

Appendix G Air Quality/GHG/Energy Data

Appendix

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Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Background and Modeling Data

AIR QUALITY

Climate/Meteorology

SOUTH COAST AIR BASIN

The project site lies in the South Coast Air Basin (SoCAB), which includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. The SoCAB is in a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills and is bounded by the Pacific Ocean in the southwest quadrant, with high mountains forming the remainder of the perimeter. The general region lies in the semi-permanent high-pressure zone of the eastern Pacific. As a result, the climate is mild, tempered by cool sea breezes. This usually mild weather pattern is interrupted infrequently by periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms, and Santa Ana winds (South Coast AQMD 2005).

Temperature and Precipitation

The annual average temperature varies little throughout the SoCAB, ranging from the low to middle 60s, measured in degrees Fahrenheit (°F). With a more pronounced oceanic influence, coastal areas show less variability in annual minimum and maximum temperatures than inland areas. USA.com provides average annual temperatures by State and County. The County of San Bernardino's lowest average temperature is reported at 35.1 °F in December, and the highest average temperature is 103 °F in July (USA.com).

In contrast to a very steady pattern of temperature, rainfall is seasonally and annually highly variable. Almost all rain falls from October through April. Summer rainfall is normally restricted to widely scattered thundershowers near the coast, with slightly heavier shower activity in the east and over the mountains. Rainfall historically averages 15.32 inches per year in the project area (WRCC 2021).

Humidity

Although the SoCAB has a semiarid climate, the air near the earth's surface is typically moist because of the presence of a shallow marine layer. Except for infrequent periods when dry, continental air is brought into the SoCAB by offshore winds, the "ocean effect" is dominant. Periods of heavy fog, especially along the coast, are frequent. Low clouds, often referred to as high fog, are a characteristic climatic feature. Annual average humidity is 70 percent at the coast and 57 percent in the eastern portions of the (South Coast AQMD 2005).

Wind

Wind patterns across the south coastal region are characterized by westerly or southwesterly onshore winds during the day and by easterly or northeasterly breezes at night. Wind speed is somewhat greater during the dry summer months than during the rainy winter season.

Between periods of wind, periods of air stagnation may occur, both in the morning and evening hours. Air stagnation is one of the critical determinants of air quality conditions on any given day. During the winter and fall months, surface high-pressure systems over the SoCAB, combined with other meteorological conditions, can result in very strong, downslope Santa Ana winds. These winds normally continue a few days before predominant meteorological conditions are reestablished.

The mountain ranges to the east affect the transport and diffusion of pollutants by inhibiting their eastward transport. Air quality in the SoCAB generally ranges from fair to poor and is similar to air quality in most of coastal southern California. The entire region experiences heavy concentrations of air pollutants during prolonged periods of stable atmospheric conditions (South Coast AQMD 2005).

Inversions

In conjunction with the two characteristic wind patterns that affect the rate and orientation of horizontal pollutant transport, there are two similarly distinct types of temperature inversions that control the vertical depth through which pollutants are mixed. These are the marine/subsidence inversion and the radiation inversion. The combination of winds and inversions are critical determinants in leading to the highly degraded air quality in summer and the generally good air quality in the winter in the project area (South Coast AQMD 2005).

Air Quality Regulations

The proposed project has the potential to release gaseous emissions of criteria pollutants and dust into the ambient air; therefore, it falls under the ambient air quality standards promulgated at the local, state, and federal levels. The project site is in the SoCAB and is subject to the rules and regulations imposed by the South Coast Air Quality Management District (South Coast AQMD). However, South Coast AQMD reports to California Air Resources board (CARB), and all criteria emissions are also governed by the California and national Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS). Federal, state, regional, and local laws, regulations, plans, or guidelines that are potentially applicable to the proposed project are summarized below.

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

The Clean Air Act (CAA) was passed in 1963 by the US Congress and has been amended several times. The 1970 Clean Air Act amendments strengthened previous legislation and laid the foundation for the regulatory scheme of the 1970s and 1980s. In 1977, Congress again added several provisions, including nonattainment requirements for areas not meeting National AAQS and the Prevention of Significant Deterioration program. The 1990 amendments represent the latest in a series of federal efforts to regulate the protection of air quality in the United States. The CAA allows states to adopt more stringent standards or to include other pollution species. The California Clean Air Act (CCAA), signed into law in 1988, requires all areas of the state to achieve

and maintain the California AAQS by the earliest practical date. The California AAQS tend to be more restrictive than the National AAQS, based on even greater health and welfare concerns.

These National AAQS and California AAQS are the levels of air quality considered to provide a margin of safety in the protection of the public health and welfare. They are designed to protect “sensitive receptors” most susceptible to further respiratory distress, such as asthmatics, the elderly, very young children, people already weakened by other disease or illness, and persons engaged in strenuous work or exercise. Healthy adults can tolerate occasional exposure to air pollutant concentrations considerably above these minimum standards before adverse effects are observed.

Both California and the federal government have established health-based AAQS for seven air pollutants. As shown in Table 1, these pollutants include ozone (O₃), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), coarse inhalable particulate matter (PM₁₀), fine inhalable particulate matter (PM_{2.5}), and lead (Pb). In addition, the state has set standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility-reducing particles. These standards are designed to protect the health and welfare of the populace with a reasonable margin of safety.

Table 1 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standard ¹	Federal Primary Standard ²	Major Pollutant Sources
Ozone (O ₃) ³	1 hour	0.09 ppm	*	Motor vehicles, paints, coatings, and solvents.
	8 hours	0.070 ppm	0.070 ppm	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 hour	20 ppm	35 ppm	Internal combustion engines, primarily gasoline-powered motor vehicles.
	8 hours	9.0 ppm	9 ppm	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm	0.053 ppm	Motor vehicles, petroleum-refining operations, industrial sources, aircraft, ships, and railroads.
	1 hour	0.18 ppm	0.100 ppm	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	*	0.030 ppm	Fuel combustion, chemical plants, sulfur recovery plants, and metal processing.
	1 hour	0.25 ppm	0.075 ppm	
	24 hours	0.04 ppm	0.14 ppm	
Respirable Coarse Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀)	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m ³	*	Dust and fume-producing construction, industrial, and agricultural operations, combustion, atmospheric photochemical reactions, and natural activities (e.g., wind-raised dust and ocean sprays).
	24 hours	50 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	
Respirable Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5}) ⁴	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m ³	12 µg/m ³	Dust and fume-producing construction, industrial, and agricultural operations, combustion, atmospheric photochemical reactions, and natural activities (e.g., wind-raised dust and ocean sprays).
	24 hours	*	35 µg/m ³	

Table 1 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants

Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standard ¹	Federal Primary Standard ²	Major Pollutant Sources
Lead (Pb)	30-Day Average	1.5 µg/m ³	*	Present source: lead smelters, battery manufacturing & recycling facilities. Past source: combustion of leaded gasoline.
	Calendar Quarter	*	1.5 µg/m ³	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	*	0.15 µg/m ³	
Sulfates (SO ₄) ⁵	24 hours	25 µg/m ³	*	Industrial processes.
Visibility Reducing Particles	8 hours	ExCo =0.23/km visibility of 10≥ miles	No Federal Standard	Visibility-reducing particles consist of suspended particulate matter, which is a complex mixture of tiny particles that consists of dry solid fragments, solid cores with liquid coatings, and small droplets of liquid. These particles vary greatly in shape, size and chemical composition, and can be made up of many different materials such as metals, soot, soil, dust, and salt.
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 hour	0.03 ppm	No Federal Standard	Hydrogen sulfide (H ₂ S) is a colorless gas with the odor of rotten eggs. It is formed during bacterial decomposition of sulfur-containing organic substances. Also, it can be present in sewer gas and some natural gas and can be emitted as the result of geothermal energy exploitation.
Vinyl Chloride	24 hours	0.01 ppm	No Federal Standard	Vinyl chloride (chloroethene), a chlorinated hydrocarbon, is a colorless gas with a mild, sweet odor. Most vinyl chloride is used to make polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic and vinyl products. Vinyl chloride has been detected near landfills, sewage plants, and hazardous waste sites, due to microbial breakdown of chlorinated solvents.

Source: CARB 2016.

Notes: ppm: parts per million; µg/m³: micrograms per cubic meter

* Standard has not been established for this pollutant/duration by this entity.

1 California standards for O₃, CO (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), SO₂ (1 and 24 hour), NO₂, and particulate matter (PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.

2 National standards (other than O₃, PM, and those based on annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The O₃ standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration measured at each site in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM₁₀, the 24-hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 µg/m³ is equal to or less than one. For PM_{2.5}, the 24-hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard.

3 On October 1, 2015, the national 8-hour ozone primary and secondary standards were lowered from 0.075 to 0.070 ppm.

4 On December 14, 2012, the national annual PM_{2.5} primary standard was lowered from 15 µg/m³ to 12.0 µg/m³. The existing national 24-hour PM_{2.5} standards (primary and secondary) were retained at 35 µg/m³, as was the annual secondary standard of 15 µg/m³. The existing 24-hour PM₁₀ standards (primary and secondary) of 150 µg/m³ also were retained. The form of the annual primary and secondary standards is the annual mean, averaged over 3 years.

5 On June 2, 2010, a new 1-hour SO₂ standard was established and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. The 1-hour national standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the 1-hour national standard to the California standard the units can be converted to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 75 ppb is identical to 0.075 ppm.

California has also adopted a host of other regulations that reduce criteria pollutant emissions, including:

- AB 1493: Pavley Fuel Efficiency Standards
- Title 20 California Code of Regulations (CCR): Appliance Energy Efficiency Standards
- Title 24, Part 6, CCR: Building and Energy Efficiency Standards

- Title 24, Part 11, CCR: Green Building Standards Code

CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANTS

The air pollutants emitted into the ambient air by stationary and mobile sources are regulated by federal and state law. Air pollutants are categorized as primary or secondary pollutants. Primary air pollutants are those that are emitted directly from sources and include CO, VOC, NO₂, SO_x, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and Pb. Of these, CO, SO₂, NO₂, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} are “criteria air pollutants,” which means that ambient air quality standards (AAQS) have been established for them. VOC and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) are air pollutant precursors that form secondary criteria pollutants through chemical and photochemical reactions in the atmosphere. Ozone (O₃) and NO₂ are the principal secondary pollutants. A description of each of the primary and secondary criteria air pollutants and their known health effects is presented below.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless, toxic gas produced by incomplete combustion of carbon substances, such as gasoline or diesel fuel. CO is a primary criteria air pollutant. CO concentrations tend to be the highest during winter mornings with little to no wind, when surface-based inversions trap the pollutant at ground levels. Because CO is emitted directly from internal combustion, engines and motor vehicles operating at slow speeds are the primary source of CO in the SoCAB. The highest ambient CO concentrations are generally found near traffic-congested corridors and intersections. The primary adverse health effect associated with CO is interference with normal oxygen transfer to the blood, which may result in tissue oxygen deprivation (South Coast AQMD 2005, USEPA 2021A). The SoCAB is designated as being in attainment under the California AAQS and attainment (serious maintenance) under the National AAQS (CARB 2021b).

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) are compounds composed primarily of atoms of hydrogen and carbon. Internal combustion associated with motor vehicle usage is the major source of hydrocarbons. Other sources of VOCs include evaporative emissions associated with the use of paints and solvents, the application of asphalt paving, and the use of household consumer products such as aerosols. There are no ambient air quality standards established for VOCs. However, because they contribute to the formation of ozone (O₃), South Coast AQMD has established a significance threshold for this pollutant (South Coast AQMD 2005).

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) are a byproduct of fuel combustion and contribute to the formation of O₃, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}. The two major forms of NO_x are nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). The principal form of NO₂ produced by combustion is NO, but NO reacts with oxygen to form NO₂, creating the mixture of NO and NO₂ commonly called NO_x. NO₂ acts as an acute irritant and, in equal concentrations, is more injurious than NO. At atmospheric concentrations, however, NO₂ is only potentially irritating. There is some indication of a relationship between NO₂ and chronic pulmonary fibrosis. Some increase in bronchitis in children (two and three years old) has also been observed at concentrations below 0.3 part per million (ppm). NO₂ absorbs blue light; the result is a brownish-red cast to the atmosphere and reduced visibility. NO is a colorless, odorless gas formed from atmospheric nitrogen and oxygen when combustion takes place under high temperature and/or high pressure (South Coast AQMD 2005, USEPA 2021A). The SoCAB is designated as an attainment (maintenance) area under the National AAQS and attainment area under the California AAQS (CARB 2021b).

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) is a colorless, pungent, irritating gas formed by the combustion of sulfurous fossil fuels. It enters the atmosphere as a result of burning high-sulfur-content fuel oils and coal and from chemical processes at chemical plants and refineries. Gasoline and natural gas have very low sulfur content and do not release significant quantities of SO₂ (South Coast AQMD 2005, USEPA 2021A). When sulfur dioxide forms sulfates (SO₄) in the atmosphere, together these pollutants are referred to as sulfur oxides (SO_x). Thus, SO₂ is both a primary and secondary criteria air pollutant. At sufficiently high concentrations, SO₂ may irritate the upper respiratory tract. At lower concentrations and when combined with particulates, SO₂ may do greater harm by injuring lung tissue. The SoCAB is designated as attainment under the California and National AAQS (CARB 2021b).

Suspended Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) consists of finely divided solids or liquids such as soot, dust, aerosols, fumes, and mists. Two forms of fine particulates are now recognized and regulated. Inhalable coarse particles, or PM₁₀, include the particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns (i.e., 10 millionths of a meter or 0.0004 inch) or less. Inhalable fine particles, or PM_{2.5}, have an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 microns (i.e., 2.5 millionths of a meter or 0.0001 inch) or less. Particulate discharge into the atmosphere results primarily from industrial, agricultural, construction, and transportation activities. However, wind action on arid landscapes also contributes substantially to local particulate loading (i.e., fugitive dust). Both PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} may adversely affect the human respiratory system, especially in people who are naturally sensitive or susceptible to breathing problems (South Coast AQMD 2005).

The US Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) scientific review concluded that PM_{2.5}, which penetrates deeply into the lungs, is more likely than PM₁₀ to contribute to health effects and at concentrations that extend well below those allowed by the current PM₁₀ standards. These health effects include premature death and increased hospital admissions and emergency room visits (primarily the elderly and individuals with cardiopulmonary disease); increased respiratory symptoms and disease (children and individuals with cardiopulmonary disease such as asthma); decreased lung functions (particularly in children and individuals with asthma); and alterations in lung tissue and structure and in respiratory tract defense mechanisms (South Coast AQMD 2005). There has been emerging evidence that even smaller particulates with an aerodynamic diameter of <0.1 microns or less (i.e., ≤0.1 millionths of a meter or <0.00004 inch), known as ultrafine particulates (UFPs), have human health implications, because UFPs toxic components may initiate or facilitate biological processes that may lead to adverse effects to the heart, lungs, and other organs (South Coast AQMD 2013). However, the EPA or CARB have yet to adopt AAQS to regulate these particulates. Diesel particulate matter (DPM) is classified by the CARB as a carcinogen (CARB 1998). Particulate matter can also cause environmental effects such as visibility impairment,¹ environmental damage,² and aesthetic damage³ (South Coast AQMD 2005; USEPA 2021A). The SoCAB is in nonattainment and serious nonattainment for PM_{2.5} under the

¹ PM_{2.5} is the main cause of reduced visibility (haze) in parts of the United States.

² Particulate matter can be carried over long distances by wind and then settle on ground or water, making lakes and streams acidic; changing the nutrient balance in coastal waters and large river basins; depleting the nutrients in soil; damaging sensitive forests and farm crops; and affecting the diversity of ecosystems.

³ Particulate matter can stain and damage stone and other materials, including culturally important objects such as statues and monuments.

California and National AAQS, respectively. For PM₁₀, the SoCAB is nonattainment under the California AAQS and in attainment (serious maintenance) under the National AAQS (CARB 2021b).⁴

Ozone (O₃) is commonly referred to as “smog” and is a gas that is formed when VOCs and NO_x, both by-products of internal combustion engine exhaust, undergo photochemical reactions in the presence of sunlight. O₃ is a secondary criteria air pollutant. O₃ concentrations are generally highest during the summer months when direct sunlight, light winds, and warm temperatures create favorable conditions for the formation of this pollutant. O₃ poses a health threat to those who already suffer from respiratory diseases as well as to healthy people. Breathing O₃ can trigger a variety of health problems, including chest pain, coughing, throat irritation, and congestion. It can worsen bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma. Ground-level O₃ also can reduce lung function and inflame the linings of the lungs. Repeated exposure may permanently scar lung tissue. O₃ also affects sensitive vegetation and ecosystems, including forests, parks, wildlife refuges, and wilderness areas. In particular, O₃ harms sensitive vegetation during the growing season (South Coast AQMD 2005; USEPA 2021A). The SoCAB is designated as extreme nonattainment under the National AAQS (8-hour) and as nonattainment under the California AAQS (1-hour and 8-hour). (CARB 2021b).

Lead (Pb) is a metal found naturally in the environment as well as in manufactured products. Once taken into the body, lead distributes throughout the body in the blood and accumulates in the bones. Depending on the level of exposure, lead can adversely affect the nervous system, kidney function, immune system, reproductive and developmental systems, and the cardiovascular system. Lead exposure also affects the oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood. The effects of lead most commonly encountered in current populations are neurological effects in children and cardiovascular effects in adults (e.g., high blood pressure and heart disease). Infants and young children are especially sensitive to even low levels of lead, which may contribute to behavioral problems, learning deficits, and lowered IQ (South Coast AQMD 2005; USEPA 2021A). The major sources of lead emissions have historically been mobile and industrial sources. As a result of the EPA’s regulatory efforts to remove lead from gasoline, emissions of lead from the transportation sector dramatically declined by 95 percent between 1980 and 1999, and levels of lead in the air decreased by 94 percent between 1980 and 1999. Today, the highest levels of lead in air are usually found near lead smelters. The major sources of lead emissions today are ore and metals processing and piston-engine aircraft operating on leaded aviation gasoline. However, in 2008 the EPA and CARB adopted stricter lead standards, and special monitoring sites immediately downwind of lead sources recorded very localized violations of the new state and federal standards.⁵ As a result of these violations, the Los Angeles County portion of the SoCAB is designated nonattainment under the National AAQS for lead (South Coast AQMD 2012; CARB 2021b). Because emissions of lead are found only in projects that are permitted by South Coast AQMD, lead is not a pollutant of concern for the project.

⁴ CARB approved the South Coast AQMD’s request to redesignate the SoCAB from serious nonattainment for PM₁₀ to attainment for PM₁₀ under the National AAQS on March 25, 2010, because the SoCAB did not violate federal 24-hour PM₁₀ standards from 2004 to 2007. The EPA approved the State of California’s request to redesignate the South Coast PM₁₀ nonattainment area to attainment of the PM₁₀ National AAQS, effective on July 26, 2013.

⁵ Source-oriented monitors record concentrations of lead at lead-related industrial facilities in the SoCAB, which include Exide Technologies in the City of Commerce; Quemetco, Inc., in the City of Industry; Trojan Battery Company in Santa Fe Springs; and Exide Technologies in Vernon. Monitoring conducted between 2004 through 2007 showed that the Trojan Battery Company and Exide Technologies exceed the federal standards (South Coast AQMD 2012).

TOXIC AIR CONTAMINANTS

The public's exposure to air pollutants classified as toxic air contaminants (TACs) is a significant environmental health issue in California. In 1983, the California Legislature enacted a program to identify the health effects of TACs and to reduce exposure to these contaminants to protect the public health. The California Health and Safety Code defines a TAC as "an air pollutant which may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious illness, or which may pose a present or potential hazard to human health." A substance that is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP) pursuant to Section 112(b) of the federal Clean Air Act (42 United States Code §7412[b]) is a toxic air contaminant. Under state law, the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA), acting through CARB, is authorized to identify a substance as a TAC if it determines that the substance is an air pollutant that may cause or contribute to an increase in mortality or to an increase in serious illness, or may pose a present or potential hazard to human health.

California regulates TACs primarily through Assembly Bill (AB) 1807 (Tanner Air Toxics Act) and AB 2588 (Air Toxics "Hot Spot" Information and Assessment Act of 1987). The Tanner Air Toxics Act sets forth a formal procedure for CARB to designate substances as TACs. Once a TAC is identified, CARB adopts an "airborne toxics control measure" for sources that emit designated TACs. If there is a safe threshold for a substance (i.e., a point below which there is no toxic effect), the control measure must reduce exposure to below that threshold. If there is no safe threshold, the measure must incorporate toxics best available control technology to minimize emissions. To date, CARB has established formal control measures for 11 TACs, all of which are identified as having no safe threshold.

Air toxics from stationary sources are also regulated in California under the Air Toxics "Hot Spot" Information and Assessment Act of 1987. Under AB 2588, toxic air contaminant emissions from individual facilities are quantified and prioritized by the air quality management district or air pollution control district. High priority facilities are required to perform a health risk assessment and, if specific thresholds are exceeded, are required to communicate the results to the public in the form of notices and public meetings.

By the last update to the TAC list in December 1999, CARB had designated 244 compounds as TACs (CARB 1999). Additionally, CARB has implemented control measures for a number of compounds that pose high risks and show potential for effective control. The majority of the estimated health risks from TACs can be attributed to relatively few compounds, the most important being particulate matter from diesel-fueled engines.

Diesel Particulate Matter

In 1998, CARB identified particulate emissions from diesel-fueled engines (diesel PM) as a TAC. Previously, the individual chemical compounds in diesel exhaust were considered TACs. Almost all diesel exhaust particle mass is 10 microns or less in diameter. Because of their extremely small size, these particles can be inhaled and eventually trapped in the bronchial and alveolar regions of the lung.

CARB has promulgated the following specific rules to limit TAC emissions:

- 13 CCR Chapter 10, Section 2485, Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Limit Diesel-Fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling

- 13 CCR Chapter 10, Section 2480, Airborne Toxic Control Measure to Limit School Bus Idling and Idling at Schools
- 13 CCR Section 2477 and Article 8, Airborne Toxic Control Measure for In-Use Diesel-Fueled Transport Refrigeration Units (TRU) and TRU Generator Sets and Facilities Where TRUs Operate

Community Risk

In addition, to reduce exposure to TACs, CARB developed and approved the *Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective* (2005) to provide guidance regarding the siting of sensitive land uses in the vicinity of freeways, distribution centers, rail yards, ports, refineries, chrome-plating facilities, dry cleaners, and gasoline-dispensing facilities. This guidance document was developed to assess compatibility and associated health risks when placing sensitive receptors near existing pollution sources. CARB's recommendations on the siting of new sensitive land uses were based on a compilation of recent studies that evaluated data on the adverse health effects from proximity to air pollution sources. The key observation in these studies is that proximity to air pollution sources substantially increases exposure and the potential for adverse health effects. There are three carcinogenic toxic air contaminants that constitute the majority of the known health risks from motor vehicle traffic, DPM from trucks, and benzene and 1,3-butadiene from passenger vehicles. CARB recommendations are based on data that show that localized air pollution exposures can be reduced by as much as 80 percent by following CARB minimum distance separations.

Multiple Airborne Toxics Exposure Study (MATES)

The Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study (MATES) is a monitoring and evaluation study on ambient concentrations of TACs and estimated the potential health risks from air toxics in the SoCAB. In 2008, South Coast AQMD conducted its third update to the MATES study (MATES III). The results showed that the overall risk for excess cancer from a lifetime exposure to ambient levels of air toxics was about 1,200 in a million. The largest contributor to this risk was diesel exhaust, accounting for 84 percent of the cancer risk (South Coast AQMD 2008b).

South Coast AQMD recently released the fourth update (MATES IV). The results showed that the overall monitored risk for excess cancer from a lifetime exposure to ambient levels of air toxics decreased to approximately 418 in one million. Compared to the 2008 MATES III, monitored excess cancer risks decreased by approximately 65 percent. Approximately 90 percent of the risk is attributed to mobile sources while 10 percent is attributed to TACs from stationary sources, such as refineries, metal processing facilities, gas stations, and chrome plating facilities. The largest contributor to this risk was diesel exhaust, accounting for approximately 68 percent of the air toxics risk. Compared to MATES III, MATES IV found substantial improvement in air quality and associated decrease in air toxics exposure. As a result, the estimated basin-wide population-weighted risk decreased by approximately 57 percent compared to the analysis done for the MATES III time period (South Coast AQMD 2015a).

The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) updated the guidelines for estimating cancer risks on March 6, 2015. The new method utilizes higher estimates of cancer potency during early life exposures, which result in a higher calculation of risk. There are also differences in the assumptions on

breathing rates and length of residential exposures. When combined together, South Coast AQMD estimates that risks for a given inhalation exposure level will be about 2.7 times higher using the proposed updated methods identified in MATES IV (e.g., 2.7 times higher than 418 in one million overall excess cancer risk) (South Coast AQMD 2015a).

Air Quality Management Planning

The South Coast AQMD is the agency responsible for preparing the air quality management plan (AQMP) for the SoCAB in coordination with the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). Since 1979, a number of AQMPs have been prepared.

2016 AQMP

On March 3, 2017, the South Coast AQMD adopted the 2016 AQMP as an update to the 2012 AQMP. The 2016 AQMP addresses strategies and measures to attain the following National AAQS:

- 2008 National 8-hour ozone standard by 2031,
- 2012 National annual PM_{2.5} standard by 2025⁶,
- 2006 National 24-hour PM_{2.5} standard by 2019,
- 1997 National 8-hour ozone standard by 2023, and the
- 1979 National 1-hour ozone standard by year 2022.

It is projected that total NO_x emissions in the SoCAB would need to be reduced to 150 tons per day (tpd) by year 2023 and to 100 tpd in year 2031 to meet the 1997 and 2008 federal 8-hour ozone standards. The strategy to meet the 1997 federal 8-hour ozone standard would also lead to attaining the 1979 federal 1-hour ozone standard by year 2022 (South Coast AQMD 2017), which requires reducing NO_x emissions in the SoCAB to 250 tpd. This is approximately 45 percent additional reductions above existing regulations for the 2023 ozone standard and 55 percent additional reductions above existing regulations to meet the 2031 ozone standard.

Reducing NO_x emissions would also reduce PM_{2.5} concentrations in the SoCAB. However, as the goal is to meet the 2012 federal annual PM_{2.5} standard no later than year 2025, South Coast AQMD is seeking to reclassify the SoCAB from “moderate” to “serious” nonattainment under this federal standard. A “moderate” nonattainment would require meeting the 2012 federal standard by no later than 2021.

Overall, the 2016 AQMP is composed of stationary and mobile-source emission reductions from regulatory control measures, incentive-based programs, co-benefits from climate programs, mobile-source strategies, and reductions from federal sources such as aircrafts, locomotives, and ocean-going vessels. Strategies outlined in the 2016 AQMP would be implemented in collaboration between CARB and the EPA (South Coast AQMD 2017).

⁶ The 2016 AQMP requests a reclassification from moderate to serious non-attainment for the 2012 National PM_{2.5} standard.

LEAD STATE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

In 2008, EPA designated the Los Angeles County portion of the SoCAB nonattainment under the federal lead (Pb) classification due to the addition of source-specific monitoring under the new federal regulation. This designation was based on two source-specific monitors in Vernon and the City of Industry exceeding the new standard. The rest of the SoCAB, outside the Los Angeles County nonattainment area remains in attainment of the new standard. On May 24, 2012, CARB approved the SIP revision for the federal lead standard, which the EPA revised in 2008. Lead concentrations in this nonattainment area have been below the level of the federal standard since December 2011. The SIP revision was submitted to EPA for approval.

AREA DESIGNATIONS

The AQMP provides the framework for air quality basins to achieve attainment of the state and federal ambient air quality standards through the State Implementation Plan (SIP). Areas are classified as attainment or nonattainment areas for particular pollutants, depending on whether they meet ambient air quality standards. Severity classifications for ozone nonattainment range in magnitude from marginal, moderate, and serious to severe and extreme.

- **Unclassified:** a pollutant is designated unclassified if the data are incomplete and do not support a designation of attainment or nonattainment.
- **Attainment:** a pollutant is in attainment if the CAAQS for that pollutant was not violated at any site in the area during a three-year period.
- **Nonattainment:** a pollutant is in nonattainment if there was at least one violation of a state AAQS for that pollutant in the area.
- **Nonattainment/Transitional:** a subcategory of the nonattainment designation. An area is designated nonattainment/transitional to signify that the area is close to attaining the AAQS for that pollutant.

The attainment status for the SoCAB is shown in Table 2. The SoCAB is designated in attainment of the California AAQS for sulfates. The SoCAB is designated as nonattainment for lead (Los Angeles County only) under the National AAQS.

Table 2 Attainment Status of Criteria Pollutants in the South Coast Air Basin

Pollutant	State	Federal
Ozone – 1-hour	Nonattainment	No Federal Standard
Ozone – 8-hour	Nonattainment	Extreme Nonattainment
PM ₁₀	Nonattainment	Attainment (Serious Maintenance)
PM _{2.5}	Nonattainment	Nonattainment ¹
CO	Attainment	Attainment
NO ₂	Attainment	Attainment (Maintenance)
SO ₂	Attainment	Attainment
Lead	Attainment	Nonattainment (Los Angeles County only) ²

Table 2 Attainment Status of Criteria Pollutants in the South Coast Air Basin

Pollutant	State	Federal
All others	Attainment/Unclassified	Attainment/Unclassified

Source: CARB 2021b.

¹ The South Coast AQMD is seeking to reclassify the SoCAB from “moderate” to “serious” nonattainment under federal PM_{2.5} standard.

² In 2010, the Los Angeles portion of the SoCAB was designated nonattainment for lead under the new federal and existing state AAQS as a result of large industrial emitters. Remaining areas in the SoCAB are unclassified.

Existing Ambient Air Quality

Existing levels of ambient air quality and historical trends and projections in the vicinity of the project site are best documented by measurements taken by the South Coast AQMD. The project site is located within Source Receptor Area (SRA) 34 – Southwest San Bernardino Valley. The air quality monitoring station closest to the six schools project sites is the San Bernardino – 4th Street, which monitors O₃, NO_x, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀.

The most current five years of data from these monitoring stations are included in Table 3, *Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Summary*. The data show regular violations of the state and federal O₃, state PM₁₀, and federal PM_{2.5} standards in the last five years.

Table 3 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Summary

Pollutant/Standard	Number of Days Threshold Were Exceeded and Maximum Levels during Such Violations				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ozone (O₃)¹					
State 1-Hour ≥ 0.09 ppm (days exceed threshold)	65	79	101	80	81
State 8-hour ≥ 0.07 ppm (days exceed threshold)	113	128	136	144	124
Federal 8-Hour > 0.075 ppm (days exceed threshold)	82	97	111	112	102
Max. 1-Hour Conc. (ppm)	0.144	0.163	0.158	0.142	0.137
Max. 8-Hour Conc. (ppm)	0.127	0.121	0.136	0.125	0.117
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂)¹					
State 1-Hour ≥ 0.18 ppm (days exceed threshold)	0	2	0	0	0
Federal 1-Hour ≥ 0.100 ppm (days exceed threshold)	2	4	0	0	0
Max. 1-Hour Conc. (ppb)	0.1181	0.2231	0.0932	0.0883	0.0877
Coarse Particulates (PM₁₀)¹					
State 24-Hour > 50 µg/m ³ (days exceed threshold)	3	7	14	5	4
Federal 24-Hour > 150 µg/m ³ (days exceed threshold)	1	1	1	0	0
Max. 24-Hour Conc. (µg/m ³)	187.0	227.0	157.8	130.2	112.7
Fine Particulates (PM_{2.5})¹					
Federal 24-Hour > 35 µg/m ³ (days exceed threshold)	2	1	1	0	1
Max. 24-Hour Conc. (µg/m ³)	53.5	53.5	38.2	30.1	60.5

Source: CARB 2021a.

ppm: parts per million; parts per billion, µg/m³: micrograms per cubic meter

Notes: * Data not available.

¹ Data obtained from the Fontana – Arrow Highway Monitoring Station

Sensitive Receptors

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to air pollution than others due to the types of population groups or activities involved. Sensitive population groups include children, the elderly, the acutely ill, and the chronically ill, especially those with cardio-respiratory diseases.

Residential areas are also considered to be sensitive receptors to air pollution because residents (including children and the elderly) tend to be at home for extended periods of time, resulting in sustained exposure to any pollutants present. Schools are also considered sensitive receptors, as children are present for extended durations and engage in regular outdoor activities. Recreational land uses are considered moderately sensitive to air pollution. Although exposure periods are generally short, exercise places a high demand on respiratory functions, which can be impaired by air pollution. In addition, noticeable air pollution can detract from the enjoyment of recreation. Industrial and commercial areas are considered the least sensitive to air pollution. Exposure periods are relatively short and intermittent, as the majority of the workers tend to stay indoors most of the time. In addition, the working population is generally the healthiest segment of the public. The nearest sensitive receptors to the proposed project site are the residences along very on the school site. However, the nearest receptor to proposed light poles is approximately 25 feet east of the tennis courts at Arroyo High School. All other sensitive receptors at other sites would be further away.

Methodology

Projected construction-related air pollutant emissions are calculated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod), Version 2020.4. CalEEMod compiles an emissions inventory of construction (fugitive dust, off-gas emissions, on-road emissions, and off-road emissions), area sources, indirect emissions from energy use, mobile sources, indirect emissions from waste disposal (annual only), and indirect emissions from water/wastewater (annual only) use. The calculated emissions of the project are compared to thresholds of significance for individual projects using the South Coast AQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Analysis Guidance Handbook*.

Thresholds of Significance

The analysis of the proposed project's air quality impacts follows the guidance and methodologies recommended in South Coast AQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* and the significance thresholds on South Coast AQMD's website (South Coast AQMD 1993). CEQA allows the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district to be used to assess impacts of a project on air quality. South Coast AQMD has established thresholds of significance for regional air quality emissions for construction activities and project operation. In addition to the daily thresholds listed above, projects are also subject to the AAQS. These are addressed through an analysis of localized CO impacts and localized significance thresholds (LSTs).

REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

The South Coast AQMD has adopted regional construction and operational emissions thresholds to determine a project's cumulative impact on air quality in the SoCAB. Table 4 lists South Coast AQMD's regional

significance thresholds that are applicable for all projects uniformly regardless of size or scope. There is growing evidence that although ultrafine particulates contribute a very small portion of the overall atmospheric mass concentration, they represent a greater proportion of the health risk from PM. However, the EPA or CARB have not yet adopted AAQS to regulate ultrafine particulates; therefore, South Coast AQMD has not developed thresholds for them.

Table 4 South Coast AQMD Significance Thresholds

Air Pollutant	Construction Phase	Operational Phase
Reactive Organic Gases (ROGs)/ Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	75 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	100 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	550 lbs/day	550 lbs/day
Sulfur Oxides (SO _x)	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
Particulates (PM _{2.5})	55 lbs/day	55 lbs/day

Source: South Coast AQMD 2019.

Projects that exceed the regional significance threshold contribute to the nonattainment designation of the SoCAB. The attainment designations are based on the AAQS, which are set at levels of exposure that are determined to not result in adverse health. Exposure to fine particulate pollution and ozone causes myriad health impacts, particularly to the respiratory and cardiovascular systems:

- Linked to increased cancer risk (PM_{2.5}, TACs)
- Aggravates respiratory disease (O₃, PM_{2.5})
- Increases bronchitis (O₃, PM_{2.5})
- Causes chest discomfort, throat irritation, and increased effort to take a deep breath (O₃)
- Reduces resistance to infections and increases fatigue (O₃)
- Reduces lung growth in children (PM_{2.5})
- Contributes to heart disease and heart attacks (PM_{2.5})
- Contributes to premature death (O₃, PM_{2.5})
- Linked to lower birth weight in newborns (PM_{2.5}) (South Coast AQMD 2015b)

Exposure to fine particulates and ozone aggravates asthma attacks and can amplify other lung ailments such as emphysema and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Exposure to current levels of PM_{2.5} is responsible for an estimated 4,300 cardiopulmonary-related deaths per year in the SoCAB. In addition, University of Southern California scientists responsible for a landmark children’s health study found that lung growth improved as air pollution declined for children aged 11 to 15 in five communities in the SoCAB (South Coast AQMD 2015c).

Mass emissions in Table 4 are not correlated with concentrations of air pollutants but contribute to the cumulative air quality impacts in the SoCAB. Therefore, regional emissions from a single project do not single-handedly trigger a regional health impact. South Coast AQMD is the primary agency responsible for ensuring the health and welfare of sensitive individuals to elevated concentrations of air quality in the SoCAB. To achieve

the health-based standards established by the EPA, South Coast AQMD prepares an AQMP that details regional programs to attain the AAQS.

CO HOTSPOTS

Areas of vehicle congestion have the potential to create pockets of CO called hot spots. These pockets have the potential to exceed the state one-hour standard of 20 ppm or the eight-hour standard of 9 ppm. Because CO is produced in greatest quantities from vehicle combustion and does not readily disperse into the atmosphere, adherence to ambient air quality standards is typically demonstrated through an analysis of localized CO concentrations. Hot spots are typically produced at intersections, where traffic congestion is highest because vehicles queue for longer periods and are subject to reduced speeds. With the turnover of older vehicles, introduction of cleaner fuels, and implementation of control technology on industrial facilities, CO concentrations in the SoCAB and in the state have steadily declined.

In 2007, the SoCAB was designated in attainment for CO under both the California AAQS and National AAQS. The CO hot spot analysis conducted for the attainment by the South Coast AQMD for busiest intersections in Los Angeles during the peak morning and afternoon periods plan did not predict a violation of CO standards.⁷ As identified in the South Coast AQMD's 2003 AQMP and the 1992 Federal Attainment Plan for Carbon Monoxide (1992 CO Plan), peak carbon monoxide concentrations in the SoCAB in previous years, prior to redesignation, were a result of unusual meteorological and topographical conditions and not a result of congestion at a particular intersection. Under existing and future vehicle emission rates, a project would have to increase traffic volumes at a single intersection by more than 44,000 vehicles per hour—or 24,000 vehicles per hour where vertical and/or horizontal air does not mix—in order to generate a significant CO impact (BAAQMD 2017).

LOCALIZED SIGNIFICANCE THRESHOLDS

The South Coast AQMD developed LSTs for emissions of NO₂, CO, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} generated at the project site (offsite mobile-source emissions are not included in the LST analysis). LSTs represent the maximum emissions at a project site that are not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent federal or state AAQS and are shown in Table 5.

⁷ The four intersections were: Long Beach Boulevard and Imperial Highway; Wilshire Boulevard and Veteran Avenue; Sunset Boulevard and Highland Avenue; and La Cienega Boulevard and Century Boulevard. The busiest intersection evaluated (Wilshire and Veteran) had a daily traffic volume of approximately 100,000 vehicles per day with LOS E in the morning peak hour and LOS F in the evening peak hour.

Table 5 South Coast AQMD Localized Significance Thresholds

Air Pollutant (Relevant AAQS)	Concentration
1-Hour CO Standard (CAAQS)	20 ppm
8-Hour CO Standard (CAAQS)	9.0 ppm
1-Hour NO ₂ Standard (CAAQS)	0.18 ppm
Annual NO ₂ Standard (CAAQS)	0.03 ppm
24-Hour PM ₁₀ Standard – Construction (South Coast AQMD) ¹	10.4 µg/m ³
24-Hour PM _{2.5} Standard – Construction (South Coast AQMD) ¹	10.4 µg/m ³
24-Hour PM ₁₀ Standard – Operation (South Coast AQMD) ¹	2.5 µg/m ³
24-Hour PM _{2.5} Standard – Operation (South Coast AQMD) ¹	2.5 µg/m ³

Source: South Coast AQMD 2019.

ppm – parts per million; µg/m³ – micrograms per cubic meter

¹ Threshold is based on South Coast AQMD Rule 403. Since the SoCAB is in nonattainment for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}, the threshold is established as an allowable change in concentration. Therefore, background concentration is irrelevant.

To assist lead agencies, South Coast AQMD developed screening-level LSTs to back-calculate the mass amount (lbs. per day) of emissions generated onsite that would trigger the levels shown in Table 5 for projects under 5-acres. These “screening-level” LSTs tables are the localized significance thresholds for all projects of five acres and less; however, it can be used as screening criteria for larger projects to determine whether or not dispersion modeling may be required to compare concentrations of air pollutants generated by the project to the localized concentrations shown in Table 5.

In accordance with South Coast AQMD’s LST methodology, the screening-level construction LSTs are based on the acreage disturbed per day based on equipment use. The screening-level construction LSTs for the project site in SRA 34 are shown in Table 6, *South Coast AQMD Screening-Level Construction Localized Significance Thresholds*, for sensitive receptors within 82 feet (25 meters).

Table 6 South Coast AQMD Screening-Level Construction Localized Significance Thresholds

Acreage Disturbed	Threshold (lbs/day) ¹			
	Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Coarse Particulates (PM ₁₀)	Fine Particulates (PM _{2.5})
≤1.00 Acre Disturbed Per Day	118	667	4	3

Source: South Coast AQMD 2008a and 2011.

¹ LSTs are based on receptors within 82 feet (25 meters) in SRA 34.

Because the project is not an industrial project that has the potential to emit substantial sources of stationary emissions, operational LSTs are not an air quality impact of concern associated with the project.

Health Risk

Whenever a project would require use of chemical compounds that have been identified in South Coast AQMD Rule 1401, placed on CARB’s air toxics list pursuant to AB 1807, or placed on the EPA’s National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, a health risk assessment is required by the South Coast AQMD. Table 7, *Toxic Air Contaminants Incremental Risk Thresholds*, lists the TAC incremental risk thresholds for operation of a project. The purpose of this environmental evaluation is to identify the significant effects of the proposed

project on the environment, not the significant effects of the environment on the proposed project. (*California Building Industry Association v. Bay Area Air Quality Management District (2015) 62 Cal.4th 369 (Case No. S213478)*). CEQA does not require CEQA-level environmental document to analyze the environmental effects of attracting development and people to an area. However, the environmental document must analyze the impacts of environmental hazards on future users, when a proposed project exacerbates an existing environmental hazard or condition. Residential, commercial, and office uses do not use substantial quantities of TACs and typically do not exacerbate existing hazards, so these thresholds are typically applied to new industrial projects.

Table 7 South Coast AQMD Toxic Air Contaminants Incremental Risk Thresholds

Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk	≥ 10 in 1 million
Hazard Index (project increment)	≥ 1.0
Cancer Burden in areas ≥ 1 in 1 million	> 0.5 excess cancer cases
Source: South Coast AQMD 2019.	

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Scientists have concluded that human activities are contributing to global climate change by adding large amounts of heat-trapping gases, known as GHG, to the atmosphere. Climate change is the variation of Earth's climate over time, whether due to natural variability or as a result of human activities. The primary source of these GHG is fossil fuel use. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has identified four major GHG—water vapor,⁸ carbon (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and ozone (O₃)—that are the likely cause of an increase in global average temperatures observed within the 20th and 21st centuries. Other GHG identified by the IPCC that contribute to global warming to a lesser extent include nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and chlorofluorocarbons (IPCC 2001).⁹ The major GHG are briefly described below.

- **Carbon dioxide (CO₂)** enters the atmosphere through the burning of fossil fuels (oil, natural gas, and coal), solid waste, trees and wood products, and respiration, and also as a result of other chemical reactions (e.g. manufacture of cement). Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere (sequestered) when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle.
- **Methane (CH₄)** is emitted during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil. Methane emissions also result from livestock and other agricultural practices and from the decay of organic waste in municipal landfills and water treatment facilities.
- **Nitrous oxide (N₂O)** is emitted during agricultural and industrial activities as well as during combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste.
- **Fluorinated gases** are synthetic, strong GHGs that are emitted from a variety of industrial processes. Fluorinated gases are sometimes used as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances. These gases are typically emitted in smaller quantities, but because they are potent GHGs, they are sometimes referred to as high global-warming-potential (GWP) gases.
 - **Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)** are GHGs covered under the 1987 Montreal Protocol and used for refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, solvents, or aerosol propellants. Since they are not destroyed in the lower atmosphere (troposphere, stratosphere), CFCs drift into the upper atmosphere where, given suitable conditions, they break down ozone. These gases are also ozone-depleting gases

⁸ Water vapor (H₂O) is the strongest GHG and the most variable in its phases (vapor, cloud droplets, ice crystals). However, water vapor is not considered a pollutant, but part of the feedback loop rather than a primary cause of change.

⁹ Black carbon contributes to climate change both directly, by absorbing sunlight, and indirectly, by depositing on snow (making it melt faster) and by interacting with clouds and affecting cloud formation. Black carbon is the most strongly light-absorbing component of particulate matter (PM) emitted from burning fuels such as coal, diesel, and biomass. Reducing black carbon emissions globally can have immediate economic, climate, and public health benefits. California has been an international leader in reducing emissions of black carbon, with close to 95 percent control expected by 2020 due to existing programs that target reducing PM from diesel engines and burning activities (CARB 2017a). However, state and national GHG inventories do not yet include black carbon due to ongoing work resolving the precise global warming potential of black carbon. Guidance for CEQA documents does not yet include black carbon.

and are therefore being replaced by other compounds that are GHGs covered under the Kyoto Protocol.

- **Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)** are a group of human-made chemicals composed of carbon and fluorine only. These chemicals (predominantly perfluoromethane [CF₄] and perfluoroethane [C₂F₆]) were introduced as alternatives, along with HFCs, to the ozone-depleting substances. In addition, PFCs are emitted as by-products of industrial processes and are used in manufacturing. PFCs do not harm the stratospheric ozone layer, but they have a high global warming potential.
- **Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆)** is a colorless gas soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water. SF₆ is a strong GHG used primarily in electrical transmission and distribution systems as an insulator.
- **Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)** contain hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, and carbon atoms. Although ozone-depleting substances, they are less potent at destroying stratospheric ozone than CFCs. They have been introduced as temporary replacements for CFCs and are also GHGs.
- **Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)** contain only hydrogen, fluorine, and carbon atoms. They were introduced as alternatives to ozone-depleting substances to serve many industrial, commercial, and personal needs. HFCs are emitted as by-products of industrial processes and are also used in manufacturing. They do not significantly deplete the stratospheric ozone layer, but they are strong GHGs (IPCC 2001; USEPA 2021B).

GHGs are dependent on the lifetime or persistence of the gas molecule in the atmosphere. Some GHGs have stronger greenhouse effects than others. These are referred to as high GWP gases. The GWP of GHG emissions are shown in Table 8. The GWP is used to convert GHGs to CO₂-equivalence (CO₂e) to show the relative potential that different GHGs have to retain infrared radiation in the atmosphere and contribute to the greenhouse effect. For example, under IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) GWP values for CH₄, a project that generates 10 metric tons (MT) of CH₄ would be equivalent to 250 MT of CO₂ (IPCC 2007).

Table 8 GHG Emissions and Their Relative Global Warming Potential Compared to CO₂

GHGs	Second Assessment Report Atmospheric Lifetime (Years)	Fourth Assessment Report Atmospheric Lifetime (Years)	Second Assessment Report Global Warming Potential Relative to CO ₂ ¹	Fourth Assessment Report Global Warming Potential Relative to CO ₂ ¹
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	50 to 200	50 to 200	1	1
Methane ² (CH ₄)	12 (±3)	12	21	25
Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O)	120	114	310	298
Hydrofluorocarbons:				
HFC-23	264	270	11,700	14,800
HFC-32	5.6	4.9	650	675
HFC-125	32.6	29	2,800	3,500
HFC-134a	14.6	14	1,300	1,430
HFC-143a	48.3	52	3,800	4,470
HFC-152a	1.5	1.4	140	124
HFC-227ea	36.5	34.2	2,900	3,220

Table 8 GHG Emissions and Their Relative Global Warming Potential Compared to CO₂

GHGs	Second Assessment Report Atmospheric Lifetime (Years)	Fourth Assessment Report Atmospheric Lifetime (Years)	Second Assessment Report Global Warming Potential Relative to CO ₂ ¹	Fourth Assessment Report Global Warming Potential Relative to CO ₂ ¹
HFC-236fa	209	240	6,300	9,810
HFC-4310mee	17.1	15.9	1,300	1,030
Perfluoromethane: CF ₄	50,000	50,000	6,500	7,390
Perfluoroethane: C ₂ F ₆	10,000	10,000	9,200	12,200
Perfluorobutane: C ₄ F ₁₀	2,600	NA	7,000	8,860
Perfluoro-2-methylpentane: C ₆ F ₁₄	3,200	NA	7,400	9,300
Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF ₆)	3,200	NA	23,900	22,800

Source: IPCC 1995, 2007, 2013.

Notes:

¹ The methane GWP includes direct effects and indirect effects due to the production of tropospheric ozone and stratospheric water vapor. The indirect effect due to the production of CO₂ is not included.

² Based on 100-year time horizon of the GWP of the air pollutant compared to CO₂.

³ The GWP values in the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (2013) reflect new information on atmospheric lifetimes of GHGs and an improved calculation of the radiative forcing of CO₂. However, South Coast AQMD uses the AR4 GWP values to maintain consistency in statewide GHG emissions modeling. In addition, the 2017 Scoping Plan Update was based on the AR4 GWP values.

California's Greenhouse Gas Sources and Relative Contribution

In 2020, the statewide GHG emissions inventory was updated for 2000 to 2018 emissions using the GWPs in IPCC's AR4.¹⁰ Based on these GWPs, California produced 425.3 MMTCO_{2e} GHG emissions in 2018. California's transportation sector was the single largest generator of GHG emissions, producing 39.9 percent of the state's total emissions. Industrial sector emissions made up 21.0 percent, and electric power generation made up 14.8 percent of the state's emissions inventory. Other major sectors of GHG emissions include commercial and residential (9.7 percent), agriculture and forestry (7.7 percent) high GWP (4.8 percent), and recycling and waste (2.1 percent) (CARB 2020a).

Since the peak level in 2004, California statewide GHG emissions dropped below the 2020 GHG limit of 431 MMCO_{2e} in 2016 and have remained below the 2020 GHG limit since then. In 2018, emissions from routine GHG emitting activities statewide were 6 MMTCO_{2e} lower than the 2020 GHG limit. Per capita GHG emissions in California have dropped from a 2001 peak of 14.0 MTCO_{2e} per person to 10.7 MTCO_{2e} per person in 2018, a 24 percent decrease. Transportation emissions decreased in 2018 compared to the previous year, which is the first year over year decrease since 2013. Since 2008, California's electricity sector has followed an overall downward trend in emissions. In 2018, solar power generation has continued its rapid growth since 2013. Emissions from high-GWP gases increased 2.3 percent in 2018 (2000-2018 average year-over-year increase is 6.8 percent), continuing the increasing trend as they replace Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) being phased out under the 1987 Montreal Protocol. Overall trends in the inventory also demonstrate that the carbon intensity of California's economy (the amount of carbon pollution per million dollars of gross domestic

¹⁰ Methodology for determining the statewide GHG inventory is not the same as the methodology used to determine statewide GHG emissions under Assembly Bill 32 (2006).

product (GDP)) is declining, representing a 43 percent decline since the 2001 peak, while the state's GDP has grown 59 percent during this period (CARB 2020a).

Regulatory Settings

REGULATION OF GHG EMISSIONS ON A NATIONAL LEVEL

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced on December 7, 2009, that GHG emissions threaten the public health and welfare of the American people and that GHG emissions from on-road vehicles contribute to that threat. The EPA's final findings respond to the 2007 U.S. Supreme Court decision that GHG emissions fit within the Clean Air Act definition of air pollutants. The findings do not in and of themselves impose any emission reduction requirements but allow the EPA to finalize the GHG standards proposed in 2009 for new light-duty vehicles as part of the joint rulemaking with the Department of Transportation (USEPA 2009).

To regulate GHGs from passenger vehicles, EPA was required to issue an endangerment finding. The finding identifies emissions of six key GHGs—CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and SF₆—that have been the subject of scrutiny and intense analysis for decades by scientists in the United States and around the world. The first three are applicable to the project's GHG emissions inventory because they constitute the majority of GHG emissions and, per South Coast AQMD guidance, are the GHG emissions that should be evaluated as part of a project's GHG emissions inventory.

US Mandatory Report Rule for GHGs (2009)

In response to the endangerment finding, the EPA issued the Mandatory Reporting of GHG Rule that requires substantial emitters of GHG emissions (large stationary sources, etc.) to report GHG emissions data. Facilities that emit 25,000 MT or more of CO₂ per year are required to submit an annual report.

Update to Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards (2017 to 2026)

The federal government issued new Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards in 2012 for model years 2017 to 2025, which required a fleet average of 54.5 miles per gallon in 2025. On March 30, 2020, the EPA finalized an updated CAFE and GHG emissions standards for passenger cars and light trucks and established new standards covering model years 2021 through 2026, known as the Safer Affordable Fuel Efficient (SAFE) Vehicles Final Rule for Model Years 2021 to 2026. However, in May 2020, California and 22 other states; the District of Columbia; the cities of Los Angeles, Denver, and New York; and the counties of San Francisco and Denver filed a lawsuit with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, challenging the SAFE Rule. To date, a ruling has not been made on the lawsuit. In addition, a consortium of automakers and California have agreed on a voluntary framework to reduce emissions that can serve as an alternative path forward for clean vehicle standards nationwide. Automakers who agreed to the framework are Ford, Honda, BMW of North America, and Volkswagen Group of America. The framework supports continued annual reductions of vehicle GHG emissions through the 2026 model year, encourages innovation to accelerate the transition to electric vehicles, and gives industry the certainty needed to make investments and create jobs. This commitment means that the auto companies which are party to the voluntary agreement will only sell cars in the United States that meet these standards (CARB 2020b). Additionally, the Biden

Administration issued an Executive Order on January 21, 2021 to review and suspend the SAFE rule and for the USEPA to present a proposal for more stringent fuel economy and emissions standards by July 2021. On August 5, 2021, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration announced new proposed fuel standards in response to EO 13990. Fuel efficiency under the standards proposed would increase 8 percent annually for model years 2024 to 2026 and increase estimate fleetwide average by 12 mpg for model year 2026 relative to model year 2021 (NHTSA 2021).

EPA Regulation of Stationary Sources under the Clean Air Act (Ongoing)

Pursuant to its authority under the Clean Air Act, the EPA has been developing regulations for new, large, stationary sources of emissions, such as power plants and refineries. Under former President Obama's 2013 Climate Action Plan, the EPA was directed to develop regulations for existing stationary sources as well. On June 19, 2019, the EPA issued the final Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) rule which became effective on August 19, 2019. The ACE rule was crafted under the direction of President Trump's Energy Independence Executive Order. It officially rescinds the Clean Power Plan rule issued during the Obama Administration and sets emissions guidelines for states in developing plans to limit CO₂ emissions from coal-fired power plants.

REGULATION OF GHG EMISSIONS ON A STATE LEVEL

Current State of California guidance and goals for reductions in GHG emissions are generally embodied in Executive Order S-3-05, Executive Order B-30-15, Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), Senate Bill 32 (SB 32) and Senate Bill 375 (SB 375).

Executive Order S-3-05

Executive Order S-3-05, signed June 1, 2005. Executive Order S-3-05 set the following GHG reduction targets for the State:

- 2000 levels by 2010
- 1990 levels by 2020
- 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050

Assembly Bill 32, the Global Warming Solutions Act (2006)

Current State of California guidance and goals for reductions in GHG emissions are generally embodied in AB 32. AB 32 was passed by the California state legislature on August 31, 2006, to place the state on a course toward reducing its contribution of GHG emissions. AB 32 follows the 2020 tier of emissions reduction targets established in Executive Order S-03-05.

CARB 2008 Scoping Plan

The final Scoping Plan was adopted by CARB on December 11, 2008. The *2008 Scoping Plan* identified that GHG emissions in California are anticipated to be approximately 596 MMTCO_{2e} in 2020. In December 2007, CARB approved a 2020 emissions limit of 427 MMTCO_{2e} (471 million tons) for the state (CARB 2008). In order to effectively implement the emissions cap, AB 32 directed CARB to establish a mandatory reporting system to track and monitor GHG emissions levels for large stationary sources that generate more than

25,000 MTCO_{2e} per year, prepare a plan demonstrating how the 2020 deadline can be met, and develop appropriate regulations and programs to implement the plan by 2012.

First Update to the Scoping Plan

CARB completed a five-year update to the 2008 Scoping Plan, as required by AB 32. The First Update to the Scoping Plan was adopted at the May 22, 2014, board hearing. The update highlights California's progress toward meeting the near-term 2020 GHG emission reduction goals defined in the original 2008 Scoping Plan. As part of the update, CARB recalculated the 1990 GHG emission levels with the updated AR4 GWPs, and the 427 MMTCO_{2e} 1990 emissions level and 2020 GHG emissions limit, established in response to AB 32, is slightly higher at 431 MMTCO_{2e} (CARB 2014).

As identified in the Update to the Scoping Plan, California is on track to meeting the goals of AB 32. However, the update also addresses the state's longer-term GHG goals within a post-2020 element. The post-2020 element provides a high-level view of a long-term strategy for meeting the 2050 GHG goals, including a recommendation for the state to adopt a midterm target. According to the Update to the Scoping Plan, local government reduction targets should chart a reduction trajectory that is consistent with or exceeds the trajectory created by statewide goals (CARB 2014). CARB identified that reducing emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels will require a fundamental shift to efficient, clean energy in every sector of the economy. Progressing toward California's 2050 climate targets will require significant acceleration of GHG reduction rates. Emissions from 2020 to 2050 will have to decline several times faster than the rate needed to reach the 2020 emissions limit (CARB 2014).

Executive Order B-30-15

Executive Order B-30-15, signed April 29, 2015, sets a goal of reducing GHG emissions in the state to 40 percent of 1990 levels by year 2030. Executive Order B-30-15 also directs CARB to update the Scoping Plan to quantify the 2030 GHG reduction goal for the state and requires state agencies to implement measures to meet the interim 2030 goal as well as the long-term goal for 2050 in Executive Order S-03-05. It also requires the Natural Resources Agency to conduct triennial updates of the California adaptation strategy, Safeguarding California, in order to ensure climate change is accounted for in state planning and investment decisions.

Senate Bill 32 and Assembly Bill 197

In September 2016, Governor Brown signed SB 32 and AB 197 into law, making the Executive Order goal for year 2030 into a statewide mandated legislative target. AB 197 established a joint legislative committee on climate change policies and requires the CARB to prioritize direction emissions reductions rather than the market-based cap-and-trade program for large stationary, mobile, and other sources.

2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update

Executive Order B-30-15 and SB 32 required CARB to prepare another update to the Scoping Plan to address the 2030 target for the state. On December 24, 2017, CARB adopted the 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update, which outlines potential regulations and programs, including strategies consistent with AB 197 requirements, to achieve the 2030 target. The 2017 Scoping Plan establishes a new emissions limit of 260

MMTCO_{2e} for the year 2030, which corresponds to a 40 percent decrease in 1990 levels by 2030 (CARB 2017b).

California's climate strategy will require contributions from all sectors of the economy, including enhanced focus on zero- and near-zero emission (ZE/NZE) vehicle technologies; continued investment in renewables, such as solar roofs, wind, and other types of distributed generation; greater use of low carbon fuels; integrated land conservation and development strategies; coordinated efforts to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants (methane, black carbon, and fluorinated gases); and an increased focus on integrated land use planning, to support livable, transit-connected communities and conservation of agricultural and other lands. Requirements for GHG reductions at stationary sources complement local air pollution control efforts by the local air districts to tighten criteria air pollutants and TACs emissions limits on a broad spectrum of industrial sources. Major elements of the 2017 Scoping Plan framework include:

- Implementing and/or increasing the standards of the Mobile Source Strategy, which include increasing ZEV buses and trucks;
- Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS), with an increased stringency (18 percent by 2030).
- Implementation of SB 350, which expands the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) to 50 percent RPS and doubles energy efficiency savings by 2030.
- California Sustainable Freight Action Plan, which improves freight system efficiency, utilizes near-zero emissions technology, and deployment of ZEV trucks.
- Implementing the Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Strategy (SLPS), which focuses on reducing methane and hydrofluorocarbon emissions by 40 percent and anthropogenic black carbon emissions by 50 percent by year 2030.
- Post-2020 Cap-and-Trade Program that includes declining caps.
- Continued implementation of SB 375.
- Development of a Natural and Working Lands Action Plan to secure California's land base as a net carbon sink.

In addition to the statewide strategies listed above, the 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan also identified local governments as essential partners in achieving the State's long-term GHG reduction goals and identified local actions to reduce GHG emissions. As part of the recommended actions, CARB recommends statewide targets of no more than 6 MTCO_{2e} or less per capita by 2030 and 2 MTCO_{2e} or less per capita by 2050. CARB recommends that local governments evaluate and adopt robust and quantitative locally-appropriate goals that align with the statewide per capita targets and the State's sustainable development objectives and develop plans to achieve the local goals. The statewide per capita goals were developed by applying the percent reductions necessary to reach the 2030 and 2050 climate goals (i.e., 40 percent and 80 percent, respectively) to the State's

1990 emissions limit established under AB 32. For CEQA projects, CARB states that lead agencies have discretion to develop evidenced-based numeric thresholds (mass emissions, per capita, or per service population)—consistent with the Scoping Plan and the state’s long-term GHG goals. To the degree a project relies on GHG mitigation measures, CARB recommends that lead agencies prioritize on-site design features that reduce emissions, especially from VMT, and direct investments in GHG reductions within the project’s region that contribute potential air quality, health, and economic co-benefits. Where further project design or regional investments are infeasible or not proven to be effective, CARB recommends mitigating potential GHG impacts through purchasing and retiring carbon credits.

The Scoping Plan scenario is set against what is called the business-as-usual (BAU) yardstick—that is, what would the GHG emissions look like if the State did nothing at all beyond the existing policies that are required and already in place to achieve the 2020 limit, as shown in Table 9. It includes the existing renewables requirements, advanced clean cars, the “10 percent” Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS), and the SB 375 program for more vibrant communities, among others. However, it does not include a range of new policies or measures that have been developed or put into statute over the past two years. Also shown in the table, the known commitments are expected to result in emissions that are 60 MMTCO₂e above the target in 2030. If the estimated GHG reductions from the known commitments are not realized due to delays in implementation or technology deployment, the post-2020 Cap-and-Trade Program would deliver the additional GHG reductions in the sectors it covers to ensure the 2030 target is achieved.

Table 9 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Emissions Reductions Gap

Modeling Scenario	2030 GHG Emissions MMTCO ₂ e
Reference Scenario (Business-as-Usual)	389
With Known Commitments	320
2030 GHG Target	260
Gap to 2030 Target	60

Source: CARB 2017b.

Table 10 provides estimated GHG emissions by sector, compared to 1990 levels, and the range of GHG emissions for each sector estimated for 2030.

Table 10 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Emissions Change by Sector

Scoping Plan Sector	1990 MMTCO ₂ e	2030 Proposed Plan Ranges MMTCO ₂ e	% Change from 1990
Agricultural	26	24-25	-8% to -4%
Residential and Commercial	44	38-40	-14% to -9%
Electric Power	108	30-53	-72% to -51%
High GWP	3	8-11	267% to 367%
Industrial	98	83-90	-15% to -8%
Recycling and Waste	7	8-9	14% to 29%
Transportation (including TCU)	152	103-111	-32% to -27%

Table 10 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Emissions Change by Sector

Scoping Plan Sector	1990 MMTCO _{2e}	2030 Proposed Plan Ranges MMTCO _{2e}	% Change from 1990
Net Sink ¹	-7	TBD	TBD
Sub Total	431	294-339	-32% to -21%
Cap-and-Trade Program	NA	24-79	NA
Total	431	260	-40%

Source: CARB 2017b.

Notes: TCU = Transportation, Communications, and Utilities; TBD: To Be Determined.

¹ Work is underway through 2017 to estimate the range of potential sequestration benefits from the natural and working lands sector.

Senate Bill 1383

On September 19, 2016, the Governor signed SB 1383 to supplement the GHG reduction strategies in the Scoping Plan to consider short-lived climate pollutants, including black carbon and CH₄. Black carbon is the light-absorbing component of fine particulate matter produced during incomplete combustion of fuels. SB 1383 requires the state board, no later than January 1, 2018, to approve and begin implementing that comprehensive strategy to reduce emissions of short-lived climate pollutants to achieve a reduction in methane by 40 percent, hydrofluorocarbon gases by 40 percent, and anthropogenic black carbon by 50 percent below 2013 levels by 2030, as specified. The bill also establishes targets for reducing organic waste in landfill. On March 14, 2017, CARB adopted the “Final Proposed Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy,” which identifies the state’s approach to reducing anthropogenic and biogenic sources of short-lived climate pollutants. Anthropogenic sources of black carbon include on- and off-road transportation, residential wood burning, fuel combustion (charbroiling), and industrial processes. According to CARB, ambient levels of black carbon in California are 90 percent lower than in the early 1960s despite the tripling of diesel fuel use (CARB 2017a). In-use on-road rules are expected to reduce black carbon emissions from on-road sources by 80 percent between 2000 and 2020. South Coast AQMD is one of the air districts that requires air pollution control technologies for chain-driven broilers, which reduces particulate emissions from these charbroilers by over 80 percent (CARB 2017a). Additionally, South Coast AQMD Rule 445 limits installation of new fireplaces in the SoCAB.

Senate Bill 375

In 2008, SB 375, the Sustainable Communities and Climate Protection Act, was adopted to connect the GHG emissions reductions targets established in the 2008 Scoping Plan for the transportation sector to local land use decisions that affect travel behavior. Its intent is to reduce GHG emissions from light-duty trucks and automobiles (excludes emissions associated with goods movement) by aligning regional long-range transportation plans, investments, and housing allocations to local land use planning to reduce VMT and vehicle trips. Specifically, SB 375 required CARB to establish GHG emissions reduction targets for each of the 18 metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs). The Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) is the MPO for the Southern California region, which includes the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, and Imperial.

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Regional Transportation Advisory Committee, CARB adopted per capita reduction targets for each of the MPOs rather than a total magnitude reduction target. SCAG’s targets

are an 8 percent per capita reduction from 2005 GHG emission levels by 2020 and a 13 percent per capita reduction from 2005 GHG emission levels by 2035 (CARB 2010). The 2020 targets are smaller than the 2035 targets because a significant portion of the built environment in 2020 has been defined by decisions that have already been made. In general, the 2020 scenarios reflect that more time is needed for large land use and transportation infrastructure changes. Most of the reductions in the interim are anticipated to come from improving the efficiency of the region's transportation network. The targets would result in 3 MMTCO_{2e} of reductions by 2020 and 15 MMTCO_{2e} of reductions by 2035. Based on these reductions, the passenger vehicle target in CARB's Scoping Plan (for AB 32) would be met (CARB 2010).

2017 Update to the SB 375 Targets

CARB is required to update the targets for the MPOs every eight years. In June 2017, CARB released updated targets and technical methodology and recently released another update in February 2018. The updated targets consider the need to further reduce VMT, as identified in the 2017 Scoping Plan Update, while balancing the need for additional and more flexible revenue sources to incentivize positive planning and action toward sustainable communities. Like the 2010 targets, the updated SB 375 targets are in units of percent per capita reduction in GHG emissions from automobiles and light trucks relative to 2005. This excludes reductions anticipated from implementation of state technology and fuels strategies and any potential future state strategies such as statewide road user pricing. The proposed targets call for greater per capita GHG emission reductions from SB 375 than are currently in place, which for 2035, translate into proposed targets that either match or exceed the emission reduction levels in the MPOs' currently adopted SCSs. As proposed, CARB staff's proposed targets would result in an additional reduction of over 8 MMTCO_{2e} in 2035 compared to the current targets. For the next round of SCS updates, CARB's updated targets for the SCAG region are an 8 percent per capita GHG reduction in 2020 from 2005 levels (unchanged from the 2010 target) and a 19 percent per capita GHG reduction in 2035 from 2005 levels (compared to the 2010 target of 13 percent) (CARB 2018). CARB adopted the updated targets and methodology on March 22, 2018. All SCSs adopted after October 1, 2018 are subject to these new targets.

SCAG's Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy

SB 375 requires each MPO to prepare a sustainable communities strategy in its regional transportation plan. For the SCAG region, the 2020-2045 Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) (Connect SoCal) was adopted on September 3, 2020, and is an update to the 2016-2040 RTP/SCS (SCAG 2020). In general, the SCS outlines a development pattern for the region that, when integrated with the transportation network and other transportation measures and policies, would reduce vehicle miles traveled from automobiles and light duty trucks and thereby reduce GHG emissions from these sources.

Connect SoCal focuses on the continued efforts of the previous RTP/SCSs to integrate transportation and land use strategies in development of the SCAG region through horizon year 2045 (SCAG 2020). Connect SoCal forecasts that the SCAG region will meet its GHG per capita reduction targets of 8 percent by 2020 and 19 percent by 2035. Additionally, Connect SoCal also forecasts that implementation of the plan will reduce VMT per capita in year 2045 by 4.1 percent compared to baseline conditions for that year. Connect SoCal includes a "Core Vision" that centers on maintaining and better managing the transportation network for

moving people and goods while expanding mobility choices by locating housing, jobs, and transit closer together and increasing investments in transit and complete streets.

Assembly Bill 1493

California vehicle GHG emission standards were enacted under AB 1493 (Pavley I). Pavley I is a clean-car standard that reduces GHG emissions from new passenger vehicles (light-duty auto to medium-duty vehicles) from 2009 through 2016 and was anticipated to reduce GHG emissions from new passenger vehicles by 30 percent in 2016. California implements the Pavley I standards through a waiver granted to California by the EPA. In 2012, the EPA issued a Final Rulemaking that sets even more stringent fuel economy and GHG emissions standards for model year 2017 through 2025 light-duty vehicles (see also the discussion on the update to the Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards under *Federal Laws*, above). In January 2012, CARB approved the Advanced Clean Cars program (formerly known as Pavley II) for model years 2017 through 2025. The program combines the control of smog, soot, and global warming gases and requirements for greater numbers of zero-emission vehicles into a single package of standards. Under California's Advanced Clean Car program, by 2025, new automobiles will emit 34 percent fewer global warming gases and 75 percent fewer smog-forming emissions.

Executive Order S-01-07

On January 18, 2007, the state set a new LCFS for transportation fuels sold in the state. Executive Order S-01-07 sets a declining standard for GHG emissions measured in carbon dioxide equivalent gram per unit of fuel energy sold in California. The LCFS requires a reduction of 2.5 percent in the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by 2015 and a reduction of at least 10 percent by 2020. The standard applies to refiners, blenders, producers, and importers of transportation fuels, and would use market-based mechanisms to allow these providers to choose how they reduce emissions during the "fuel cycle" using the most economically feasible methods.

Executive Order B-16-2012

On March 23, 2012, the state identified that CARB, the California Energy Commission (CEC), the Public Utilities Commission, and other relevant agencies worked with the Plug-in Electric Vehicle Collaborative and the California Fuel Cell Partnership to establish benchmarks to accommodate zero-emissions vehicles in major metropolitan areas, including infrastructure to support them (e.g., electric vehicle charging stations). The executive order also directs the number of zero-emission vehicles in California's state vehicle fleet to increase through the normal course of fleet replacement so that at least 10 percent of fleet purchases of light-duty vehicles are zero-emission by 2015 and at least 25 percent by 2020. The executive order also establishes a target for the transportation sector of reducing GHG emissions from the transportation sector 80 percent below 1990 levels.

Executive Order N-79-20

On September 23, 2020 Governor Newsom signed Executive Order N-79-20 which identifies a goal that 100 percent of in-state sales of new passenger cars and trucks will be zero-emission by 2035. Additionally, this Executive Order identified fleet goals for trucks of 100 percent of drayage trucks be zero emissions by 2035 and 100 percent of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles in the State be zero-emission by 2045, for all operations

where feasible. Additionally, the Executive Order identifies a goal for the State to transition to 100 percent zero-emission off-road vehicles and equipment by 2035 where feasible.

Senate Bills 1078, 107, X1-2, and Executive Order S-14-08

A major component of California's Renewable Energy Program is the RPS established under Senate Bills 1078 (Sher) and 107 (Simitian). Under the RPS, certain retail sellers of electricity were required to increase the amount of renewable energy each year by at least 1 percent in order to reach at least 20 percent by December 30, 2010. Executive Order S-14-08 was signed in November 2008, which expanded the state's Renewable Energy Standard to 33 percent renewable power by 2020. This standard was adopted by the legislature in 2011 (SB X1-2). Renewable sources of electricity include wind, small hydropower, solar, geothermal, biomass, and biogas. The increase in renewable sources for electricity production will decrease indirect GHG emissions from development projects, because electricity production from renewable sources is generally considered carbon neutral.

Senate Bill 350

Senate Bill 350 (de Leon), was signed into law in September 2015. SB 350 establishes tiered increases to the RPS of 40 percent by 2024, 45 percent by 2027, and 50 percent by 2030. SB 350 also set a new goal to double the energy efficiency savings in electricity and natural gas through energy efficiency and conservation measures.

Senate Bill 100

On September 10, 2018, Governor Brown signed SB 100, which raises California's RPS requirements to 60 percent by 2030, with interim targets, and 100 percent by 2045. The bill also establishes a state policy that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100 percent of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100 percent of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045. Under the bill, the state cannot increase carbon emissions elsewhere in the western grid or allow resource shuffling to achieve the 100 percent carbon-free electricity target.

Executive Order B-55-18

Executive Order B-55-18, signed September 10, 2018, sets a goal "to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, and no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative emissions thereafter." Executive Order B-55-18 directs CARB to work with relevant state agencies to ensure future Scoping Plans identify and recommend measures to achieve the carbon neutrality goal. The goal of carbon neutrality by 2045 is in addition to other statewide goals, meaning not only should emissions be reduced to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050, but that, by no later than 2045, the remaining emissions be offset by equivalent net removals of CO₂e from the atmosphere, including through sequestration in forests, soils, and other natural landscapes.

California Building Code: Building Energy Efficiency Standards

Energy conservation standards for new residential and non-residential buildings were adopted by the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (now the CEC) in June 1977 and most recently revised in 2019 (Title 24, Part 6, of the California Code of Regulations [CCR]). Title 24 requires the design of building shells and building components to conserve energy. The standards are updated periodically to allow

for consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. The 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, which were adopted on May 9, 2018, went into effect on January 1, 2020.

The 2019 standards move towards cutting energy use in new homes by more than 50 percent and will require installation of solar photovoltaic systems for single-family homes and multi-family buildings of 3 stories and less. Four key areas the 2019 standards will focus on include 1) smart residential photovoltaic systems; 2) updated thermal envelope standards (preventing heat transfer from the interior to exterior and vice versa); 3) residential and nonresidential ventilation requirements; 4) and nonresidential lighting requirements (CEC 2018a). Under the 2019 standards, nonresidential buildings and multifamily residential buildings of four stories or more will be 30 percent more energy efficient compared to the 2016 standards while single-family homes will be 7 percent more energy efficient (CEC 2018b). When accounting for the electricity generated by the solar photovoltaic system, single-family homes would use 53 percent less energy compared to homes built to the 2016 standards (CEC 2018b).

California Building Code: CALGreen

On July 17, 2008, the California Building Standards Commission adopted the nation's first green building standards. The California Green Building Standards Code (24 CCR, Part 11, known as "CALGreen") was adopted as part of the California Building Standards Code. CALGreen established planning and design standards for sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water conservation, material conservation, and internal air contaminants.¹¹ The mandatory provisions of CALGreen became effective January 1, 2011. The CEC adopted the voluntary standards of the 2019 CALGreen on October 3, 2018. The 2019 CALGreen standards become effective January 1, 2020.

2006 Appliance Efficiency Regulations

The 2006 Appliance Efficiency Regulations (20 CCR §§ 1601–1608) were adopted by the CEC on October 11, 2006, and approved by the California Office of Administrative Law on December 14, 2006. The regulations include standards for both federally regulated appliances and non–federally regulated appliances. Though these regulations are now often viewed as "business as usual," they exceed the standards imposed by all other states, and they reduce GHG emissions by reducing energy demand.

Solid Waste Regulations

California's Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939; Public Resources Code §§ 40050 et seq.) set a requirement for cities and counties throughout the state to divert 50 percent of all solid waste from landfills by January 1, 2000, through source reduction, recycling, and composting. In 2008, the requirements were modified to reflect a per capita requirement rather than tonnage. To help achieve this, the act requires that each city and county prepare and submit a source reduction and recycling element. AB 939 also established the goal for all California counties to provide at least 15 years of ongoing landfill capacity.

AB 341 (Chapter 476, Statutes of 2011) increased the statewide goal for waste diversion to 75 percent by 2020 and requires recycling of waste from commercial and multifamily residential land uses. Section 5.408 of the

¹¹ The green building standards became mandatory in the 2010 edition of the code.

CALGreen also requires that at least 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse.

The California Solid Waste Reuse and Recycling Access Act (AB 1327; Public Resources Code §§ 42900 et seq.) requires areas to be set aside for collecting and loading recyclable materials in development projects. The act required the California Integrated Waste Management Board to develop a model ordinance for adoption by any local agency requiring adequate areas for collection and loading of recyclable materials as part of development projects. Local agencies are required to adopt the model or an ordinance of their own.

Section 5.408 of the 2019 CALGreen also requires that at least 65 percent of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste from nonresidential construction operations be recycled and/or salvaged for reuse.

In October of 2014, Governor Brown signed AB 1826, requiring businesses to recycle their organic waste on and after April 1, 2016, depending on the amount of waste they generate per week. This law also requires that on and after January 1, 2016, local jurisdictions across the state implement an organic waste recycling program to divert organic waste generated by businesses, including multifamily residential dwellings that consist of five or more units. Organic waste means food waste, green waste, landscape and pruning waste, nonhazardous wood waste, and food-soiled paper waste that is mixed in with food waste.

Water Efficiency Regulations

The 20x2020 Water Conservation Plan was issued by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) in 2010 pursuant to Senate Bill 7, which was adopted during the 7th Extraordinary Session of 2009–2010 and therefore dubbed “SBX7-7.” SBX7-7 mandated urban water conservation and authorized the DWR to prepare a plan implementing urban water conservation requirements (20x2020 Water Conservation Plan). In addition, it required agricultural water providers to prepare agricultural water management plans, measure water deliveries to customers, and implement other efficiency measures. SBX7-7 requires urban water providers to adopt a water conservation target of 20 percent reduction in urban per capita water use by 2020 compared to 2005 baseline use.

The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act of 2006 (AB 1881) requires local agencies to adopt the updated DWR model ordinance or equivalent. AB 1881 also requires the CEC to consult with the DWR to adopt, by regulation, performance standards and labeling requirements for landscape irrigation equipment, including irrigation controllers, moisture sensors, emission devices, and valves to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy or water.

Thresholds of Significance

The CEQA Guidelines recommend that a lead agency consider the following when assessing the significance of impacts from GHG emissions on the environment:

1. The extent to which the project may increase (or reduce) GHG emissions as compared to the existing environmental setting;

2. Whether the project emissions exceed a threshold of significance that the lead agency determines applies to the project;
3. The extent to which the project complies with regulations or requirements adopted to implement an adopted statewide, regional, or local plan for the reduction or mitigation of GHG emissions.¹²

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

To provide guidance to local lead agencies on determining significance for GHG emissions in their CEQA documents, South Coast AQMD has convened a GHG CEQA Significance Threshold Working Group (Working Group). Based on the last Working Group meeting (Meeting No. 15) held in September 2010, South Coast AQMD is proposing to adopt a tiered approach for evaluating GHG emissions for development projects where South Coast AQMD is not the lead agency (South Coast AQMD 2010):

- **Tier 1.** If a project is exempt from CEQA, project-level and cumulative GHG emissions are less than significant.
- **Tier 2.** If the project complies with a GHG emissions reduction plan or mitigation program that avoids or substantially reduces GHG emissions in the project's geographic area (i.e., city or county), project-level and cumulative GHG emissions are less than significant.
- **Tier 3.** If GHG emissions are less than the screening-level threshold, project-level and cumulative GHG emissions are less than significant.

For projects that are not exempt or where no qualifying GHG reduction plans are directly applicable, South Coast AQMD requires an assessment of GHG emissions. South Coast AQMD is proposing a screening-level threshold of 3,000 MTCO_{2e} annually for all land use types or the following land-use-specific thresholds: 1,400 MTCO_{2e} for commercial projects, 3,500 MTCO_{2e} for residential projects, or 3,000 MTCO_{2e} for mixed-use projects. These bright-line thresholds are based on a review of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research database of CEQA projects. Based on their review of 711 CEQA projects, 90 percent of CEQA projects would exceed the bright-line thresholds identified above. Therefore, projects that do not exceed the bright-line threshold would have a nominal, and therefore, less than cumulatively considerable impact on GHG emissions:

- **Tier 4.** If emissions exceed the screening threshold, a more detailed review of the project's GHG emissions is warranted.

The South Coast AQMD Working Group has identified an efficiency target for projects that exceed the screening threshold of 4.8 MTCO_{2e} per year per service population (MTCO_{2e}/year/SP) for project-level

¹² The Governor's Office of Planning and Research recommendations include a requirement that such a plan must be adopted through a public review process and include specific requirements that reduce or mitigate the project's incremental contribution of GHG emissions. If there is substantial evidence that the possible effects of a particular project are still cumulatively considerable, notwithstanding compliance with the adopted regulations or requirements, an EIR must be prepared for the project.

analyses and 6.6 MTCO₂e/year/SP for plan level projects (e.g., program-level projects such as general plans) for the year 2020.¹³ The per capita efficiency targets are based on the AB 32 GHG reduction target and 2020 GHG emissions inventory prepared for CARB's 2008 Scoping Plan.

For purposes of this analysis, because the proposed project has an anticipated opening year post-2020 (year 2021), the bright-line screening-level criterion of 3,000 MTCO₂e/yr is used as the significance threshold for this project. Therefore, if the project operation-phase emissions exceed the 3,000 MTCO₂e/yr threshold, GHG emissions would be considered potentially significant in the absence of mitigation measures.

¹³ It should be noted that the Working Group also considered efficiency targets for 2035 for the first time in this Working Group meeting.

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CalEEMod Inputs - SBCU-07.1 Lighting Project

Name: San Bernardino School District 6-School Lighting Project
 Project Number: SBCU-07.1
 Project Location: San Bernardino County
 County: San Bernardino County
 Climate Zone: 10
 Land Use Setting: Urban
 Operational Year: 2022
 Utility Company: SCE
 Source Receptor Area: 34
 Air Basin: South Coast Air Basin
 Air District: South Coast AQMD

Project Site Acreage	0.19
Disturbed Site Acreage	0.19

Project Components	SQFT	Acres
Arroyo		
Disturbed Area	8,130	0.19
Demolition Debris	1,245	0.03
Demolition Soil	6,885	0.16
New Surface Areas	8,130	0.19

#REF!

CalEEMod Land Use Inputs

Land Use Type	Land Use Subtype	Unit Amount	Size Metric	Lot Acreage	Land Use Square Feet
New Surface Area	Other Non-Asphalt Surface	8.130	1000 sqft	0.19	8,130
				0.19	

Demolition

Component	Amount to be Demolished (Tons)	Haul Truck Capacity (tons)	Haul Distance (miles)	Total Trip Ends	Duration (days)	Trip Ends/ day
Hardscape	461	20	20	47	24	2
Total	460.789			47		

Soil Haul

Construction Activities	Haul Volume (CY)	Haul Truck Capacity (cy)	Haul Distance (miles)	No. of total one-way haul (trip ends)	Duration (days)	Trip Ends/day
Site Preparation - export	2,016	16	20	252	24	11
Total	2,016			252		11

Architectural Coating

Percentage of Proposed Buildings' Interior Painted: 100%
 Percentage of Proposed Buildings' Exterior Painted: 100%

South Coast AQMD Rule 1113

Interior Paint VOC content: 50 grams per liter
 Exterior Paing VOC content: 100 grams per liter

¹ CalEEMod methodology calculates the paintable interior and exterior areas by multiplying the total paintable surface area by 75 and 25 percent, respectively.

² The program assumes the total surface for painting equals 2.7 times the floor square footage for residential and 2 times that for nonresidential square footage defined by the user. Architectural coatings for the parking lot is based on CalEEM methodology applied to a surface parking lot (i.e., striping), in which 6% of surface area is painted.

³ 100% of the interior and exterior of buildings to be modernized will be painted

South Coast AQMD Rule 403, Fugitive Dust Control

Source: South Coast AQMD. Mitigation Measures and Control Efficiencies, Fugitive Dust. <http://www.aqmd.gov/home/rules-compliance/ceqa/air-quality-analysis-handbook/mitigation-measures-and-control-efficiencies/fugitive-dust>

Rule 403

Replace Ground Cover	PM10:	5	% Reduction
Replace Ground Cover	PM2.5:	5	% Reduction
	PM25:	5	% Reduction
Water Exposed Area	Frequency:	2	per day
	PM10:	55	% Reduction
	PM25:	55	% Reduction
Unpaved Roads	Vehicle Speed:	15	mph
Rule 1186	Clean Paved Road	9	% PM Reduction

LIGHTING ASSUMPTIONS

Use	Total Days	Hours Light on	Average Hours per day*	Total Hours for Events
Nov -Feb	121	4:30 PM to 7:45 PM	3	393
March - October	244	6:00 PM to 7:45 PM	2	427
			5.00	820

*Lights on as early 4:30 PM in Winter months and as late as 8:00 PM in Summer months

SOCAL EDISON ENERGY EMISSION FACTOR - GHG Only

CO2e	lb/MWH ²	lb/KWH
	512	0.512

LIGHTING CO₂ENERGY

High School	Total Load kW ⁽¹⁾	Total Hours	Total Kwh Hours
Arroyo	204.39	820	167,651
Cajon	176.38	820	144,676
Indian Springs	231.39	820	189,798
Pacific	122.14	820	100,185
San Bernardino	149.62	820	122,726
San Gorgonio	116.27	820	95,370
Total	1,000.19	4,921.50	820,406

	lb CO ₂ /yr	Mtons/yr
Average Annual	420,048	231.5

lb to Tons 2000

Tons to Mtons 0.9071847

Source 1: Musco Project Lighting Plan

¹ Based on CO₂e intensity factor of 512 pounds per megawatt hour; Southern California Edison. 2020. 2020 Sustainability Report. <https://www.edison.com/content/dam/eix/documents/sustainability/eix-2020-sustainability-report.pdf>

Construction Activities and Schedule Assumptions: SBCU-07.1

*Normalized CalEEMod defaults based on construction dates provided by the District

CalEEMod Defaults

		Construction Schedule		
Construction Activities	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	CalEEMod Duration (Workday)
Demolition	Demolition	1/31/2022	3/3/2022	24
<i>Demolition Debris Haul</i>	<i>Demolition</i>	<i>1/31/2022</i>	<i>3/3/2022</i>	<i>24</i>
Site Preperation (pole bases)	Site Preparation	1/31/2022	3/3/2022	24
<i>Site Pre Soil Haul</i>	<i>Site Preparation</i>	<i>1/31/2022</i>	<i>3/3/2022</i>	<i>24</i>
Light pole installation	Building Construction	2/15/2022	3/3/2022	13
Total				31

CalEEMod Construction Off-Road Equipment Inputs

No equipment details provided by Applicant.

*Based on equipment provided by the school district, assumed equipment would not be shared for most conservative result

General Construction Hours: 8 hours btwn 7:00 AM to 4:00 PM (with 1 hr break), Mon-Fri

Construction Equipment Details						
Equipment	model	# of Equipment	hr/day	hp	load factor*	total trips
Demolition						
Concrete Saw		2	8	81	0.73	
Backhoe		2	8	97	0.37	
Worker Trips						10
Vendor Trips						
Hauling Trips						
Water Trucks						
Site Preperation						
Backhoe		2	8	97	0.37	
Auger		2		221	0.5	
Worker Trips						
Vendor Trips						
Hauling Trips						
Light Pole Installation						
Backhoe		2	8	97	0.37	
Terrain Forklift		2	8	100	0.402	
Worker Trips						
Vendor Trips						
Hauling Trips						
Water Trucks						

Demo Haul Trip Calculation

Conversion factors*

0.046 ton/SF
1.2641662 tons/cy
20 tons
15.82070459 CY
0.791035229 CY/ton

Building	CY DEMO	CY/ton	Tons	Haul Truck (CY)	Haul Truck (Ton)	Round Trips	Total Trip Ends
Combined Building Demo	364.5	0.791035229	460.8	16	20.00	23	46

*CalEEMod User's Guide Version 2020.4.0, Appendix A

SBCU-07.1 - San Bernardino-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

SBCU-07.1

San Bernardino-South Coast County, Winter

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	8.13	1000sqft	0.19	8,130.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	32
Climate Zone	10	Operational Year		2022	
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	509.98	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.033	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics - Based on CO2e intensity factor of 512 pounds per megawatt hour; Southern California Edison. 2021. 2020 Sustainability Report.

Land Use -

Construction Phase - See Assumptions

Off-road Equipment - Equipment provided by District

Off-road Equipment - Equipment provided by District

Off-road Equipment - Equipment provided by District

Off-road Equipment - Equipment provided by District

Off-road Equipment - Equipment provided by District

Trips and VMT - See Assumptions

Demolition -

Grading -

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation - Rule 403, 1186

SBCU-07.1 - San Bernardino-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

Energy Use -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblConstDustMitigation	CleanPavedRoadPercentReduction	0	9
tblConstDustMitigation	WaterUnpavedRoadVehicleSpeed	0	15
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	24.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	1.00	24.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	10.00	24.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	1.00	24.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	100.00	13.00
tblGrading	MaterialExported	0.00	2,016.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	LoadFactor	0.40	0.40
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	2.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	2.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentUnitAmount	1.00	0.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	1.00	6.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	8.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	6.00	7.00
tblOffRoadEquipment	UsageHours	8.00	7.00
tblProjectCharacteristics	CH4IntensityFactor	0.029	0.033
tblProjectCharacteristics	CO2IntensityFactor	702.44	509.98
tblProjectCharacteristics	N2OIntensityFactor	0.006	0.004
tblTripsAndVMT	HaulingTripNumber	46.00	47.00
tblTripsAndVMT	VendorTripNumber	0.00	2.00

SBCU-07.1 - San Bernardino-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

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	2.5205	25.1500	30.7191	0.0670	0.9150	1.1111	2.0261	0.1972	1.0470	1.2442	0.0000	6,566.5564	6,566.5564	1.4991	0.1417	6,646.2409
Maximum	2.5205	25.1500	30.7191	0.0670	0.9150	1.1111	2.0261	0.1972	1.0470	1.2442	0.0000	6,566.5564	6,566.5564	1.4991	0.1417	6,646.2409

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	2.5205	25.1500	30.7191	0.0670	0.6381	1.1111	1.7492	0.1519	1.0470	1.1989	0.0000	6,566.5564	6,566.5564	1.4991	0.1417	6,646.2409
Maximum	2.5205	25.1500	30.7191	0.0670	0.6381	1.1111	1.7492	0.1519	1.0470	1.1989	0.0000	6,566.5564	6,566.5564	1.4991	0.1417	6,646.2409

	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
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.27	0.00	13.67	22.97	0.00	3.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

SBCU-07.1 - San Bernardino-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	3.5800e-003	1.0000e-005	8.3000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.7800e-003	1.7800e-003	0.0000		1.9000e-003
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	0.0000
Total	3.5800e-003	1.0000e-005	8.3000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		1.7800e-003	1.7800e-003	0.0000	0.0000	1.9000e-003

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	3.5800e-003	1.0000e-005	8.3000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		1.7800e-003	1.7800e-003	0.0000		1.9000e-003
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	0.0000
Total	3.5800e-003	1.0000e-005	8.3000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		1.7800e-003	1.7800e-003	0.0000	0.0000	1.9000e-003

	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
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

SBCU-07.1 - San Bernardino-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

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	1/31/2022	3/3/2022	5	24	
2	Demo Haul	Demolition	1/31/2022	3/3/2022	5	24	
3	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	1/31/2022	3/3/2022	5	24	
4	Soil Haul	Site Preparation	1/31/2022	3/3/2022	5	24	
5	Building Construction	Building Construction	2/15/2022	3/3/2022	5	13	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 0

Acres of Paving: 0.19

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating –

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	2	8.00	81	0.73
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	0	1.00	247	0.40
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Bore/Drill Rigs	2	8.00	221	0.50
Site Preparation	Graders	0	8.00	187	0.41
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Demo Haul	Concrete/Industrial Saws	0	8.00	81	0.73
Demo Haul	Graders	0	6.00	187	0.41
Demo Haul	Rubber Tired Dozers	0	6.00	247	0.40
Demo Haul	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0	7.00	97	0.37
Soil Haul	Cement and Mortar Mixers	0	6.00	9	0.56
Soil Haul	Graders	0	8.00	187	0.41
Soil Haul	Pavers	0	7.00	130	0.42
Soil Haul	Rollers	0	7.00	80	0.38
Soil Haul	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	0	7.00	97	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	0	4.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Rough Terrain Forklifts	2	8.00	100	0.40
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37

SBCU-07.1 - San Bernardino-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

- Replace Ground Cover
- Water Exposed Area
- Clean Paved Roads

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					
Off-Road	1.0448	8.9536	11.8052	0.0187		0.4806	0.4806		0.4662	0.4662		1,787.8072	1,787.8072	0.2595		1,794.2950
Total	1.0448	8.9536	11.8052	0.0187		0.4806	0.4806		0.4662	0.4662		1,787.8072	1,787.8072	0.2595		1,794.2950

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	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
Worker	0.0407	0.0282	0.3379	9.3000e-004	0.1118	5.9000e-004	0.1124	0.0296	5.4000e-004	0.0302		94.4478	94.4478	2.7200e-003	2.7000e-003	95.3195
Total	0.0407	0.0282	0.3379	9.3000e-004	0.1118	5.9000e-004	0.1124	0.0296	5.4000e-004	0.0302		94.4478	94.4478	2.7200e-003	2.7000e-003	95.3195

SBCU-07.1 - San Bernardino-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

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	1.0448	8.9536	11.8052	0.0187		0.4806	0.4806		0.4662	0.4662	0.0000	1,787.8072	1,787.8072	0.2595		1,794.2950
Total	1.0448	8.9536	11.8052	0.0187		0.4806	0.4806		0.4662	0.4662	0.0000	1,787.8072	1,787.8072	0.2595		1,794.2950

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	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
Worker	0.0407	0.0282	0.3379	9.3000e-004	0.1030	5.9000e-004	0.1036	0.0275	5.4000e-004	0.0280		94.4478	94.4478	2.7200e-003	2.7000e-003	95.3195
Total	0.0407	0.0282	0.3379	9.3000e-004	0.1030	5.9000e-004	0.1036	0.0275	5.4000e-004	0.0280		94.4478	94.4478	2.7200e-003	2.7000e-003	95.3195

3.3 Demo Haul - 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					0.4110	0.0000	0.4110	0.0622	0.0000	0.0622			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	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	0.4110	0.0000	0.4110	0.0622	0.0000	0.0622		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

SBCU-07.1 - San Bernardino-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

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	7.1000e-003	0.2802	0.0712	1.1500e-003	0.0343	2.8100e-003	0.0371	9.4000e-003	2.6900e-003	0.0121		125.5181	125.5181	5.3600e-003	0.0199	131.5794
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
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	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	7.1000e-003	0.2802	0.0712	1.1500e-003	0.0343	2.8100e-003	0.0371	9.4000e-003	2.6900e-003	0.0121		125.5181	125.5181	5.3600e-003	0.0199	131.5794

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					0.1757	0.0000	0.1757	0.0266	0.0000	0.0266			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.0000	0.0000	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	0.1757	0.0000	0.1757	0.0266	0.0000	0.0266	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

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	7.1000e-003	0.2802	0.0712	1.1500e-003	0.0320	2.8100e-003	0.0348	8.8300e-003	2.6900e-003	0.0115		125.5181	125.5181	5.3600e-003	0.0199	131.5794
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
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	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	7.1000e-003	0.2802	0.0712	1.1500e-003	0.0320	2.8100e-003	0.0348	8.8300e-003	2.6900e-003	0.0115		125.5181	125.5181	5.3600e-003	0.0199	131.5794

SBCU-07.1 - San Bernardino-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

3.4 Site Preparation - 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					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7776	7.8841	8.5582	0.0251		0.3257	0.3257		0.2997	0.2997		2,429.5995	2,429.5995	0.7858		2,449.2441
Total	0.7776	7.8841	8.5582	0.0251	0.0000	0.3257	0.3257	0.0000	0.2997	0.2997		2,429.5995	2,429.5995	0.7858		2,449.2441

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	0.0000
Vendor	3.3500e-003	0.0919	0.0333	3.7000e-004	0.0128	1.0500e-003	0.0139	3.6900e-003	1.0000e-003	4.6900e-003		40.0579	40.0579	1.0700e-003	5.9300e-003	41.8524
Worker	0.0407	0.0282	0.3379	9.3000e-004	0.1118	5.9000e-004	0.1124	0.0296	5.4000e-004	0.0302		94.4478	94.4478	2.7200e-003	2.7000e-003	95.3195
Total	0.0440	0.1201	0.3712	1.3000e-003	0.1246	1.6400e-003	0.1262	0.0333	1.5400e-003	0.0349		134.5057	134.5057	3.7900e-003	8.6300e-003	137.1719

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					0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.7776	7.8841	8.5582	0.0251		0.3257	0.3257		0.2997	0.2997	0.0000	2,429.5995	2,429.5995	0.7858		2,449.2441
Total	0.7776	7.8841	8.5582	0.0251	0.0000	0.3257	0.3257	0.0000	0.2997	0.2997	0.0000	2,429.5995	2,429.5995	0.7858		2,449.2441

SBCU-07.1 - San Bernardino-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

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	0.0000
Vendor	3.3500e-003	0.0919	0.0333	3.7000e-004	0.0120	1.0500e-003	0.0130	3.4900e-003	1.0000e-003	4.4900e-003		40.0579	40.0579	1.0700e-003	5.9300e-003	41.8524
Worker	0.0407	0.0282	0.3379	9.3000e-004	0.1030	5.9000e-004	0.1036	0.0275	5.4000e-004	0.0280		94.4478	94.4478	2.7200e-003	2.7000e-003	95.3195
Total	0.0440	0.1201	0.3712	1.3000e-003	0.1150	1.6400e-003	0.1167	0.0310	1.5400e-003	0.0325		134.5057	134.5057	3.7900e-003	8.6300e-003	137.1719

3.5 Soil Haul - 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					9.5000e-003	0.0000	9.5000e-003	1.4400e-003	0.0000	1.4400e-003			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	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	9.5000e-003	0.0000	9.5000e-003	1.4400e-003	0.0000	1.4400e-003		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

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	0.0381	1.5026	0.3818	6.1800e-003	0.1839	0.0151	0.1989	0.0504	0.0144	0.0648		672.9904	672.9904	0.0287	0.1067	705.4893
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
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	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	0.0381	1.5026	0.3818	6.1800e-003	0.1839	0.0151	0.1989	0.0504	0.0144	0.0648		672.9904	672.9904	0.0287	0.1067	705.4893

SBCU-07.1 - San Bernardino-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

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					4.0600e-003	0.0000	4.0600e-003	6.1000e-004	0.0000	6.1000e-004			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.0000	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	4.0600e-003	0.0000	4.0600e-003	6.1000e-004	0.0000	6.1000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

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	0.0381	1.5026	0.3818	6.1800e-003	0.1714	0.0151	0.1864	0.0474	0.0144	0.0618		672.9904	672.9904	0.0287	0.1067	705.4893
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
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	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	0.0381	1.5026	0.3818	6.1800e-003	0.1714	0.0151	0.1864	0.0474	0.0144	0.0618		672.9904	672.9904	0.0287	0.1067	705.4893

3.6 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	0.5543	6.3267	9.0756	0.0132		0.2840	0.2840		0.2613	0.2613		1,273.3244	1,273.3244	0.4118		1,283.6199
Total	0.5543	6.3267	9.0756	0.0132		0.2840	0.2840		0.2613	0.2613		1,273.3244	1,273.3244	0.4118		1,283.6199

SBCU-07.1 - San Bernardino-South Coast County, Winter

EMFAC Off-Model Adjustment Factors for Gasoline Light Duty Vehicle to Account for the SAFE Vehicle Rule Not Applied

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	0.0000
Vendor	1.6700e-003	0.0460	0.0166	1.9000e-004	6.4100e-003	5.2000e-004	6.9300e-003	1.8400e-003	5.0000e-004	2.3400e-003		20.0290	20.0290	5.4000e-004	2.9700e-003	20.9262
Worker	0.0122	8.4600e-003	0.1014	2.8000e-004	0.0335	1.8000e-004	0.0337	8.8900e-003	1.6000e-004	9.0500e-003		28.3344	28.3344	8.2000e-004	8.1000e-004	28.5958
Total	0.0139	0.0544	0.1180	4.7000e-004	0.0399	7.0000e-004	0.0406	0.0107	6.6000e-004	0.0114		48.3633	48.3633	1.3600e-003	3.7800e-003	49.5220

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	0.5543	6.3267	9.0756	0.0132		0.2840	0.2840		0.2613	0.2613	0.0000	1,273.3244	1,273.3244	0.4118		1,283.6199
Total	0.5543	6.3267	9.0756	0.0132		0.2840	0.2840		0.2613	0.2613	0.0000	1,273.3244	1,273.3244	0.4118		1,283.6199

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	0.0000
Vendor	1.6700e-003	0.0460	0.0166	1.9000e-004	6.0000e-003	5.2000e-004	6.5200e-003	1.7400e-003	5.0000e-004	2.2400e-003		20.0290	20.0290	5.4000e-004	2.9700e-003	20.9262
Worker	0.0122	8.4600e-003	0.1014	2.8000e-004	0.0309	1.8000e-004	0.0311	8.2500e-003	1.6000e-004	8.4100e-003		28.3344	28.3344	8.2000e-004	8.1000e-004	28.5958
Total	0.0139	0.0544	0.1180	4.7000e-004	0.0369	7.0000e-004	0.0376	9.9900e-003	6.6000e-004	0.0107		48.3633	48.3633	1.3600e-003	3.7800e-003	49.5220

Construction Localized Significance Thresholds: Residential - Demolition, Demolition & Soil Haul, & Site

SRA No.	Acres Disturbed	Source Receptor Distance (meters)	Source Receptor Distance (Feet)	Construction / Project Site Size (Acres)
34	0.38	25	82	0.38

Source Receptor Distance (meters)	Central San Bernardino Valley	Equipment	Acres/8-hr Day	Acres/1-hr	Equipment Used	Daily Hours	Acres
	25	Tractors	0.5	0.0625	6	8	3
NOx	118	Graders	0.5	0.0625			0
CO	667	Dozers	0.5	0.0625			0
PM10	4.00	Scrapers	1	0.125			0
PM2.5	3.00					Acres	3.00

	Acres	25	50	100	200	500
NOx	1	118	148	211	334	652
	1	118	148	211	334	652
	1	118	148	211	334	652
CO	1	667	1059	2141	5356	21708
	1	667	1059	2141	5356	21708
	1	667	1059	2141	5356	21708
PM10	1	4	13	33	74	196
	1	4	13	33	74	196
	1	4	13	33	74	196
PM2.5	1	3	5	9	23	98
	1	3	5	9	23	98
	1	3	5	9	23	98

Central San Bernardino Valley						
0.38 Acres						
	25	50	100	200	500	
NOx	118	148	211	334	652	
CO	667	1059	2141	5356	21708	
PM10	4	13	33	74	196	
PM2.5	3	5	9	23	98	

Acre Below		Acre Above	
SRA No.	Acres	SRA No.	Acres
34	1	34	1
Distance Increment Below			
25			
Distance Increment Above			
25			

Updated: 10/21/2009 - Table C-1. 2006 – 2008

Construction Localized Significance Thresholds: Residential - Demolition, Demolition & Soil Haul, & Site

SRA No.	Acres Disturbed	Source Receptor Distance (meters)	Source Receptor Distance (Feet)	Construction / Project Site Size (Acres)
34	0.38	25	82	0.38

Source Receptor Distance (meters)	Central San Bernardino Valley	Equipment	Acres/8-hr Day	Acres/1-hr	Equipment Used	Daily Hours	Acres
	25	Tractors	0.5	0.0625	4	8	2
NOx	118	Graders	0.5	0.0625			0
CO	667	Dozers	0.5	0.0625			0
PM10	4.00	Scrapers	1	0.125			0
PM2.5	3.00					Acres	2.00

	Acres	25	50	100	200	500
NOx	1	118	148	211	334	652
	1	118	148	211	334	652
	1	118	148	211	334	652
CO	1	667	1059	2141	5356	21708
	1	667	1059	2141	5356	21708
	1	667	1059	2141	5356	21708
PM10	1	4	13	33	74	196
	1	4	13	33	74	196
	1	4	13	33	74	196
PM2.5	1	3	5	9	23	98
	1	3	5	9	23	98
	1	3	5	9	23	98

Central San Bernardino Valley		25	50	100	200	500
0.38 Acres						
NOx	118	148	211	334	652	
CO	667	1059	2141	5356	21708	
PM10	4	13	33	74	196	
PM2.5	3	5	9	23	98	

Acre Below		Acre Above	
SRA No.	Acres	SRA No.	Acres
34	1	34	1
Distance Increment Below			
25			
Distance Increment Above			
25			

Updated: 10/21/2009 - Table C-1. 2006 – 2008

GHG Emissions Worksheet

Construction

Annual Emissions Per School: ¹	69.9519	MTCO ₂ e
Number of Schools:	6	schools
Total Emissions:²	419.7114	MTCO₂e

1 Based on construction activities for Arroyo Valley High School, which is assumed to be the worst-case scenario.

2 Emissions associated with Arroyo Valley High School, which would be the worst-case scenario, is used as a proxy for the other five schools.

Operational

	CO ₂ e	
Lighting	232	MTCO ₂ e/yr
Construction ¹	14	MTCO ₂ e/yr
Total	246	MTCO₂e/yr
Threshold (MTCO₂e/Yr)²	3,000	
Exceeds?	No	

1 Construction amortized by dividing by 30 years per SCAQMD methodology

2 Source: SCAQMD. 2009, November 19. Greenhouse Gases (GHG) CEQA Significance Thresholds Working Group Meeting 14.

[http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/greenhouse-gases-\(ghg\)-ceqa-significance-thresholds/year-2008-2009/ghg-meeting-14/ghg-meeting-14-main-presentation.pdf?sfvrsn=2](http://www.aqmd.gov/docs/default-source/ceqa/handbook/greenhouse-gases-(ghg)-ceqa-significance-thresholds/year-2008-2009/ghg-meeting-14/ghg-meeting-14-main-presentation.pdf?sfvrsn=2).

Regional Construction Criteria Air Pollutants

3.2 Demolition - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

Category	lb/day	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Off-Road		1	9	12	0	0	0
Hauling		0	0	0	0	0	0
Vendor		0	0	0	0	0	0
Worker		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1	9	12	0	1	0

3.3 Demo Haul - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

Category	lb/day	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Fugitive Dust						0	0
Off-Road		0	0	0	0	0	0
Hauling		0	0	0	0	0	0
Vendor		0	0	0	0	0	0
Worker		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		0	0	0	0	0	0

3.4 Site Preparation - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

Category	lb/day	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Fugitive Dust						0	0
Off-Road		1	8	9	0	0	0
Hauling		0	0	0	0	0	0
Vendor		0	0	0	0	0	0
Worker		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1	8	9	0	0	0

3.5 Soil Haul - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

Category	lb/day	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Fugitive Dust						0	0
Off-Road			0	0	0	0	0
Hauling			0	2	0	0	0
Vendor			0	0	0	0	0
Worker			0	0	0	0	0
Total			0	2	0	0	0

3.6 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

Category	lb/day	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Off-Road			1	6	9	0	0
Hauling			0	0	0	0	0
Vendor			0	0	0	0	0
Worker			0	0	0	0	0
Total			1	6	9	0	0

ARROYO VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL

Demolition, Demolition Debris Haul, Site Preparation, and Site Preparation Soil Haul Overlap

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Max Daily		2	19	22	0	1

Demolition, Demolition Debris Haul, Site Preparation, Site Preparation Soil Haul, & Building Construction Overlap

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Max Daily		3	25	31	0	2

Max Daily	3	25	31	0	2	1
Regional Thresholds	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Thresholds?	No	No	No	No	No	No

OVERLAP OF TWO SCHOOLS*

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Max Daily	5	50	61	0	3	2
Regional Thresholds	75	100	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Thresholds?	No	No	No	No	No	No

*Based on the maximum daily emissions associated with Arroyo Valley High School, which represent the worst-case scenario for an individual school.

Regional Construction Criteria Air Pollutants

3.2 Demolition - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

Category	lb/day	NOx	CO	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Off-Road		9	12	0	0
Total		9	12	0	0

3.3 Demo Haul - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

Category	lb/day	NOx	CO	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Fugitive Dust				0	0
Off-Road		0	0	0	0
Total		0	0	0	0

3.4 Site Preparation - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

Category	lb/day	NOx	CO	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Fugitive Dust				0	0
Off-Road		8	9	0	0
Total		8	9	0	0

3.5 Soil Haul - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

Category	lb/day	NOx	CO	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Fugitive Dust				0	0
Off-Road		0	0	0	0
Total		0	0	0	0

3.6 Building Construction - 2022

Mitigated Construction On-Site

Category	lb/day	NOx	CO	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Off-Road		6	9	0	0
Total		6	9	0	0

Overlapping of All Phases

Mitigated Construction On-Site

Category	lb/day	NOx	CO	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Fugitive Dust		0	0	0	0
Off-Road		23	29	1	1
Total		23	29	1	1
<1 acres LSTs		118	667	4	3
Exceeds Thresholds?		No	No	No	No

Demolition, Demolition Debris Haul, Site Preparation, and Site Preparation Soil Haul Overlap

Category	lb/day	NOx	CO	PM10 Total	PM2.5 Total
Fugitive Dust		0	0	0	0
Off-Road		17	20	1	1
Total		17	20	1	1
<1 acres LSTs		118	667	4	3
Exceeds Thresholds?		No	No	No	No