boilers - Pool Boiler- 2 MMBTU per hour

Energy Use - Swimming Pool Land Use Lighting Energy set to Parking Lot Lighting Energy of 0.35

Woodrow Wilson High School Aquatics Center - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	4.00	20.00
tblEnergyUse	LightingElect	0.00	0.35
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	5,130.00
tblGrading	MaterialImported	0.00	742.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.22	0.36
tblStationaryBoilersUse	AnnualHeatInput	0.00	5,840.00
tblStationaryBoilersUse	BoilerRatingValue	0.00	2.00
tblStationaryBoilersUse	DailyHeatInput	0.00	16.00
tblStationaryBoilersUse	NumberOfEquipment	0.00	1.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	6.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	6.00
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	9.10	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	13.60	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	33.82	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	1.8245	20.5663	15.1075	0.0412	5.6357	0.8461	6.1777	2.7190	0.7906	3.2185	0.0000	4,296.9824	4,296.9824	0.6527	0.0000	4,312.8464
2023	9.5732	12.5460	13.7736	0.0276	0.3722	0.5177	0.8899	0.1003	0.4998	0.6001	0.0000	2,577.8760	2,577.8760	0.4149	0.0000	2,586.9397
Maximum	**9.5732**	**20.5663**	**15.1075**	**0.0412**	**5.6357**	**0.8461**	**6.1777**	**2.7190**	**0.7906**	**3.2185**	**0.0000**	**4,296.9824**	**4,296.9824**	**0.6527**	**0.0000**	**4,312.8464**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	1.8245	20.5663	15.1075	0.0412	2.9146	0.8461	3.4566	1.3272	0.7906	1.8267	0.0000	4,296.9824	4,296.9824	0.6527	0.0000	4,312.8464
2023	9.5732	12.5460	13.7736	0.0276	0.3722	0.5177	0.8899	0.1003	0.4998	0.6001	0.0000	2,577.8760	2,577.8760	0.4149	0.0000	2,586.9397
Maximum	**9.5732**	**20.5663**	**15.1075**	**0.0412**	**2.9146**	**0.8461**	**3.4566**	**1.3272**	**0.7906**	**1.8267**	**0.0000**	**4,296.9824**	**4,296.9824**	**0.6527**	**0.0000**	**4,312.8464**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**45.29**	**0.00**	**38.50**	**49.37**	**0.00**	**36.45**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.2240	7.0000e-005	8.0900e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		0.0173	0.0173	5.0000e-005		0.0185
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Stationary	0.0863	0.1760	1.5373	9.4100e-003		0.1192	0.1192		0.1192	0.1192		1,882.3851	1,882.3851	0.0361		1,883.2871
Total	**0.3103**	**0.1761**	**1.5454**	**9.4100e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.1193**	**0.1193**	**0.0000**	**0.1193**	**0.1193**		**1,882.4024**	**1,882.4024**	**0.0361**	**0.0000**	**1,883.3056**

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.2240	7.0000e-005	8.0900e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		0.0173	0.0173	5.0000e-005		0.0185
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Stationary	0.0863	0.1760	1.5373	9.4100e-003		0.1192	0.1192		0.1192	0.1192		1,882.3851	1,882.3851	0.0361		1,883.2871
Total	**0.3103**	**0.1761**	**1.5454**	**9.4100e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.1193**	**0.1193**	**0.0000**	**0.1193**	**0.1193**		**1,882.4024**	**1,882.4024**	**0.0361**	**0.0000**	**1,883.3056**

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

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	9/1/2022	9/28/2022	5	20	
2	Grading	Grading	9/29/2022	10/26/2022	5	20	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	10/27/2022	8/2/2023	5	200	
4	Paving	Paving	8/3/2023	8/16/2023	5	10	
5	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	8/17/2023	8/30/2023	5	10	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 7.5

Acres of Paving: 0.36

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 14,700; Non-Residential Outdoor: 4,900; Striped Parking Area: 600 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Woodrow Wilson High School Aquatics Center - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Summer

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	6.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	6.00	247	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	1	6.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	1	6.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	3	8.00	46	0.45
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	6.00	9	0.56
Paving	Pavers	1	6.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	5	13.00	6.00	167.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	3	8.00	6.00	641.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	7	27.00	11.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	5.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

3.2 Demolition - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					1.8018	0.0000	1.8018	0.2728	0.0000	0.2728			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.6889	16.6217	13.9605	0.0241		0.8379	0.8379		0.7829	0.7829		2,323.4168	2,323.4168	0.5921		2,338.2191
Total	**1.6889**	**16.6217**	**13.9605**	**0.0241**	**1.8018**	**0.8379**	**2.6397**	**0.2728**	**0.7829**	**1.0557**		**2,323.4168**	**2,323.4168**	**0.5921**		**2,338.2191**

3.2 Demolition - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0663	2.0807	0.5198	6.4300e-003	0.1460	5.9700e-003	0.1520	0.0400	5.7100e-003	0.0457		698.4232	698.4232	0.0473		699.6043
Vendor	0.0171	0.5540	0.1441	1.5300e-003	0.0384	1.0400e-003	0.0395	0.0111	1.0000e-003	0.0121		163.4915	163.4915	9.3800e-003		163.7261
Worker	0.0522	0.0346	0.4831	1.4300e-003	0.1453	1.1400e-003	0.1465	0.0385	1.0500e-003	0.0396		142.8326	142.8326	3.9400e-003		142.9312
Total	**0.1356**	**2.6693**	**1.1470**	**9.3900e-003**	**0.3297**	**8.1500e-003**	**0.3379**	**0.0896**	**7.7600e-003**	**0.0974**		**1,004.7473**	**1,004.7473**	**0.0606**		**1,006.2616**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.8108	0.0000	0.8108	0.1228	0.0000	0.1228			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.6889	16.6217	13.9605	0.0241		0.8379	0.8379		0.7829	0.7829	0.0000	2,323.4168	2,323.4168	0.5921		2,338.2191
Total	**1.6889**	**16.6217**	**13.9605**	**0.0241**	**0.8108**	**0.8379**	**1.6487**	**0.1228**	**0.7829**	**0.9056**	**0.0000**	**2,323.4168**	**2,323.4168**	**0.5921**		**2,338.2191**

3.2 Demolition - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0663	2.0807	0.5198	6.4300e-003	0.1460	5.9700e-003	0.1520	0.0400	5.7100e-003	0.0457		698.4232	698.4232	0.0473		699.6043
Vendor	0.0171	0.5540	0.1441	1.5300e-003	0.0384	1.0400e-003	0.0395	0.0111	1.0000e-003	0.0121		163.4915	163.4915	9.3800e-003		163.7261
Worker	0.0522	0.0346	0.4831	1.4300e-003	0.1453	1.1400e-003	0.1465	0.0385	1.0500e-003	0.0396		142.8326	142.8326	3.9400e-003		142.9312
Total	**0.1356**	**2.6693**	**1.1470**	**9.3900e-003**	**0.3297**	**8.1500e-003**	**0.3379**	**0.0896**	**7.7600e-003**	**0.0974**		**1,004.7473**	**1,004.7473**	**0.0606**		**1,006.2616**

3.3 Grading - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					4.9475	0.0000	4.9475	2.5306	0.0000	2.5306			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.0832	12.0046	5.9360	0.0141		0.5173	0.5173		0.4759	0.4759		1,364.8198	1,364.8198	0.4414		1,375.8551
Total	**1.0832**	**12.0046**	**5.9360**	**0.0141**	**4.9475**	**0.5173**	**5.4647**	**2.5306**	**0.4759**	**3.0065**		**1,364.8198**	**1,364.8198**	**0.4414**		**1,375.8551**

3.3 Grading - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.2543	7.9864	1.9953	0.0247	0.5604	0.0229	0.5834	0.1536	0.0219	0.1756		2,680.7741	2,680.7741	0.1813		2,685.3076
Vendor	0.0171	0.5540	0.1441	1.5300e-003	0.0384	1.0400e-003	0.0395	0.0111	1.0000e-003	0.0121		163.4915	163.4915	9.3800e-003		163.7261
Worker	0.0321	0.0213	0.2973	8.8000e-004	0.0894	7.0000e-004	0.0901	0.0237	6.4000e-004	0.0244		87.8970	87.8970	2.4300e-003		87.9576
Total	**0.3036**	**8.5617**	**2.4367**	**0.0271**	**0.6883**	**0.0247**	**0.7129**	**0.1884**	**0.0236**	**0.2120**		**2,932.1626**	**2,932.1626**	**0.1932**		**2,936.9914**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					2.2264	0.0000	2.2264	1.1388	0.0000	1.1388			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.0832	12.0046	5.9360	0.0141		0.5173	0.5173		0.4759	0.4759	0.0000	1,364.8198	1,364.8198	0.4414		1,375.8551
Total	**1.0832**	**12.0046**	**5.9360**	**0.0141**	**2.2264**	**0.5173**	**2.7436**	**1.1388**	**0.4759**	**1.6147**	**0.0000**	**1,364.8198**	**1,364.8198**	**0.4414**		**1,375.8551**

3.3 Grading - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.2543	7.9864	1.9953	0.0247	0.5604	0.0229	0.5834	0.1536	0.0219	0.1756		2,680.7741	2,680.7741	0.1813		2,685.3076
Vendor	0.0171	0.5540	0.1441	1.5300e-003	0.0384	1.0400e-003	0.0395	0.0111	1.0000e-003	0.0121		163.4915	163.4915	9.3800e-003		163.7261
Worker	0.0321	0.0213	0.2973	8.8000e-004	0.0894	7.0000e-004	0.0901	0.0237	6.4000e-004	0.0244		87.8970	87.8970	2.4300e-003		87.9576
Total	**0.3036**	**8.5617**	**2.4367**	**0.0271**	**0.6883**	**0.0247**	**0.7129**	**0.1884**	**0.0236**	**0.2120**		**2,932.1626**	**2,932.1626**	**0.1932**		**2,936.9914**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.6487	12.5031	12.7264	0.0221		0.5889	0.5889		0.5689	0.5689		2,001.5429	2,001.5429	0.3486		2,010.2581
Total	**1.6487**	**12.5031**	**12.7264**	**0.0221**		**0.5889**	**0.5889**		**0.5689**	**0.5689**		**2,001.5429**	**2,001.5429**	**0.3486**		**2,010.2581**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0314	1.0156	0.2642	2.8000e-003	0.0704	1.9100e-003	0.0723	0.0203	1.8300e-003	0.0221		299.7345	299.7345	0.0172		300.1645
Worker	0.1084	0.0719	1.0033	2.9800e-003	0.3018	2.3600e-003	0.3042	0.0800	2.1800e-003	0.0822		296.6523	296.6523	8.1900e-003		296.8570
Total	**0.1398**	**1.0875**	**1.2675**	**5.7800e-003**	**0.3722**	**4.2700e-003**	**0.3765**	**0.1003**	**4.0100e-003**	**0.1043**		**596.3868**	**596.3868**	**0.0254**		**597.0215**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.6487	12.5031	12.7264	0.0221		0.5889	0.5889		0.5689	0.5689	0.0000	2,001.5429	2,001.5429	0.3486		2,010.2581
Total	**1.6487**	**12.5031**	**12.7264**	**0.0221**		**0.5889**	**0.5889**		**0.5689**	**0.5689**	**0.0000**	**2,001.5429**	**2,001.5429**	**0.3486**		**2,010.2581**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0314	1.0156	0.2642	2.8000e-003	0.0704	1.9100e-003	0.0723	0.0203	1.8300e-003	0.0221		299.7345	299.7345	0.0172		300.1645
Worker	0.1084	0.0719	1.0033	2.9800e-003	0.3018	2.3600e-003	0.3042	0.0800	2.1800e-003	0.0822		296.6523	296.6523	8.1900e-003		296.8570
Total	**0.1398**	**1.0875**	**1.2675**	**5.7800e-003**	**0.3722**	**4.2700e-003**	**0.3765**	**0.1003**	**4.0100e-003**	**0.1043**		**596.3868**	**596.3868**	**0.0254**		**597.0215**

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.5233	11.7104	12.6111	0.0221		0.5145	0.5145		0.4968	0.4968		2,001.7877	2,001.7877	0.3399		2,010.2858
Total	**1.5233**	**11.7104**	**12.6111**	**0.0221**		**0.5145**	**0.5145**		**0.4968**	**0.4968**		**2,001.7877**	**2,001.7877**	**0.3399**		**2,010.2858**

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0233	0.7706	0.2386	2.7100e-003	0.0704	8.9000e-004	0.0713	0.0203	8.5000e-004	0.0211		290.2982	290.2982	0.0152		290.6792
Worker	0.1018	0.0650	0.9240	2.8700e-003	0.3018	2.3000e-003	0.3041	0.0800	2.1100e-003	0.0822		285.7901	285.7901	7.3800e-003		285.9747
Total	**0.1251**	**0.8356**	**1.1626**	**5.5800e-003**	**0.3722**	**3.1900e-003**	**0.3754**	**0.1003**	**2.9600e-003**	**0.1033**		**576.0883**	**576.0883**	**0.0226**		**576.6539**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.5233	11.7104	12.6111	0.0221		0.5145	0.5145		0.4968	0.4968	0.0000	2,001.7877	2,001.7877	0.3399		2,010.2858
Total	**1.5233**	**11.7104**	**12.6111**	**0.0221**		**0.5145**	**0.5145**		**0.4968**	**0.4968**	**0.0000**	**2,001.7877**	**2,001.7877**	**0.3399**		**2,010.2858**

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0233	0.7706	0.2386	2.7100e-003	0.0704	8.9000e-004	0.0713	0.0203	8.5000e-004	0.0211		290.2982	290.2982	0.0152		290.6792
Worker	0.1018	0.0650	0.9240	2.8700e-003	0.3018	2.3000e-003	0.3041	0.0800	2.1100e-003	0.0822		285.7901	285.7901	7.3800e-003		285.9747
Total	**0.1251**	**0.8356**	**1.1626**	**5.5800e-003**	**0.3722**	**3.1900e-003**	**0.3754**	**0.1003**	**2.9600e-003**	**0.1033**		**576.0883**	**576.0883**	**0.0226**		**576.6539**

3.5 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6446	6.2357	8.8024	0.0136		0.3084	0.3084		0.2846	0.2846		1,297.6880	1,297.6880	0.4114		1,307.9725
Paving	0.0943					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**0.7389**	**6.2357**	**8.8024**	**0.0136**		**0.3084**	**0.3084**		**0.2846**	**0.2846**		**1,297.6880**	**1,297.6880**	**0.4114**		**1,307.9725**

3.5 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0490	0.0313	0.4449	1.3800e-003	0.1453	1.1100e-003	0.1464	0.0385	1.0200e-003	0.0396		137.6027	137.6027	3.5500e-003		137.6915
Total	**0.0490**	**0.0313**	**0.4449**	**1.3800e-003**	**0.1453**	**1.1100e-003**	**0.1464**	**0.0385**	**1.0200e-003**	**0.0396**		**137.6027**	**137.6027**	**3.5500e-003**		**137.6915**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6446	6.2357	8.8024	0.0136		0.3084	0.3084		0.2846	0.2846	0.0000	1,297.6880	1,297.6880	0.4114		1,307.9725
Paving	0.0943					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**0.7389**	**6.2357**	**8.8024**	**0.0136**		**0.3084**	**0.3084**		**0.2846**	**0.2846**	**0.0000**	**1,297.6880**	**1,297.6880**	**0.4114**		**1,307.9725**

3.5 Paving - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0490	0.0313	0.4449	1.3800e-003	0.1453	1.1100e-003	0.1464	0.0385	1.0200e-003	0.0396		137.6027	137.6027	3.5500e-003		137.6915
Total	**0.0490**	**0.0313**	**0.4449**	**1.3800e-003**	**0.1453**	**1.1100e-003**	**0.1464**	**0.0385**	**1.0200e-003**	**0.0396**		**137.6027**	**137.6027**	**3.5500e-003**		**137.6915**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	9.3627					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.1917	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708		281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	**9.5544**	**1.3030**	**1.8111**	**2.9700e-003**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**		**281.4481**	**281.4481**	**0.0168**		**281.8690**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0189	0.0120	0.1711	5.3000e-004	0.0559	4.3000e-004	0.0563	0.0148	3.9000e-004	0.0152		52.9241	52.9241	1.3700e-003		52.9583
Total	**0.0189**	**0.0120**	**0.1711**	**5.3000e-004**	**0.0559**	**4.3000e-004**	**0.0563**	**0.0148**	**3.9000e-004**	**0.0152**		**52.9241**	**52.9241**	**1.3700e-003**		**52.9583**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	9.3627					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.1917	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	**9.5544**	**1.3030**	**1.8111**	**2.9700e-003**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**	**0.0000**	**281.4481**	**281.4481**	**0.0168**		**281.8690**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0189	0.0120	0.1711	5.3000e-004	0.0559	4.3000e-004	0.0563	0.0148	3.9000e-004	0.0152		52.9241	52.9241	1.3700e-003		52.9583
Total	**0.0189**	**0.0120**	**0.1711**	**5.3000e-004**	**0.0559**	**4.3000e-004**	**0.0563**	**0.0148**	**3.9000e-004**	**0.0152**		**52.9241**	**52.9241**	**1.3700e-003**		**52.9583**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Recreational Swimming Pool	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Parking Lot	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Recreational Swimming Pool	16.60	8.40	6.90	33.00	48.00	19.00	52	39	9

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Parking Lot	0.545842	0.044768	0.205288	0.119317	0.015350	0.006227	0.020460	0.031333	0.002546	0.002133	0.005184	0.000692	0.000862
Recreational Swimming Pool	0.545842	0.044768	0.205288	0.119317	0.015350	0.006227	0.020460	0.031333	0.002546	0.002133	0.005184	0.000692	0.000862

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Install High Efficiency Lighting

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Recreational Swimming Pool	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Recreational Swimming Pool	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.2240	7.0000e-005	8.0900e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		0.0173	0.0173	5.0000e-005		0.0185
Unmitigated	0.2240	7.0000e-005	8.0900e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		0.0173	0.0173	5.0000e-005		0.0185

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0257					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.1976					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	7.5000e-004	7.0000e-005	8.0900e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		0.0173	0.0173	5.0000e-005		0.0185
Total	**0.2240**	**7.0000e-005**	**8.0900e-003**	**0.0000**		**3.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**		**3.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**		**0.0173**	**0.0173**	**5.0000e-005**		**0.0185**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0257					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.1976					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	7.5000e-004	7.0000e-005	8.0900e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		0.0173	0.0173	5.0000e-005		0.0185
Total	**0.2240**	**7.0000e-005**	**8.0900e-003**	**0.0000**		**3.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**		**3.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**		**0.0173**	**0.0173**	**5.0000e-005**		**0.0185**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

Install Low Flow Bathroom Faucet

Install Low Flow Kitchen Faucet

Install Low Flow Toilet

Install Low Flow Shower

Use Water Efficient Irrigation System

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Institute Recycling and Composting Services

9.0 Operational Offroad

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

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

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

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
Boiler	1	16	5840	2	CNG

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

10.1 Stationary Sources

Unmitigated/Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Equipment Type	lb/day										lb/day					
Boiler - CNG (2 - 5 MMBTU)	0.0863	0.1760	1.5373	9.4100e-003		0.1192	0.1192		0.1192	0.1192		1,882.3851	1,882.3851	0.0361		1,883.2871
Total	**0.0863**	**0.1760**	**1.5373**	**9.4100e-003**		**0.1192**	**0.1192**		**0.1192**	**0.1192**		**1,882.3851**	**1,882.3851**	**0.0361**		**1,883.2871**

11.0 Vegetation

Woodrow Wilson High School Aquatics Center

Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Parking Lot	25.00	Space	0.36	10,000.00	0
Recreational Swimming Pool	54.20	1000sqft	1.24	54,200.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	33
Climate Zone	9			**Operational Year**	2023
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	702.44	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Woodrow Wilson High School Aquatics Center - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Aquatics Center on 1.24 acres (54.2 TSF) with 9,800 sq ft of Building Area and 25 space Parking Lot on .36 acre.

Construction Phase - Construction Start 9-1-22 End 8-30-23

Trips and VMT - 6 vendor trips per day added to Demolition and Grading phases to account for water truck emissions

Demolition - 1,684 tons of paving debris to be demolished

Grading - Grading 5,130 cu yds export and 742 cu yds import

Vehicle Trips - Vehicle trips set to 0 trips

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

Energy Mitigation - 30% lighting reduction selected to account for 2019 Title 24 Part 6 requirements

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

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

Stationary Sources - Process Boilers - Pool Boiler- 2 MMBTU per hour

Energy Use - Swimming Pool Land Use Lighting Energy set to Parking Lot Lighting Energy of 0.35

Woodrow Wilson High School Aquatics Center - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	4.00	20.00
tblEnergyUse	LightingElect	0.00	0.35
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	5,130.00
tblGrading	MaterialImported	0.00	742.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.22	0.36
tblStationaryBoilersUse	AnnualHeatInput	0.00	5,840.00
tblStationaryBoilersUse	BoilerRatingValue	0.00	2.00
tblStationaryBoilersUse	DailyHeatInput	0.00	16.00
tblStationaryBoilersUse	NumberOfEquipment	0.00	1.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	6.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	6.00
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	9.10	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	13.60	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	33.82	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	1.8330	20.6583	15.1110	0.0407	5.6357	0.8462	6.1781	2.7190	0.7908	3.2189	0.0000	4,240.4902	4,240.4902	0.6546	0.0000	4,256.5204
2023	9.5755	12.5494	13.7126	0.0274	0.3722	0.5177	0.8899	0.1003	0.4998	0.6001	0.0000	2,553.3177	2,553.3177	0.4147	0.0000	2,562.3920
Maximum	**9.5755**	**20.6583**	**15.1110**	**0.0407**	**5.6357**	**0.8462**	**6.1781**	**2.7190**	**0.7908**	**3.2189**	**0.0000**	**4,240.4902**	**4,240.4902**	**0.6546**	**0.0000**	**4,256.5204**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2022	1.8330	20.6583	15.1110	0.0407	2.9146	0.8462	3.4570	1.3272	0.7908	1.8270	0.0000	4,240.4902	4,240.4902	0.6546	0.0000	4,256.5204
2023	9.5755	12.5494	13.7126	0.0274	0.3722	0.5177	0.8899	0.1003	0.4998	0.6001	0.0000	2,553.3177	2,553.3177	0.4147	0.0000	2,562.3920
Maximum	**9.5755**	**20.6583**	**15.1110**	**0.0407**	**2.9146**	**0.8462**	**3.4570**	**1.3272**	**0.7908**	**1.8270**	**0.0000**	**4,240.4902**	**4,240.4902**	**0.6546**	**0.0000**	**4,256.5204**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**45.29**	**0.00**	**38.50**	**49.37**	**0.00**	**36.45**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.2240	7.0000e-005	8.0900e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		0.0173	0.0173	5.0000e-005		0.0185
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Stationary	0.0863	0.1760	1.5373	9.4100e-003		0.1192	0.1192		0.1192	0.1192		1,882.3851	1,882.3851	0.0361		1,883.2871
Total	**0.3103**	**0.1761**	**1.5454**	**9.4100e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.1193**	**0.1193**	**0.0000**	**0.1193**	**0.1193**		**1,882.4024**	**1,882.4024**	**0.0361**	**0.0000**	**1,883.3056**

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.2240	7.0000e-005	8.0900e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		0.0173	0.0173	5.0000e-005		0.0185
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Stationary	0.0863	0.1760	1.5373	9.4100e-003		0.1192	0.1192		0.1192	0.1192		1,882.3851	1,882.3851	0.0361		1,883.2871
Total	**0.3103**	**0.1761**	**1.5454**	**9.4100e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.1193**	**0.1193**	**0.0000**	**0.1193**	**0.1193**		**1,882.4024**	**1,882.4024**	**0.0361**	**0.0000**	**1,883.3056**

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

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Woodrow Wilson High School Aquatics Center - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	9/1/2022	9/28/2022	5	20	
2	Grading	Grading	9/29/2022	10/26/2022	5	20	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	10/27/2022	8/2/2023	5	200	
4	Paving	Paving	8/3/2023	8/16/2023	5	10	
5	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	8/17/2023	8/30/2023	5	10	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 7.5

Acres of Paving: 0.36

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 14,700; Non-Residential Outdoor: 4,900; Striped Parking Area: 600 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Woodrow Wilson High School Aquatics Center - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Winter

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	6.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	6.00	247	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	1	6.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	1	6.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	3	8.00	46	0.45
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	6.00	9	0.56
Paving	Pavers	1	6.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	5	13.00	6.00	167.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	3	8.00	6.00	641.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	7	27.00	11.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	5.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

3.2 Demolition - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					1.8018	0.0000	1.8018	0.2728	0.0000	0.2728			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.6889	16.6217	13.9605	0.0241		0.8379	0.8379		0.7829	0.7829		2,323.4168	2,323.4168	0.5921		2,338.2191
Total	**1.6889**	**16.6217**	**13.9605**	**0.0241**	**1.8018**	**0.8379**	**2.6397**	**0.2728**	**0.7829**	**1.0557**		**2,323.4168**	**2,323.4168**	**0.5921**		**2,338.2191**

3.2 Demolition - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0679	2.1045	0.5501	6.3200e-003	0.1460	6.0700e-003	0.1521	0.0400	5.8000e-003	0.0458		686.2170	686.2170	0.0489		687.4384
Vendor	0.0180	0.5525	0.1595	1.4900e-003	0.0384	1.0800e-003	0.0395	0.0111	1.0300e-003	0.0121		158.9822	158.9822	9.9900e-003		159.2320
Worker	0.0582	0.0383	0.4409	1.3500e-003	0.1453	1.1400e-003	0.1465	0.0385	1.0500e-003	0.0396		134.4940	134.4940	3.7000e-003		134.5866
Total	**0.1441**	**2.6952**	**1.1505**	**9.1600e-003**	**0.3297**	**8.2900e-003**	**0.3380**	**0.0896**	**7.8800e-003**	**0.0975**		**979.6932**	**979.6932**	**0.0626**		**981.2570**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.8108	0.0000	0.8108	0.1228	0.0000	0.1228			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.6889	16.6217	13.9605	0.0241		0.8379	0.8379		0.7829	0.7829	0.0000	2,323.4168	2,323.4168	0.5921		2,338.2191
Total	**1.6889**	**16.6217**	**13.9605**	**0.0241**	**0.8108**	**0.8379**	**1.6487**	**0.1228**	**0.7829**	**0.9056**	**0.0000**	**2,323.4168**	**2,323.4168**	**0.5921**		**2,338.2191**

3.2 Demolition - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0679	2.1045	0.5501	6.3200e-003	0.1460	6.0700e-003	0.1521	0.0400	5.8000e-003	0.0458		686.2170	686.2170	0.0489		687.4384
Vendor	0.0180	0.5525	0.1595	1.4900e-003	0.0384	1.0800e-003	0.0395	0.0111	1.0300e-003	0.0121		158.9822	158.9822	9.9900e-003		159.2320
Worker	0.0582	0.0383	0.4409	1.3500e-003	0.1453	1.1400e-003	0.1465	0.0385	1.0500e-003	0.0396		134.4940	134.4940	3.7000e-003		134.5866
Total	**0.1441**	**2.6952**	**1.1505**	**9.1600e-003**	**0.3297**	**8.2900e-003**	**0.3380**	**0.0896**	**7.8800e-003**	**0.0975**		**979.6932**	**979.6932**	**0.0626**		**981.2570**

3.3 Grading - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					4.9475	0.0000	4.9475	2.5306	0.0000	2.5306			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.0832	12.0046	5.9360	0.0141		0.5173	0.5173		0.4759	0.4759		1,364.8198	1,364.8198	0.4414		1,375.8551
Total	**1.0832**	**12.0046**	**5.9360**	**0.0141**	**4.9475**	**0.5173**	**5.4647**	**2.5306**	**0.4759**	**3.0065**		**1,364.8198**	**1,364.8198**	**0.4414**		**1,375.8551**

3.3 Grading - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.2605	8.0776	2.1114	0.0243	0.5604	0.0233	0.5837	0.1536	0.0223	0.1759		2,633.9226	2,633.9226	0.1875		2,638.6109
Vendor	0.0180	0.5525	0.1595	1.4900e-003	0.0384	1.0800e-003	0.0395	0.0111	1.0300e-003	0.0121		158.9822	158.9822	9.9900e-003		159.2320
Worker	0.0358	0.0236	0.2713	8.3000e-004	0.0894	7.0000e-004	0.0901	0.0237	6.4000e-004	0.0244		82.7656	82.7656	2.2800e-003		82.8225
Total	**0.3143**	**8.6537**	**2.5422**	**0.0266**	**0.6883**	**0.0251**	**0.7133**	**0.1884**	**0.0240**	**0.2124**		**2,875.6704**	**2,875.6704**	**0.1998**		**2,880.6654**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					2.2264	0.0000	2.2264	1.1388	0.0000	1.1388			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.0832	12.0046	5.9360	0.0141		0.5173	0.5173		0.4759	0.4759	0.0000	1,364.8198	1,364.8198	0.4414		1,375.8551
Total	**1.0832**	**12.0046**	**5.9360**	**0.0141**	**2.2264**	**0.5173**	**2.7436**	**1.1388**	**0.4759**	**1.6147**	**0.0000**	**1,364.8198**	**1,364.8198**	**0.4414**		**1,375.8551**

3.3 Grading - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.2605	8.0776	2.1114	0.0243	0.5604	0.0233	0.5837	0.1536	0.0223	0.1759		2,633.9226	2,633.9226	0.1875		2,638.6109
Vendor	0.0180	0.5525	0.1595	1.4900e-003	0.0384	1.0800e-003	0.0395	0.0111	1.0300e-003	0.0121		158.9822	158.9822	9.9900e-003		159.2320
Worker	0.0358	0.0236	0.2713	8.3000e-004	0.0894	7.0000e-004	0.0901	0.0237	6.4000e-004	0.0244		82.7656	82.7656	2.2800e-003		82.8225
Total	**0.3143**	**8.6537**	**2.5422**	**0.0266**	**0.6883**	**0.0251**	**0.7133**	**0.1884**	**0.0240**	**0.2124**		**2,875.6704**	**2,875.6704**	**0.1998**		**2,880.6654**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.6487	12.5031	12.7264	0.0221		0.5889	0.5889		0.5689	0.5689		2,001.5429	2,001.5429	0.3486		2,010.2581
Total	**1.6487**	**12.5031**	**12.7264**	**0.0221**		**0.5889**	**0.5889**		**0.5689**	**0.5689**		**2,001.5429**	**2,001.5429**	**0.3486**		**2,010.2581**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0330	1.0129	0.2924	2.7300e-003	0.0704	1.9700e-003	0.0724	0.0203	1.8900e-003	0.0222		291.4673	291.4673	0.0183		291.9253
Worker	0.1209	0.0795	0.9158	2.8000e-003	0.3018	2.3600e-003	0.3042	0.0800	2.1800e-003	0.0822		279.3338	279.3338	7.6900e-003		279.5260
Total	**0.1539**	**1.0924**	**1.2081**	**5.5300e-003**	**0.3722**	**4.3300e-003**	**0.3766**	**0.1003**	**4.0700e-003**	**0.1044**		**570.8011**	**570.8011**	**0.0260**		**571.4513**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.6487	12.5031	12.7264	0.0221		0.5889	0.5889		0.5689	0.5689	0.0000	2,001.5429	2,001.5429	0.3486		2,010.2581
Total	**1.6487**	**12.5031**	**12.7264**	**0.0221**		**0.5889**	**0.5889**		**0.5689**	**0.5689**	**0.0000**	**2,001.5429**	**2,001.5429**	**0.3486**		**2,010.2581**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0330	1.0129	0.2924	2.7300e-003	0.0704	1.9700e-003	0.0724	0.0203	1.8900e-003	0.0222		291.4673	291.4673	0.0183		291.9253
Worker	0.1209	0.0795	0.9158	2.8000e-003	0.3018	2.3600e-003	0.3042	0.0800	2.1800e-003	0.0822		279.3338	279.3338	7.6900e-003		279.5260
Total	**0.1539**	**1.0924**	**1.2081**	**5.5300e-003**	**0.3722**	**4.3300e-003**	**0.3766**	**0.1003**	**4.0700e-003**	**0.1044**		**570.8011**	**570.8011**	**0.0260**		**571.4513**

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.5233	11.7104	12.6111	0.0221		0.5145	0.5145		0.4968	0.4968		2,001.7877	2,001.7877	0.3399		2,010.2858
Total	**1.5233**	**11.7104**	**12.6111**	**0.0221**		**0.5145**	**0.5145**		**0.4968**	**0.4968**		**2,001.7877**	**2,001.7877**	**0.3399**		**2,010.2858**

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0245	0.7671	0.2598	2.6400e-003	0.0704	9.4000e-004	0.0714	0.0203	8.9000e-004	0.0212		282.4154	282.4154	0.0161		282.8186
Worker	0.1139	0.0719	0.8418	2.7000e-003	0.3018	2.3000e-003	0.3041	0.0800	2.1100e-003	0.0822		269.1146	269.1146	6.9300e-003		269.2877
Total	**0.1384**	**0.8391**	**1.1016**	**5.3400e-003**	**0.3722**	**3.2400e-003**	**0.3755**	**0.1003**	**3.0000e-003**	**0.1033**		**551.5300**	**551.5300**	**0.0231**		**552.1063**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.5233	11.7104	12.6111	0.0221		0.5145	0.5145		0.4968	0.4968	0.0000	2,001.7877	2,001.7877	0.3399		2,010.2858
Total	**1.5233**	**11.7104**	**12.6111**	**0.0221**		**0.5145**	**0.5145**		**0.4968**	**0.4968**	**0.0000**	**2,001.7877**	**2,001.7877**	**0.3399**		**2,010.2858**

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0245	0.7671	0.2598	2.6400e-003	0.0704	9.4000e-004	0.0714	0.0203	8.9000e-004	0.0212		282.4154	282.4154	0.0161		282.8186
Worker	0.1139	0.0719	0.8418	2.7000e-003	0.3018	2.3000e-003	0.3041	0.0800	2.1100e-003	0.0822		269.1146	269.1146	6.9300e-003		269.2877
Total	**0.1384**	**0.8391**	**1.1016**	**5.3400e-003**	**0.3722**	**3.2400e-003**	**0.3755**	**0.1003**	**3.0000e-003**	**0.1033**		**551.5300**	**551.5300**	**0.0231**		**552.1063**

3.5 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6446	6.2357	8.8024	0.0136		0.3084	0.3084		0.2846	0.2846		1,297.6880	1,297.6880	0.4114		1,307.9725
Paving	0.0943					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**0.7389**	**6.2357**	**8.8024**	**0.0136**		**0.3084**	**0.3084**		**0.2846**	**0.2846**		**1,297.6880**	**1,297.6880**	**0.4114**		**1,307.9725**

3.5 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0549	0.0346	0.4053	1.3000e-003	0.1453	1.1100e-003	0.1464	0.0385	1.0200e-003	0.0396		129.5737	129.5737	3.3300e-003		129.6570
Total	**0.0549**	**0.0346**	**0.4053**	**1.3000e-003**	**0.1453**	**1.1100e-003**	**0.1464**	**0.0385**	**1.0200e-003**	**0.0396**		**129.5737**	**129.5737**	**3.3300e-003**		**129.6570**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	0.6446	6.2357	8.8024	0.0136		0.3084	0.3084		0.2846	0.2846	0.0000	1,297.6880	1,297.6880	0.4114		1,307.9725
Paving	0.0943					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**0.7389**	**6.2357**	**8.8024**	**0.0136**		**0.3084**	**0.3084**		**0.2846**	**0.2846**	**0.0000**	**1,297.6880**	**1,297.6880**	**0.4114**		**1,307.9725**

3.5 Paving - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0549	0.0346	0.4053	1.3000e-003	0.1453	1.1100e-003	0.1464	0.0385	1.0200e-003	0.0396		129.5737	129.5737	3.3300e-003		129.6570
Total	**0.0549**	**0.0346**	**0.4053**	**1.3000e-003**	**0.1453**	**1.1100e-003**	**0.1464**	**0.0385**	**1.0200e-003**	**0.0396**		**129.5737**	**129.5737**	**3.3300e-003**		**129.6570**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	9.3627					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.1917	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708		281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	**9.5544**	**1.3030**	**1.8111**	**2.9700e-003**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**		**281.4481**	**281.4481**	**0.0168**		**281.8690**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0211	0.0133	0.1559	5.0000e-004	0.0559	4.3000e-004	0.0563	0.0148	3.9000e-004	0.0152		49.8360	49.8360	1.2800e-003		49.8681
Total	**0.0211**	**0.0133**	**0.1559**	**5.0000e-004**	**0.0559**	**4.3000e-004**	**0.0563**	**0.0148**	**3.9000e-004**	**0.0152**		**49.8360**	**49.8360**	**1.2800e-003**		**49.8681**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	9.3627					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.1917	1.3030	1.8111	2.9700e-003		0.0708	0.0708		0.0708	0.0708	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0168		281.8690
Total	**9.5544**	**1.3030**	**1.8111**	**2.9700e-003**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**		**0.0708**	**0.0708**	**0.0000**	**281.4481**	**281.4481**	**0.0168**		**281.8690**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0211	0.0133	0.1559	5.0000e-004	0.0559	4.3000e-004	0.0563	0.0148	3.9000e-004	0.0152		49.8360	49.8360	1.2800e-003		49.8681
Total	**0.0211**	**0.0133**	**0.1559**	**5.0000e-004**	**0.0559**	**4.3000e-004**	**0.0563**	**0.0148**	**3.9000e-004**	**0.0152**		**49.8360**	**49.8360**	**1.2800e-003**		**49.8681**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Recreational Swimming Pool	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Parking Lot	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Recreational Swimming Pool	16.60	8.40	6.90	33.00	48.00	19.00	52	39	9

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Parking Lot	0.545842	0.044768	0.205288	0.119317	0.015350	0.006227	0.020460	0.031333	0.002546	0.002133	0.005184	0.000692	0.000862
Recreational Swimming Pool	0.545842	0.044768	0.205288	0.119317	0.015350	0.006227	0.020460	0.031333	0.002546	0.002133	0.005184	0.000692	0.000862

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Install High Efficiency Lighting

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Recreational Swimming Pool	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Recreational Swimming Pool	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.2240	7.0000e-005	8.0900e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		0.0173	0.0173	5.0000e-005		0.0185
Unmitigated	0.2240	7.0000e-005	8.0900e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		0.0173	0.0173	5.0000e-005		0.0185

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0257					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.1976					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	7.5000e-004	7.0000e-005	8.0900e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		0.0173	0.0173	5.0000e-005		0.0185
Total	**0.2240**	**7.0000e-005**	**8.0900e-003**	**0.0000**		**3.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**		**3.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**		**0.0173**	**0.0173**	**5.0000e-005**		**0.0185**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0257					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.1976					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	7.5000e-004	7.0000e-005	8.0900e-003	0.0000		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		3.0000e-005	3.0000e-005		0.0173	0.0173	5.0000e-005		0.0185
Total	**0.2240**	**7.0000e-005**	**8.0900e-003**	**0.0000**		**3.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**		**3.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-005**		**0.0173**	**0.0173**	**5.0000e-005**		**0.0185**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

Install Low Flow Bathroom Faucet

Install Low Flow Kitchen Faucet

Install Low Flow Toilet

Install Low Flow Shower

Use Water Efficient Irrigation System

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Institute Recycling and Composting Services

9.0 Operational Offroad

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

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

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

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
Boiler	1	16	5840	2	CNG

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

10.1 Stationary Sources

Unmitigated/Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Equipment Type	lb/day										lb/day					
Boiler - CNG (2 - 5 MMBTU)	0.0863	0.1760	1.5373	9.4100e-003		0.1192	0.1192		0.1192	0.1192		1,882.3851	1,882.3851	0.0361		1,883.2871
Total	**0.0863**	**0.1760**	**1.5373**	**9.4100e-003**		**0.1192**	**0.1192**		**0.1192**	**0.1192**		**1,882.3851**	**1,882.3851**	**0.0361**		**1,883.2871**

11.0 Vegetation

APPENDIX B

EMFAC2017 Model Printouts

EMFAC2017 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory
Region Type: Air Basin
Region: SOUTH COAST
Calendar Year: 2022
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/day for VMT, trips/day for Trips, tons/day for Emissions, 1000 gallons/day for Fuel Consumption. Note 'day' in the unit is operation day.

Region	Calendar Y	Vehicle Cat	Model Yea	Speed	Fuel	Population	VMT	Trips	Fuel Consumption
SOUTH CO	2022	HHDT	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	GAS	77.19581	7790.40352	1544.534	1.875688287
SOUTH CO	2022	LDA	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	GAS	6370883	246404319.3	30101253	7989.700531
SOUTH CO	2022	LDT1	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	GAS	716397.4	26563674.69	3305301	1003.18171
SOUTH CO	2022	LDT2	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	GAS	2182002	82381240.23	10234301	3339.886942
SOUTH CO	2022	LHDT1	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	GAS	171358.6	6138928.512	2552988	583.2281345
SOUTH CO	2022	LHDT2	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	GAS	29049.29	1009215.767	432791.1	110.1260053
SOUTH CO	2022	MCY	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	GAS	288756.3	1994249.265	577512.7	54.92216124
SOUTH CO	2022	MDV	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	GAS	1530646	54105469.86	7077024	2704.447563
SOUTH CO	2022	MH	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	GAS	34090.76	324253.0827	3410.439	62.96118679
SOUTH CO	2022	MHDT	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	GAS	24783.34	1316472.619	495865	259.391887
SOUTH CO	2022	OBUS	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	GAS	5832.051	240794.901	116687.7	47.77312679
SOUTH CO	2022	SBUS	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	GAS	2563.073	102707.6059	10252.29	11.26572543
SOUTH CO	2022	UBUS	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	GAS	952.146	89255.99818	3808.584	18.40085629

vehicle miles per day (All Categories)	420678372	16,187	1,000 gall per day
		16,187,162	gallons per day
Fleet Avg Miles per gallon	26.0		

EMFAC2017 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory
Region Type: Air Basin
Region: SOUTH COAST
Calendar Year: 2022
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/day for VMT, trips/day for Trips, tons/day for Emissions, 1000 gallons/day for Fuel Consumption. Note 'day' in the unit is operation day.

Region	Calendar Y	Vehicle Cat	Model Yea	Speed	Fuel	Population	VMT	Trips	Fuel Consumption
SOUTH CO	2022	HHDT	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	98507.93	11795119.18	994224.5278	1762.986535
SOUTH CO	2022	LDA	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	57443	2304136.238	272823.0302	47.39159146
SOUTH CO	2022	LDT1	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	378.1209	8809.098622	1319.110799	0.391172549
SOUTH CO	2022	LDT2	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	13854.2	592642.9638	68308.95137	16.65070839
SOUTH CO	2022	LHDT1	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	115788.9	4681447.455	1456478.318	217.1134019
SOUTH CO	2022	LHDT2	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	45909.32	1809192.293	577481.5034	92.8866097
SOUTH CO	2022	MDV	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	32417.61	1305872.927	158948.6889	47.80332863
SOUTH CO	2022	MH	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	12198.84	117488.268	1219.883938	11.12023591
SOUTH CO	2022	MHDT	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	119796	7716034.126	1201941.571	720.1602731
SOUTH CO	2022	OBUS	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	4149.674	316404.315	40441.57981	37.45917989
SOUTH CO	2022	SBUS	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	6354.465	200786.3158	73329.64442	26.4174734
SOUTH CO	2022	UBUS	Aggregatec	Aggregatec	DSL	14.14142	1478.085683	56.56567323	0.246796198

Diesel Truck (HHDT, MDV, MHDT) vehicle miles per day	20,817,026	2,531	1,000 gall per day
		2,530,950	gallons per day
Diesel Truck Fleet Avg Miles per gallon	8.2		

APPENDIX C

CalEEMod Model Annual Printouts

Woodrow Wilson High School Aquatics Center

Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Parking Lot	25.00	Space	0.36	10,000.00	0
Recreational Swimming Pool	54.20	1000sqft	1.24	54,200.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	33
Climate Zone	9			**Operational Year**	2023
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	702.44	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Woodrow Wilson High School Aquatics Center - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Aquatics Center on 1.24 acres (54.2 TSF) with 9,800 sq ft of Building Area and 25 space Parking Lot on .36 acre.

Construction Phase - Construction Start 9-1-22 End 8-30-23

Trips and VMT - 6 vendor trips per day added to Demolition and Grading phases to account for water truck emissions

Demolition - 1,684 tons of paving debris to be demolished

Grading - Grading 5,130 cu yds export and 742 cu yds import

Vehicle Trips - Vehicle trips set to 0 trips

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

Energy Mitigation - 30% lighting reduction selected to account for 2019 Title 24 Part 6 requirements

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

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

Stationary Sources - Process Boilers - Pool Boiler- 2 MMBTU per hour

Energy Use - Swimming Pool Land Use Lighting Energy set to Parking Lot Lighting Energy of 0.35

Woodrow Wilson High School Aquatics Center - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	4.00	20.00
tblEnergyUse	LightingElect	0.00	0.35
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	5,130.00
tblGrading	MaterialImported	0.00	742.00
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.22	0.36
tblStationaryBoilersUse	AnnualHeatInput	0.00	5,840.00
tblStationaryBoilersUse	BoilerRatingValue	0.00	2.00
tblStationaryBoilersUse	DailyHeatInput	0.00	16.00
tblStationaryBoilersUse	NumberOfEquipment	0.00	1.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	6.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	6.00
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	9.10	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	13.60	0.00
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	33.82	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2022	0.0742	0.7219	0.5628	1.3900e-003	0.0861	0.0278	0.1139	0.0331	0.0264	0.0595	0.0000	123.8660	123.8660	0.0197	0.0000	124.3582
2023	0.1780	0.9991	1.1060	2.1900e-003	0.0289	0.0415	0.0704	7.8000e-003	0.0400	0.0478	0.0000	185.8172	185.8172	0.0271	0.0000	186.4954
Maximum	**0.1780**	**0.9991**	**1.1060**	**2.1900e-003**	**0.0861**	**0.0415**	**0.1139**	**0.0331**	**0.0400**	**0.0595**	**0.0000**	**185.8172**	**185.8172**	**0.0271**	**0.0000**	**186.4954**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2022	0.0742	0.7219	0.5628	1.3900e-003	0.0490	0.0278	0.0768	0.0177	0.0264	0.0440	0.0000	123.8659	123.8659	0.0197	0.0000	124.3581
2023	0.1780	0.9991	1.1060	2.1900e-003	0.0289	0.0415	0.0704	7.8000e-003	0.0400	0.0478	0.0000	185.8170	185.8170	0.0271	0.0000	186.4952
Maximum	**0.1780**	**0.9991**	**1.1060**	**2.1900e-003**	**0.0490**	**0.0415**	**0.0768**	**0.0177**	**0.0400**	**0.0478**	**0.0000**	**185.8170**	**185.8170**	**0.0271**	**0.0000**	**186.4952**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**32.28**	**0.00**	**20.14**	**37.71**	**0.00**	**14.37**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	9-1-2022	11-30-2022	0.6241	0.6241
2	12-1-2022	2-28-2023	0.4699	0.4699
3	3-1-2023	5-31-2023	0.4666	0.4666
4	6-1-2023	8-31-2023	0.4091	0.4091
		Highest	0.6241	0.6241

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0408	1.0000e-005	1.0100e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.9700e-003	1.9700e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0900e-003
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.1594	7.1594	3.0000e-004	6.0000e-005	7.1850
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Stationary	0.0158	0.0321	0.2806	1.7200e-003		0.0218	0.0218		0.0218	0.0218	0.0000	311.6500	311.6500	5.9700e-003	0.0000	311.7993
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	62.7120	0.0000	62.7120	3.7062	0.0000	155.3664
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	1.0170	20.2539	21.2709	0.1053	2.6400e-003	24.6897
Total	**0.0566**	**0.0321**	**0.2816**	**1.7200e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.0218**	**0.0218**	**0.0000**	**0.0218**	**0.0218**	**63.7290**	**339.0653**	**402.7943**	**3.8177**	**2.7000e-003**	**499.0425**

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0408	1.0000e-005	1.0100e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.9700e-003	1.9700e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0900e-003
Energy	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.0116	5.0116	2.1000e-004	4.0000e-005	5.0295
Mobile	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Stationary	0.0158	0.0321	0.2806	1.7200e-003		0.0218	0.0218		0.0218	0.0218	0.0000	311.6500	311.6500	5.9700e-003	0.0000	311.7993
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	31.3560	0.0000	31.3560	1.8531	0.0000	77.6832
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.8136	17.1699	17.9834	0.0843	2.1200e-003	20.7219
Total	**0.0566**	**0.0321**	**0.2816**	**1.7200e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.0218**	**0.0218**	**0.0000**	**0.0218**	**0.0218**	**32.1696**	**333.8334**	**366.0030**	**1.9436**	**2.1600e-003**	**415.2360**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**49.52**	**1.54**	**9.13**	**49.09**	**20.00**	**16.79**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Woodrow Wilson High School Aquatics Center - Los Angeles-South Coast County, Annual

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	9/1/2022	9/28/2022	5	20	
2	Grading	Grading	9/29/2022	10/26/2022	5	20	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	10/27/2022	8/2/2023	5	200	
4	Paving	Paving	8/3/2023	8/16/2023	5	10	
5	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	8/17/2023	8/30/2023	5	10	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 7.5

Acres of Paving: 0.36

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 14,700; Non-Residential Outdoor: 4,900; Striped Parking Area: 600 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	6.00	187	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	6.00	247	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	1	6.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	1	6.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	3	8.00	46	0.45
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	6.00	9	0.56
Paving	Pavers	1	6.00	130	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Paving	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	5	13.00	6.00	167.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	3	8.00	6.00	641.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	7	27.00	11.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	5	13.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	5.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

3.2 Demolition - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0180	0.0000	0.0180	2.7300e-003	0.0000	2.7300e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0169	0.1662	0.1396	2.4000e-004		8.3800e-003	8.3800e-003		7.8300e-003	7.8300e-003	0.0000	21.0777	21.0777	5.3700e-003	0.0000	21.2120
Total	**0.0169**	**0.1662**	**0.1396**	**2.4000e-004**	**0.0180**	**8.3800e-003**	**0.0264**	**2.7300e-003**	**7.8300e-003**	**0.0106**	**0.0000**	**21.0777**	**21.0777**	**5.3700e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.2120**

3.2 Demolition - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	6.7000e-004	0.0215	5.3300e-003	6.0000e-005	1.4400e-003	6.0000e-005	1.5000e-003	3.9000e-004	6.0000e-005	4.5000e-004	0.0000	6.2895	6.2895	4.3000e-004	0.0000	6.3004
Vendor	1.7000e-004	5.6300e-003	1.5200e-003	2.0000e-005	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.9000e-004	1.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.2000e-004	0.0000	1.4660	1.4660	9.0000e-005	0.0000	1.4682
Worker	5.2000e-004	3.9000e-004	4.5300e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4200e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4400e-003	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.9000e-004	0.0000	1.2404	1.2404	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2413
Total	**1.3600e-003**	**0.0275**	**0.0114**	**9.0000e-005**	**3.2400e-003**	**8.0000e-005**	**3.3300e-003**	**8.8000e-004**	**8.0000e-005**	**9.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**8.9959**	**8.9959**	**5.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**9.0098**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					8.1100e-003	0.0000	8.1100e-003	1.2300e-003	0.0000	1.2300e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0169	0.1662	0.1396	2.4000e-004		8.3800e-003	8.3800e-003		7.8300e-003	7.8300e-003	0.0000	21.0777	21.0777	5.3700e-003	0.0000	21.2119
Total	**0.0169**	**0.1662**	**0.1396**	**2.4000e-004**	**8.1100e-003**	**8.3800e-003**	**0.0165**	**1.2300e-003**	**7.8300e-003**	**9.0600e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.0777**	**21.0777**	**5.3700e-003**	**0.0000**	**21.2119**

3.2 Demolition - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	6.7000e-004	0.0215	5.3300e-003	6.0000e-005	1.4400e-003	6.0000e-005	1.5000e-003	3.9000e-004	6.0000e-005	4.5000e-004	0.0000	6.2895	6.2895	4.3000e-004	0.0000	6.3004
Vendor	1.7000e-004	5.6300e-003	1.5200e-003	2.0000e-005	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.9000e-004	1.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.2000e-004	0.0000	1.4660	1.4660	9.0000e-005	0.0000	1.4682
Worker	5.2000e-004	3.9000e-004	4.5300e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4200e-003	1.0000e-005	1.4400e-003	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.9000e-004	0.0000	1.2404	1.2404	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2413
Total	**1.3600e-003**	**0.0275**	**0.0114**	**9.0000e-005**	**3.2400e-003**	**8.0000e-005**	**3.3300e-003**	**8.8000e-004**	**8.0000e-005**	**9.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**8.9959**	**8.9959**	**5.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**9.0098**

3.3 Grading - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0495	0.0000	0.0495	0.0253	0.0000	0.0253	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0108	0.1201	0.0594	1.4000e-004		5.1700e-003	5.1700e-003		4.7600e-003	4.7600e-003	0.0000	12.3814	12.3814	4.0000e-003	0.0000	12.4816
Total	**0.0108**	**0.1201**	**0.0594**	**1.4000e-004**	**0.0495**	**5.1700e-003**	**0.0546**	**0.0253**	**4.7600e-003**	**0.0301**	**0.0000**	**12.3814**	**12.3814**	**4.0000e-003**	**0.0000**	**12.4816**

3.3 Grading - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	2.5700e-003	0.0824	0.0205	2.4000e-004	5.5100e-003	2.3000e-004	5.7400e-003	1.5100e-003	2.2000e-004	1.7300e-003	0.0000	24.1411	24.1411	1.6700e-003	0.0000	24.1828
Vendor	1.7000e-004	5.6300e-003	1.5200e-003	2.0000e-005	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.9000e-004	1.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.2000e-004	0.0000	1.4660	1.4660	9.0000e-005	0.0000	1.4682
Worker	3.2000e-004	2.4000e-004	2.7900e-003	1.0000e-005	8.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.8000e-004	2.3000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.4000e-004	0.0000	0.7633	0.7633	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.7639
Total	**3.0600e-003**	**0.0882**	**0.0248**	**2.7000e-004**	**6.7700e-003**	**2.5000e-004**	**7.0100e-003**	**1.8500e-003**	**2.4000e-004**	**2.0900e-003**	**0.0000**	**26.3704**	**26.3704**	**1.7800e-003**	**0.0000**	**26.4148**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0223	0.0000	0.0223	0.0114	0.0000	0.0114	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0108	0.1201	0.0594	1.4000e-004		5.1700e-003	5.1700e-003		4.7600e-003	4.7600e-003	0.0000	12.3814	12.3814	4.0000e-003	0.0000	12.4815
Total	**0.0108**	**0.1201**	**0.0594**	**1.4000e-004**	**0.0223**	**5.1700e-003**	**0.0274**	**0.0114**	**4.7600e-003**	**0.0162**	**0.0000**	**12.3814**	**12.3814**	**4.0000e-003**	**0.0000**	**12.4815**

3.3 Grading - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	2.5700e-003	0.0824	0.0205	2.4000e-004	5.5100e-003	2.3000e-004	5.7400e-003	1.5100e-003	2.2000e-004	1.7300e-003	0.0000	24.1411	24.1411	1.6700e-003	0.0000	24.1828
Vendor	1.7000e-004	5.6300e-003	1.5200e-003	2.0000e-005	3.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.9000e-004	1.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.2000e-004	0.0000	1.4660	1.4660	9.0000e-005	0.0000	1.4682
Worker	3.2000e-004	2.4000e-004	2.7900e-003	1.0000e-005	8.8000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.8000e-004	2.3000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.4000e-004	0.0000	0.7633	0.7633	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.7639
Total	**3.0600e-003**	**0.0882**	**0.0248**	**2.7000e-004**	**6.7700e-003**	**2.5000e-004**	**7.0100e-003**	**1.8500e-003**	**2.4000e-004**	**2.0900e-003**	**0.0000**	**26.3704**	**26.3704**	**1.7800e-003**	**0.0000**	**26.4148**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0387	0.2938	0.2991	5.2000e-004		0.0138	0.0138		0.0134	0.0134	0.0000	42.6706	42.6706	7.4300e-003	0.0000	42.8564
Total	**0.0387**	**0.2938**	**0.2991**	**5.2000e-004**		**0.0138**	**0.0138**		**0.0134**	**0.0134**	**0.0000**	**42.6706**	**42.6706**	**7.4300e-003**	**0.0000**	**42.8564**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	7.5000e-004	0.0242	6.5400e-003	7.0000e-005	1.6300e-003	5.0000e-005	1.6700e-003	4.7000e-004	4.0000e-005	5.1000e-004	0.0000	6.3160	6.3160	3.8000e-004	0.0000	6.3254
Worker	2.5600e-003	1.9200e-003	0.0221	7.0000e-005	6.9500e-003	6.0000e-005	7.0100e-003	1.8500e-003	5.0000e-005	1.9000e-003	0.0000	6.0541	6.0541	1.7000e-004	0.0000	6.0583
Total	**3.3100e-003**	**0.0262**	**0.0287**	**1.4000e-004**	**8.5800e-003**	**1.1000e-004**	**8.6800e-003**	**2.3200e-003**	**9.0000e-005**	**2.4100e-003**	**0.0000**	**12.3701**	**12.3701**	**5.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**12.3837**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0387	0.2938	0.2991	5.2000e-004		0.0138	0.0138		0.0134	0.0134	0.0000	42.6705	42.6705	7.4300e-003	0.0000	42.8563
Total	**0.0387**	**0.2938**	**0.2991**	**5.2000e-004**		**0.0138**	**0.0138**		**0.0134**	**0.0134**	**0.0000**	**42.6705**	**42.6705**	**7.4300e-003**	**0.0000**	**42.8563**

3.4 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	7.5000e-004	0.0242	6.5400e-003	7.0000e-005	1.6300e-003	5.0000e-005	1.6700e-003	4.7000e-004	4.0000e-005	5.1000e-004	0.0000	6.3160	6.3160	3.8000e-004	0.0000	6.3254
Worker	2.5600e-003	1.9200e-003	0.0221	7.0000e-005	6.9500e-003	6.0000e-005	7.0100e-003	1.8500e-003	5.0000e-005	1.9000e-003	0.0000	6.0541	6.0541	1.7000e-004	0.0000	6.0583
Total	**3.3100e-003**	**0.0262**	**0.0287**	**1.4000e-004**	**8.5800e-003**	**1.1000e-004**	**8.6800e-003**	**2.3200e-003**	**9.0000e-005**	**2.4100e-003**	**0.0000**	**12.3701**	**12.3701**	**5.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**12.3837**

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1165	0.8958	0.9648	1.6900e-003		0.0394	0.0394		0.0380	0.0380	0.0000	138.9233	138.9233	0.0236	0.0000	139.5131
Total	**0.1165**	**0.8958**	**0.9648**	**1.6900e-003**		**0.0394**	**0.0394**		**0.0380**	**0.0380**	**0.0000**	**138.9233**	**138.9233**	**0.0236**	**0.0000**	**139.5131**

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	1.8200e-003	0.0596	0.0191	2.0000e-004	5.3000e-003	7.0000e-005	5.3700e-003	1.5300e-003	7.0000e-005	1.6000e-003	0.0000	19.9168	19.9168	1.0900e-003	0.0000	19.9440
Worker	7.8400e-003	5.6500e-003	0.0662	2.1000e-004	0.0226	1.8000e-004	0.0228	6.0100e-003	1.6000e-004	6.1700e-003	0.0000	18.9869	18.9869	4.9000e-004	0.0000	18.9991
Total	**9.6600e-003**	**0.0653**	**0.0853**	**4.1000e-004**	**0.0279**	**2.5000e-004**	**0.0282**	**7.5400e-003**	**2.3000e-004**	**7.7700e-003**	**0.0000**	**38.9037**	**38.9037**	**1.5800e-003**	**0.0000**	**38.9431**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.1165	0.8958	0.9648	1.6900e-003		0.0394	0.0394		0.0380	0.0380	0.0000	138.9232	138.9232	0.0236	0.0000	139.5129
Total	**0.1165**	**0.8958**	**0.9648**	**1.6900e-003**		**0.0394**	**0.0394**		**0.0380**	**0.0380**	**0.0000**	**138.9232**	**138.9232**	**0.0236**	**0.0000**	**139.5129**

3.4 Building Construction - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	1.8200e-003	0.0596	0.0191	2.0000e-004	5.3000e-003	7.0000e-005	5.3700e-003	1.5300e-003	7.0000e-005	1.6000e-003	0.0000	19.9168	19.9168	1.0900e-003	0.0000	19.9440
Worker	7.8400e-003	5.6500e-003	0.0662	2.1000e-004	0.0226	1.8000e-004	0.0228	6.0100e-003	1.6000e-004	6.1700e-003	0.0000	18.9869	18.9869	4.9000e-004	0.0000	18.9991
Total	**9.6600e-003**	**0.0653**	**0.0853**	**4.1000e-004**	**0.0279**	**2.5000e-004**	**0.0282**	**7.5400e-003**	**2.3000e-004**	**7.7700e-003**	**0.0000**	**38.9037**	**38.9037**	**1.5800e-003**	**0.0000**	**38.9431**

3.5 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	3.2200e-003	0.0312	0.0440	7.0000e-005		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.4200e-003	1.4200e-003	0.0000	5.8862	5.8862	1.8700e-003	0.0000	5.9329
Paving	4.7000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**3.6900e-003**	**0.0312**	**0.0440**	**7.0000e-005**		**1.5400e-003**	**1.5400e-003**		**1.4200e-003**	**1.4200e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.8862**	**5.8862**	**1.8700e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.9329**

3.5 Paving - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.5000e-004	1.8000e-004	2.0800e-003	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	7.2000e-004	1.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.9000e-004	0.0000	0.5975	0.5975	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5979
Total	**2.5000e-004**	**1.8000e-004**	**2.0800e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**7.1000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**7.2000e-004**	**1.9000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.5975**	**0.5975**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.5979**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	3.2200e-003	0.0312	0.0440	7.0000e-005		1.5400e-003	1.5400e-003		1.4200e-003	1.4200e-003	0.0000	5.8862	5.8862	1.8700e-003	0.0000	5.9329
Paving	4.7000e-004					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**3.6900e-003**	**0.0312**	**0.0440**	**7.0000e-005**		**1.5400e-003**	**1.5400e-003**		**1.4200e-003**	**1.4200e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.8862**	**5.8862**	**1.8700e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.9329**

3.5 Paving - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	2.5000e-004	1.8000e-004	2.0800e-003	1.0000e-005	7.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	7.2000e-004	1.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.9000e-004	0.0000	0.5975	0.5975	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5979
Total	**2.5000e-004**	**1.8000e-004**	**2.0800e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**7.1000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**7.2000e-004**	**1.9000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.5975**	**0.5975**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.5979**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0468					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	9.6000e-004	6.5100e-003	9.0600e-003	1.0000e-005		3.5000e-004	3.5000e-004		3.5000e-004	3.5000e-004	0.0000	1.2766	1.2766	8.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2785
Total	**0.0478**	**6.5100e-003**	**9.0600e-003**	**1.0000e-005**		**3.5000e-004**	**3.5000e-004**		**3.5000e-004**	**3.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2766**	**1.2766**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2785**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2023

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	9.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	8.0000e-004	0.0000	2.7000e-004	0.0000	2.8000e-004	7.0000e-005	0.0000	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2298	0.2298	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2300
Total	**9.0000e-005**	**7.0000e-005**	**8.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.8000e-004**	**7.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**7.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.2298**	**0.2298**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.2300**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0468					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	9.6000e-004	6.5100e-003	9.0600e-003	1.0000e-005		3.5000e-004	3.5000e-004		3.5000e-004	3.5000e-004	0.0000	1.2766	1.2766	8.0000e-005	0.0000	1.2785
Total	**0.0478**	**6.5100e-003**	**9.0600e-003**	**1.0000e-005**		**3.5000e-004**	**3.5000e-004**		**3.5000e-004**	**3.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2766**	**1.2766**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.2785**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2023

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	9.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	8.0000e-004	0.0000	2.7000e-004	0.0000	2.8000e-004	7.0000e-005	0.0000	7.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2298	0.2298	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.2300
Total	**9.0000e-005**	**7.0000e-005**	**8.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.8000e-004**	**7.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**7.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.2298**	**0.2298**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.2300**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Recreational Swimming Pool	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00		

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Parking Lot	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Recreational Swimming Pool	16.60	8.40	6.90	33.00	48.00	19.00	52	39	9

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Parking Lot	0.545842	0.044768	0.205288	0.119317	0.015350	0.006227	0.020460	0.031333	0.002546	0.002133	0.005184	0.000692	0.000862
Recreational Swimming Pool	0.545842	0.044768	0.205288	0.119317	0.015350	0.006227	0.020460	0.031333	0.002546	0.002133	0.005184	0.000692	0.000862

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

Install High Efficiency Lighting

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.0116	5.0116	2.1000e-004	4.0000e-005	5.0295
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.1594	7.1594	3.0000e-004	6.0000e-005	7.1850
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Recreational Swimming Pool	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Recreational Swimming Pool	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Parking Lot	3500	1.1152	5.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	1.1192
Recreational Swimming Pool	18970	6.0443	2.5000e-004	5.0000e-005	6.0659
Total		**7.1594**	**3.0000e-004**	**6.0000e-005**	**7.1850**

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Parking Lot	2450	0.7806	3.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.7834
Recreational Swimming Pool	13279	4.2310	1.7000e-004	4.0000e-005	4.2461
Total		**5.0116**	**2.0000e-004**	**5.0000e-005**	**5.0295**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0408	1.0000e-005	1.0100e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.9700e-003	1.9700e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0900e-003
Unmitigated	0.0408	1.0000e-005	1.0100e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.9700e-003	1.9700e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0900e-003

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	4.6800e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0361					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	9.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	1.0100e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.9700e-003	1.9700e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0900e-003
Total	**0.0408**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0100e-003**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**1.9700e-003**	**1.9700e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**2.0900e-003**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	4.6800e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0361					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	9.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	1.0100e-003	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.9700e-003	1.9700e-003	1.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0900e-003
Total	**0.0408**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0100e-003**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**1.9700e-003**	**1.9700e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**2.0900e-003**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

Install Low Flow Bathroom Faucet

Install Low Flow Kitchen Faucet

Install Low Flow Toilet

Install Low Flow Shower

Use Water Efficient Irrigation System

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	17.9834	0.0843	2.1200e-003	20.7219
Unmitigated	21.2709	0.1053	2.6400e-003	24.6897

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Recreational Swimming Pool	3.20556 / 1.9647	21.2709	0.1053	2.6400e-003	24.6897
Total		**21.2709**	**0.1053**	**2.6400e-003**	**24.6897**

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Recreational Swimming Pool	2.56445 / 1.84485	17.9834	0.0843	2.1200e-003	20.7219
Total		**17.9834**	**0.0843**	**2.1200e-003**	**20.7219**

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Institute Recycling and Composting Services

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	31.3560	1.8531	0.0000	77.6832
Unmitigated	62.7120	3.7062	0.0000	155.3664

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Recreational Swimming Pool	308.94	62.7120	3.7062	0.0000	155.3664
Total		**62.7120**	**3.7062**	**0.0000**	**155.3664**

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Recreational Swimming Pool	154.47	31.3560	1.8531	0.0000	77.6832
Total		**31.3560**	**1.8531**	**0.0000**	**77.6832**

9.0 Operational Offroad

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

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

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

Boilers

Equipment Type	Number	Heat Input/Day	Heat Input/Year	Boiler Rating	Fuel Type
Boiler	1	16	5840	2	CNG

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

10.1 Stationary Sources

Unmitigated/Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Equipment Type	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Boiler - CNG (2 - 5 MMBTU)	0.0158	0.0321	0.2806	1.7200e-003		0.0218	0.0218		0.0218	0.0218	0.0000	311.6500	311.6500	5.9700e-003	0.0000	311.7993
Total	**0.0158**	**0.0321**	**0.2806**	**1.7200e-003**		**0.0218**	**0.0218**		**0.0218**	**0.0218**	**0.0000**	**311.6500**	**311.6500**	**5.9700e-003**	**0.0000**	**311.7993**

11.0 Vegetation