City of Mendota

General Plan Amendment, Rezone, and Site Plan Review No. 21-10

Draft Initial Study / Negative Declaration

April 2022

City of Mendota
643 Quince Street
Mendota, CA 93640

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB ..... Assembly Bill
APE ..... Area of Potential Effect
BAU ..... Business as Usual
BPS ..... Best Performance Standards
CalEEMod ..... California Emissions Estimator Model
CARB ..... California Air Resources Board
CAAQS ..... California Ambient Air Quality Standards
CDFW ..... California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA ..... California Environmental Quality Act
CFCs ..... Chlorofluorocarbons
C_2H_3Cl ..... vinyl chloride
CH_4 ..... Methane
City ..... City of Mendota
CNDDB ..... California Department of Fish and Wildlife Natural Diversity Database
CNPS ..... California Native Plant Society
CO ..... Carbon Monoxide
CO_2e ..... Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
Cortese ..... Hazardoius Waste and Substances List
DOGGR ..... California Department of Conservation's Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources
DTSC ..... Department of Toxic Substance Control
EIR ..... Environmental Impact Report
EOP ..... Emergency Operations Plan
FCFPD ..... Fresno County Fire Preotection District
FMMP ..... Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
GHG ..... Greenhouse Gas
GSP ..... Groundwater Sustainabilty Plan
GWP ..... Global Warming Potential
HFCs ..... Hydrofluorocarbons
H_2S ..... hydrogen sulfide
HUC ..... Hydrologic Unit Code
IPaC ..... U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation system
IS ..... Initial Study

IS/MND ..... Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
km ..... kilometers
MGD ..... million gallons per day
MMRP ..... Mitigation Monitoring & Reporting Program
MND ..... Mitigated Negative Declaration
MRZ ..... Mineral Resource Zone
MT CO_2e ..... Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
N2O ..... Nitrous Oxide
NAAQS ..... National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAHC ..... Native American Heritage Commission
ND ..... Negative Declaration
NO_2 ..... Nitrogen Dioxide
NO_X ..... Nitrogen Oxide
NRCS ..... Natural Resources Conservation Service
O_3 ..... Ozone
PFCs ..... Perfluorocarbons
PG&E ..... Pacific Gas and Electric
Pb ..... Lead
$PM_{2.5}$ ..... Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter
PM_{10} ..... Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in diameter
Ppb ..... parts per billion
Ppm ..... parts per million
Project ..... Carballo Apartments, General Plan Amendment, Rezone, and Site Plan Review No. 21-10
R-2 ..... Multiple Family Medium High Density Residential – 3,000 sqft lot per dwelling unit
R-3 ..... Multiple Family High Density Residential – 1,500 sqft lot per dwelling unit
ROG ..... Reactive Organic Gases
SB ..... Senate Bill
SF6 ..... Sulfur Hexafluoride
SJVAB ..... San Joaquin Valley Air Basin
SJVAPCD ..... San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
SMARA ..... Surface Mining and Reclamation Act
SO_2 ..... Sulfur Dioxide
SO_4 ..... sulfates
SR ..... State Route
SRA ..... State Responsibility Area

State ..... California
SWRCB ..... State Water Resources Control Board
TPY ..... Tons Per Year
µg/m3 ..... microgram per cubic meter
USFWS ..... U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
UST ..... Underground Storage Tanks
VMT ..... Vehicle Miles Traveled

Chapter 1 Introduction

Provost & Pritchard Consulting Group has prepared this Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/ND) on behalf of the City of Mendota (City) to address the potential environmental effects of Carballo Apartments, Site Plan Review Application No. 21-10 pertaining to ±0.60 acres of property located on the southwest of the intersection at 7th Street and Marie Street approximately 0.17 miles northwest of State Route 180 within the City of Mendota (Project or proposed Project). This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code Section 21000 *et. seq*. The City of Mendota (City) is the CEQA lead agency for this proposed Project.

The site and the proposed Project are described in detail in the **Project Description, Chapter 2**.

1.1 Regulatory Information

An Initial Study (IS) is a document prepared by a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment. In accordance with California Code of Regulations Title 14 (Chapter 3, Section 15000, *et seq*.)—also known as the CEQA Guidelines—Section 15064 (a)(1) states that an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared if there is substantial evidence in light of the whole record that the proposed Project under review may have a significant effect on the environment and should be further analyzed to determine mitigation measures or project alternatives that might avoid or reduce project impacts to less than significant levels. A negative declaration (ND) may be prepared instead if the lead agency finds that there is ***no*** substantial evidence in light of the whole record that the project may have a significant effect on the environment. An ND is a written statement describing the reasons why a proposed Project, not otherwise exempt from CEQA, would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, why it would not require the preparation of an EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15371). According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15070, a ND or *mitigated* ND shall be prepared for a project subject to CEQA when either:

a. The IS shows there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the proposed Project may have a significant effect on the environment, or

b. The IS identified potentially significant effects, but:

    1. Revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant before the proposed ND and IS are released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur is prepared, and

    2. There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the proposed Project *as revised* may have a significant effect on the environment.

1.2 Document Format

This IS/MND contains six chapters and three appendices**. Chapter 1 Introduction**, provides an overview of the proposed Project and the CEQA process. **Chapter 2 Project Description**, provides a detailed description of proposed Project components and objectives. **Chapter 3 Impact Analysis**, presents the CEQA checklist and environmental analysis for all impact areas, mandatory findings of significance, and feasible mitigation measures. If the proposed Project does not have the potential to significantly impact a given issue area, the relevant section provides a brief discussion of the reasons why no impacts are expected. If the proposed Project could have a potentially significant impact on a resource, the issue area discussion provides a description of

potential impacts, and appropriate mitigation measures and/or permit requirements that would reduce those impacts to a less than significant level.

The CalEEMod Output Files are provided as technical **Appendix A** at the end of this document.

The analyses of environmental impacts in **Chapter 3 Impact** Analysis are separated into the following categories:

Potentially Significant Impact. This category is applicable if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant, and no feasible mitigation measures can be identified to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. This category applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures would reduce an effect from a "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measure(s), and briefly explain how they would reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from earlier analyses may be cross-referenced).

Less than Significant Impact. This category is identified when the proposed Project would result in impacts below the threshold of significance, and no mitigation measures are required.

No Impact. This category applies when a project would not create an impact in the specific environmental issue area. "No Impact" answers do not require a detailed explanation if they are adequately supported by the information sources cited by the lead agency, which show that the impact does not apply to the specific project (e.g. the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g. the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

Chapter 2 Project Description

2.1 Project Background and Objectives

2.1.1 Project Title

Carballo Apartments, General Plan Amendment, Rezone, and Site Plan Review No. 21-10

2.1.2 Lead Agency Name and Address

City of Mendota
643 Quince Street
Mendota, CA 93640

2.1.3 Contact Person and Phone Number

Lead Agency Contact
Jeffrey O'Neal, AICP
City Planner
559.655.3291

Project Applicant
JCC Transportation, Inc.
Julio Carballo
559.709.2662

2.1.4 Project Location

The Project site is located in central Mendota. Mendota is approximately 35 miles west of Fresno and eight miles south of Firebaugh in western Fresno County (**see Figure 2-1**). The Project site is located at 755 Marie Street which is located 200 feet southwest of the corner of 7th Street and Marie Street, approximately 0.21 miles northwest of the nearest entrance point of State Route 180. The Project is situated in Section 31, Township 13 South, Range 15 East, Mount Diablo Base & Meridian (see **Figure 2-2**). The property involved includes Assessor's Parcel Number 013-106-15 (see **Figure 2-3**).

2.1.5 Latitude and Longitude

The approximate centroid of the Project area is 36° 45' 23.82" north, -120° 22' 38" west.

2.1.6 Project Details

JCC Transportation, Inc. proposes a General Plan Amendment to change the subject property's land use designation from Medium-High Density Residential to High Density Residential, a rezone to amend the City's official Zoning Map to change the subject property's zoning designation from R-2 (Multiple Family Medium High Density Residential – 3,000 SF lot per dwelling unit) to R-3 (Multiple Family High Density Residential – 1,500 SF lot per dwelling unit), and a Site Plan Review to construct a 15-unit apartment complex on Assessor's Parcel Number 013-106-15 located southwest of the intersection at 7th Street and Marie Street approximately

0.17 miles northwest of State Route 180 within the City of Mendota. The site will have access to Marie Street and the abutting alley.

Additional Project activities may include the following: dedications and/or acquisitions for public street rights-of-way and utility easements, construction of public facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the specifications and policies of the City of Mendota, and landscaping as required by City ordinance for residential developments.

2.1.6.1 Construction

Construction of the Project is anticipated to last approximately six months, beginning in late 2022 and ending mid-2023. Activities will include grading, site preparation, and construction of the apartment complex. Equipment will likely include excavators, skid loaders, bulldozers, backhoes, trenchers, concrete mixers, and hand tools.

Generally, construction will occur between the hours of 7 am and 5 pm, Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. Staging areas will be located onsite.

Although construction is not expected to generate hazardous waste, field equipment used during construction has the potential to contain various hazardous materials such as diesel fuel, hydraulic oil, grease, solvents, adhesives, paints, and other petroleum-based products.

2.1.7 Land Uses and Zoning

The Project site is surrounded by residential to the north and east, vacant land to the southeast, and a trucking yard to the south and southwest. As mentioned above, the Project will include a general plan amendment, rezoning, and site plan review, as necessary. The table below details land uses, zoning, and proposed actions for the properties involved (also see **Figure 3-3** and **Figure 3-4**).

Table 2-1. Subject Assessor Parcel Numbers

Assessor's Parcel Number	Current Land Use Designation	Proposed Land Use Designation	Current Zoning Designation	Proposed Zoning Designation	Project Discretionary Action
013-106-15	Medium-High Density Residential	High Density Residential	R-2 Medium/High Density Residential	R-3 High Density Multiple Family Residential	General Plan Amendment, Rezone, Site Plan Review

2.1.8 Other Public Agencies Whose Approval May Be Required

- City of Mendota
- Mendota Unified School District
- Fresno County Fire Protection District
- State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)
- San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD)

2.1.9 Consultation with California Native American Tribes

Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52; codified at Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1, *et seq.*) requires that a lead agency, within 14 days of determining that it will undertake a project, must notify in writing any California

Native American Tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the project if that Tribe has previously requested notification about projects in that geographic area. The notice must briefly describe the project and inquire whether the Tribe wishes to initiate request formal consultation. Tribes have 30 days from receipt of notification to request formal consultation. The lead agency then has 30 days to initiate the consultation, which then continues until the parties come to an agreement regarding necessary mitigation or agree that no mitigation is needed, or one or both parties determine that negotiation occurred in good faith, but no agreement will be made.

Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB 18), Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area were invited to consult regarding the project based on a list of contacts provided by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).

On August 11, 2021, the City of Mendota (City) notified 20 tribes of the Project pursuant to AB 52 and SB 18. No Tribe responded with a request for formal consultation on the Project within the required time period.

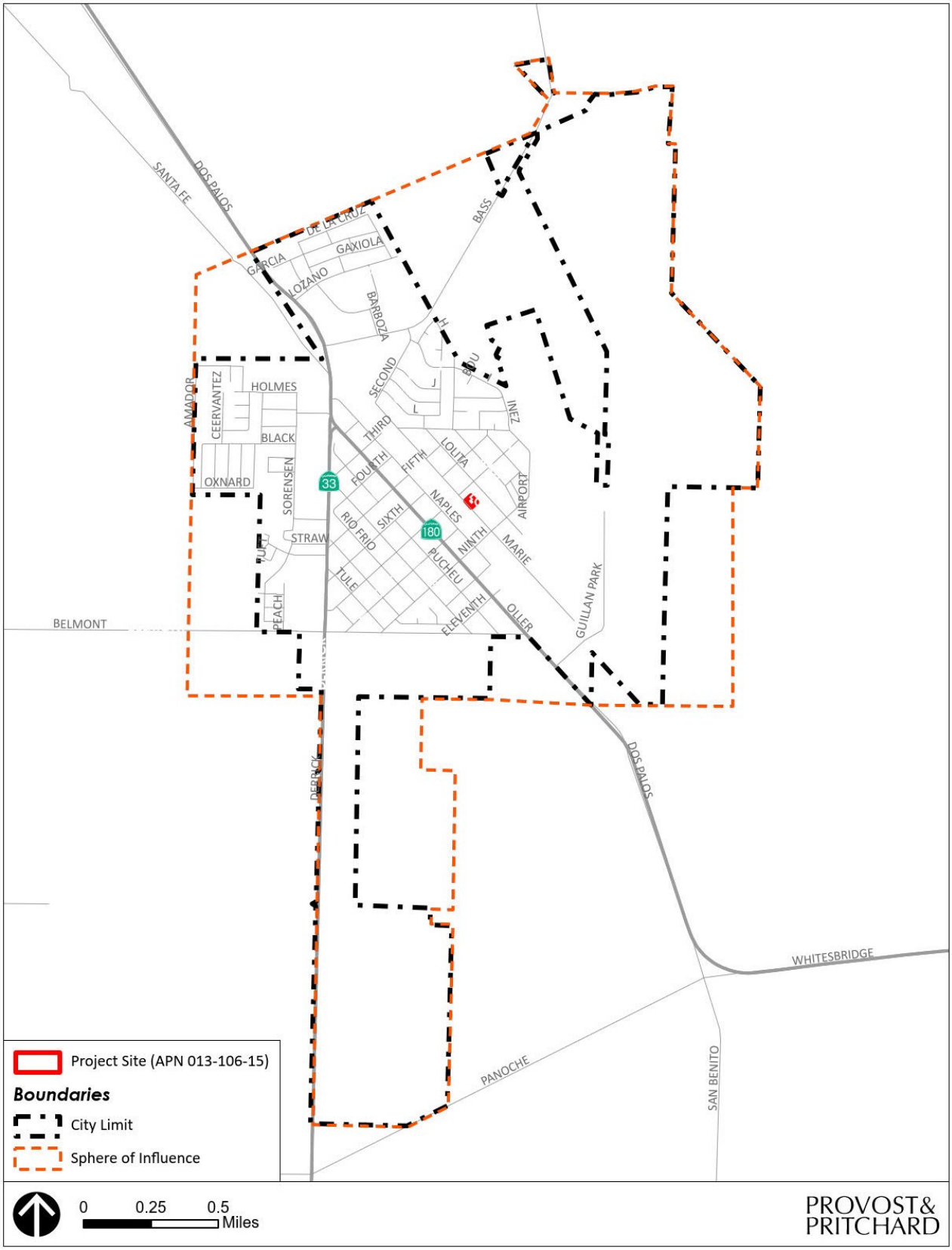

Figure 2-1. Vicinity Map

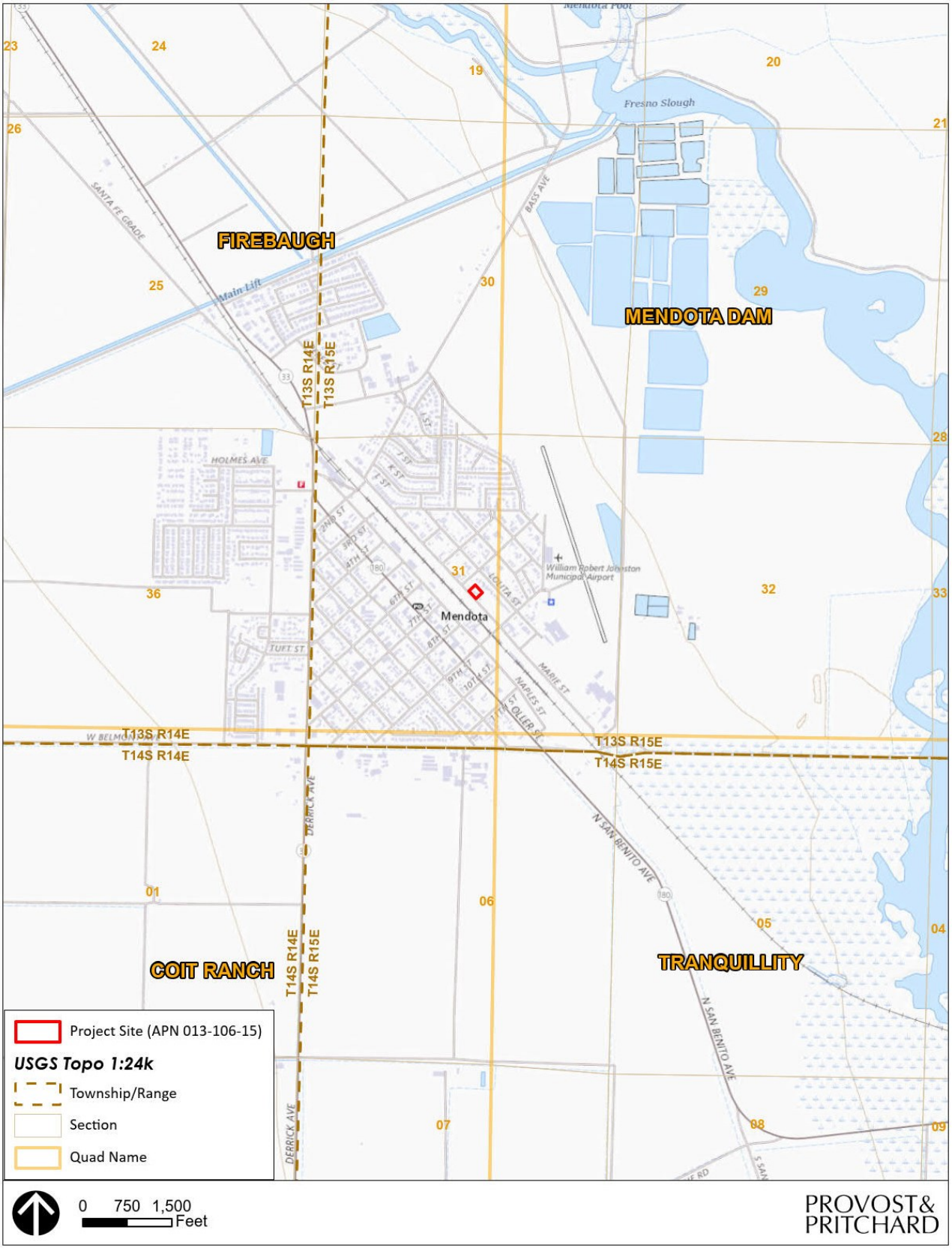

Figure 2-2. Topographic Quadrangle Map

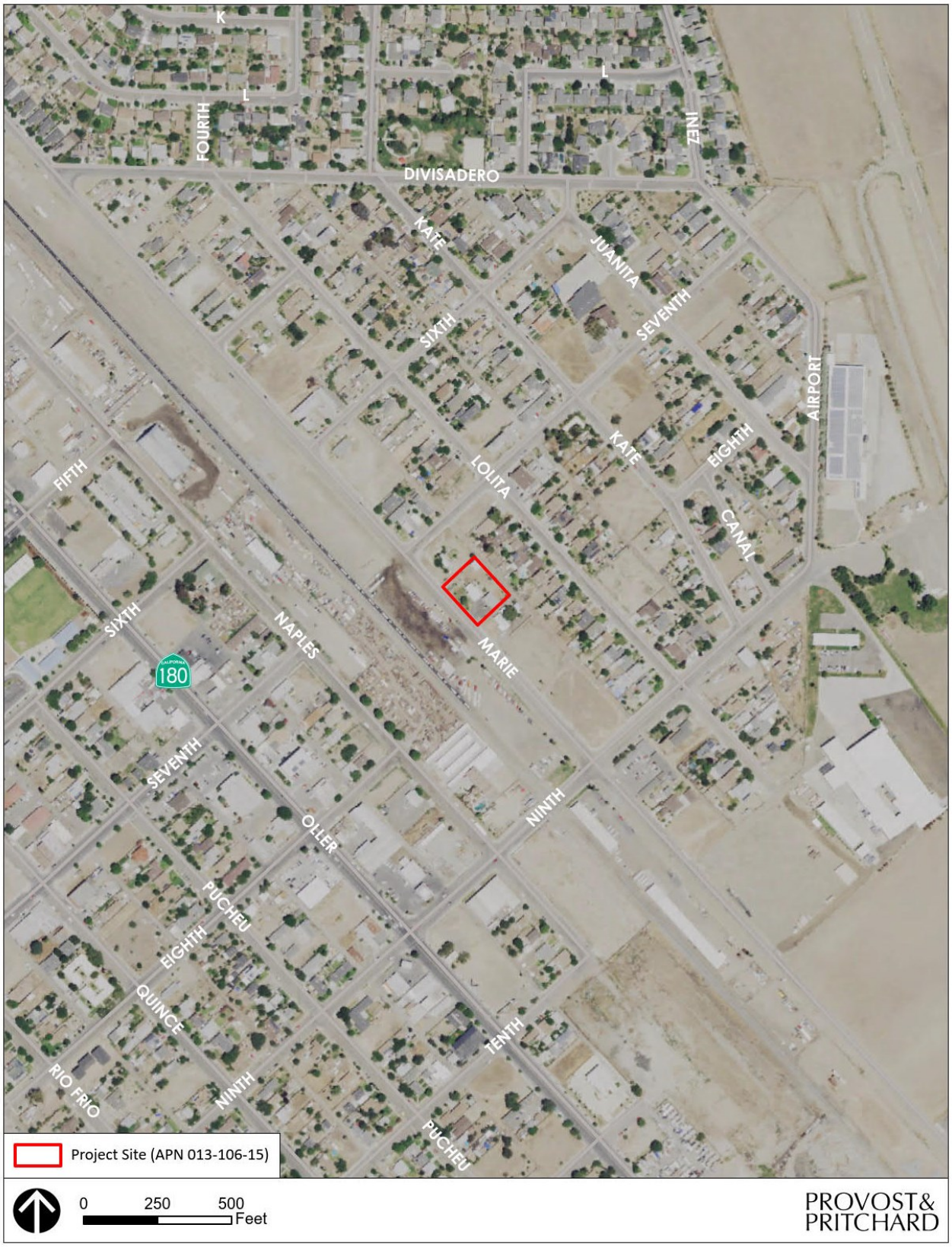

Figure 2-3. Aerial of Project Site

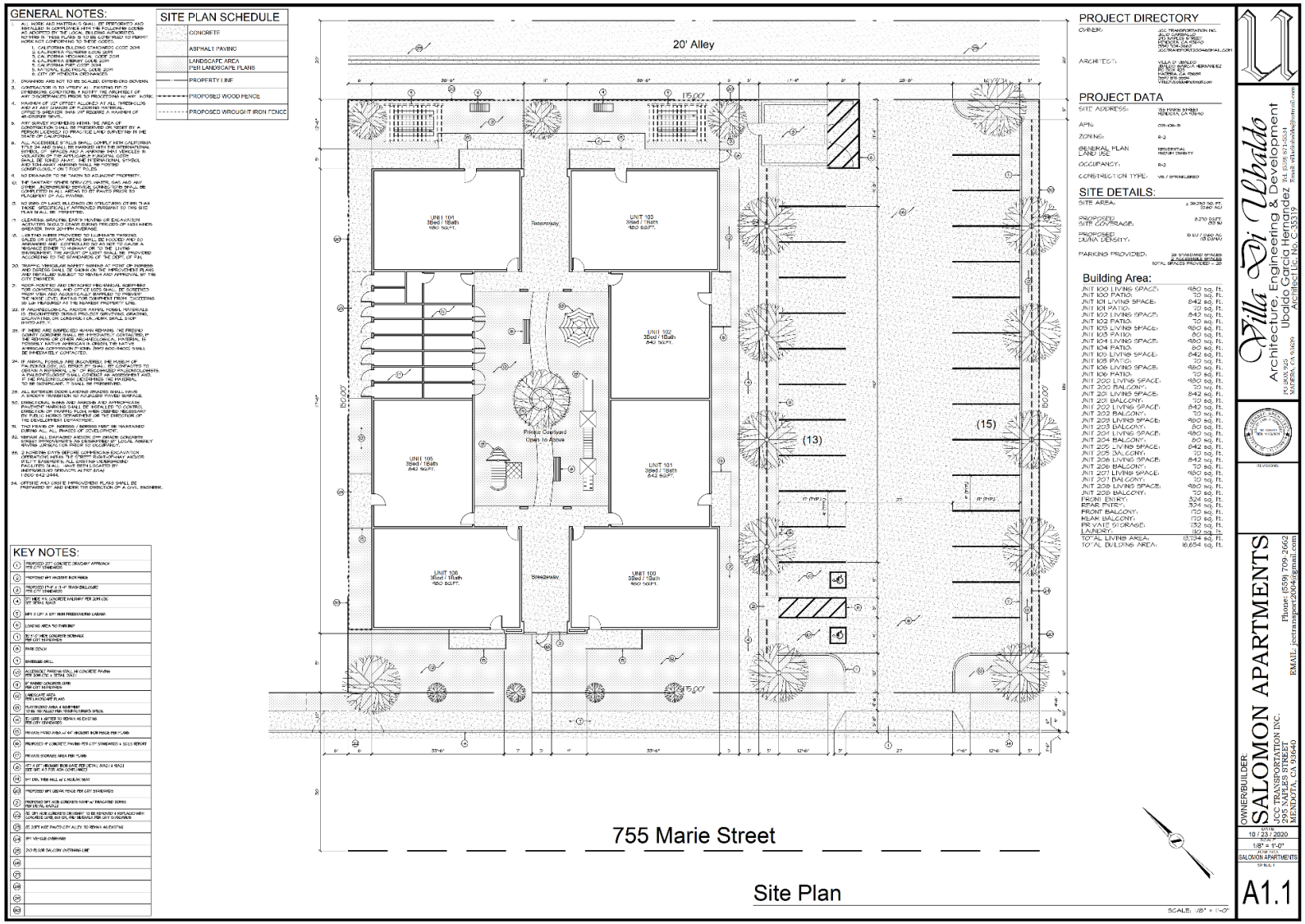

Figure 2-4. Site Plan

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

As indicated by the discussions of existing conditions and impact analyses that follow in **Chapter 3** Impact Analysis, environmental factors not checked below would have no impact or less than significant impacts resulting from the project. Environmental factors that are checked below would have potentially significant impacts resulting from the project. Required regulations or mitigation measures would reduce the impact to less than significant.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☐ Geology/Soils	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials
☐ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Land Use/Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☐ Noise	☐ Population/Housing	☐ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation	☐ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	☐ Mandatory Findings of significance

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☒ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

_____ _____

Signature Date

_____

Printed Name/Position

Chapter 3 Impact Analysis

3.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

As indicated by the discussions of existing and baseline conditions, and impact analyses that follow in this Chapter, environmental factors not checked below would have no impacts or less than significant impacts resulting from the project. Environmental factors that are checked below would have potentially significant impacts resulting from the project. Mitigation measures are recommended for each of the potentially significant impacts that would reduce the impact to less than significant.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture & Forestry Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Energy
☐ Geology/Soils	☐ Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials
☐ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Land Use/Planning	☐ Mineral Resources
☐ Noise	☐ Population/Housing	☐ Public Services
☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation	☐ Tribal Cultural Resources
☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☐ Wildfire	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance

The analyses of environmental impacts here in **Chapter 3 Impact Analysis** are separated into the following categories:

Potentially Significant Impact. This category is applicable if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant, and no feasible mitigation measures can be identified to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. This category applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures would reduce an effect from a "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measure(s), and briefly explain how they would reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from earlier analyses may be cross-referenced).

Less than Significant Impact. This category is identified when the proposed Project would result in impacts below the threshold of significance, and no mitigation measures are required.

No Impact. This category applies when a project would not create an impact in the specific environmental issue area. "No Impact" answers do not require a detailed explanation if they are adequately supported by the information sources cited by the lead agency, which show that the impact does not apply to the specific project (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis)

3.2 Aesthetics

Table 3-1. Aesthetics Impacts

Aesthetics				
Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) In non-urbanized areas substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project is located in the northwestern part of Fresno County in the Central San Joaquin Valley. The Project site is in an urbanized area with residential uses to the north, west, and east and a truck yard across Marie Street to the south. The Project is adjacent to the eastern City limit of Mendota. In Fresno County, portions of State Routes (SR) 168 and 180 have been officially designated by the California Department of Transportation as State Scenic Highways. However, those sections are respectively approximately 38 and 54 miles east of the Project. Mendota is located approximately 40 miles west of the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range and approximately 18 miles east of the foothills of the Coastal Mountain Range. The Coastal range can be seen on a clear day from the vantage point of the Project site. The Project site is previously developed and contains multiple structures, including a primary residence. The proposed Project is consistent with the aesthetics of the area.

3.2.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is bordered by residential development to the north, west, and east, while a trucking yard is divided by Marie Street to the south. There is no viewshed of particular importance that would be impacted by the proposed Project. As the Project would be aesthetically consistent with its surroundings, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

No Impact. The Scenic Highway Program was created to preserve and protect scenic highway corridors from change which would diminish the aesthetic value of lands adjacent to highways. A highway may be officially designated "scenic" depending upon how much of the natural landscape can be seen by travelers, the scenic

quality of the landscape, and the extent to which development intrudes upon the traveler's enjoyment of the view.

As the closest segment of state scenic highway is located approximately 38 miles to the east of the Project, there would be no impact.

c) Would the project, in non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

No Impact. As part of the Project, the subject property's land use designation would be amended to High Density Residential, and it would be rezoned to R-3 High Density Residential. The Project site would be zoned for high density residential use and a 15-unit apartment complex would be compatible with uses surrounding the Project site. The proposed 15-unit apartment complex would not conflict with applicable zoning or regulations governing scenic quality so there would be no impact.

d) Would the project create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would include lighting in the area that is suitable for residential areas and it would be in accordance with City ordinances. All lights would be hooded and angled downwards. It is not expected that the Project would result in substantial glare. Impacts would be less than significant.

3.3 Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Table 3-2. Agriculture and Forestry Resources Impacts

Agriculture and Forestry Resources				
Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.3.1 Environmental Setting

The Project is located in the California's Central San Joaquin Valley in Fresno County and more specifically within the City of Mendota. Fresno County is located within California's agricultural heartland. For crop year 2016–2017, the most recent year for which data is available, Fresno County ranked third in the State in estimated value of agricultural production at 7.04 billion dollars.[1]

A wide range of commodities are grown in the county, with production primarily consisting of milk, poultry, livestock, and other animal commodities, row crops, nuts and fruit tree crops, and vegetables. Rich soil, irrigation water, a Mediterranean climate, and steady access to global markets make this possible.

The Project site is located in an urbanized area. The lot itself contains an existing residence. According to the California Department of Conservation's Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), the Project site is designated Urban and Built-Up Land.[2]

[1] (United States Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistics Service, 2020) Accessed 20 September 2021
[2] California Important Farmland Finder (FMMP). https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/. Accessed 20 September 2021.

3.3.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

No Impact. The Project is designated as Urban and Built-Up Land according to the FMMP. Therefore, the Project would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to non-agricultural use. There would be no impact.

b) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?

No Impact. The Project site is and will be zoned for residential uses. The Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract. There would be no impact.

c) Would the project conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

d) Would the project result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

c and d) No Impact. There are no forest lands or timberlands within the Project site or vicinity. The City's General Plan and Zoning maps have designated the Project site for residential use. There would be no impact.

e) Would the project involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

No Impact. As discussed above, the Project would not involve forest land or require the conversion of existing agricultural land. The Project site is previously developed and the Project would replace one residential use with another. There would be no impact.

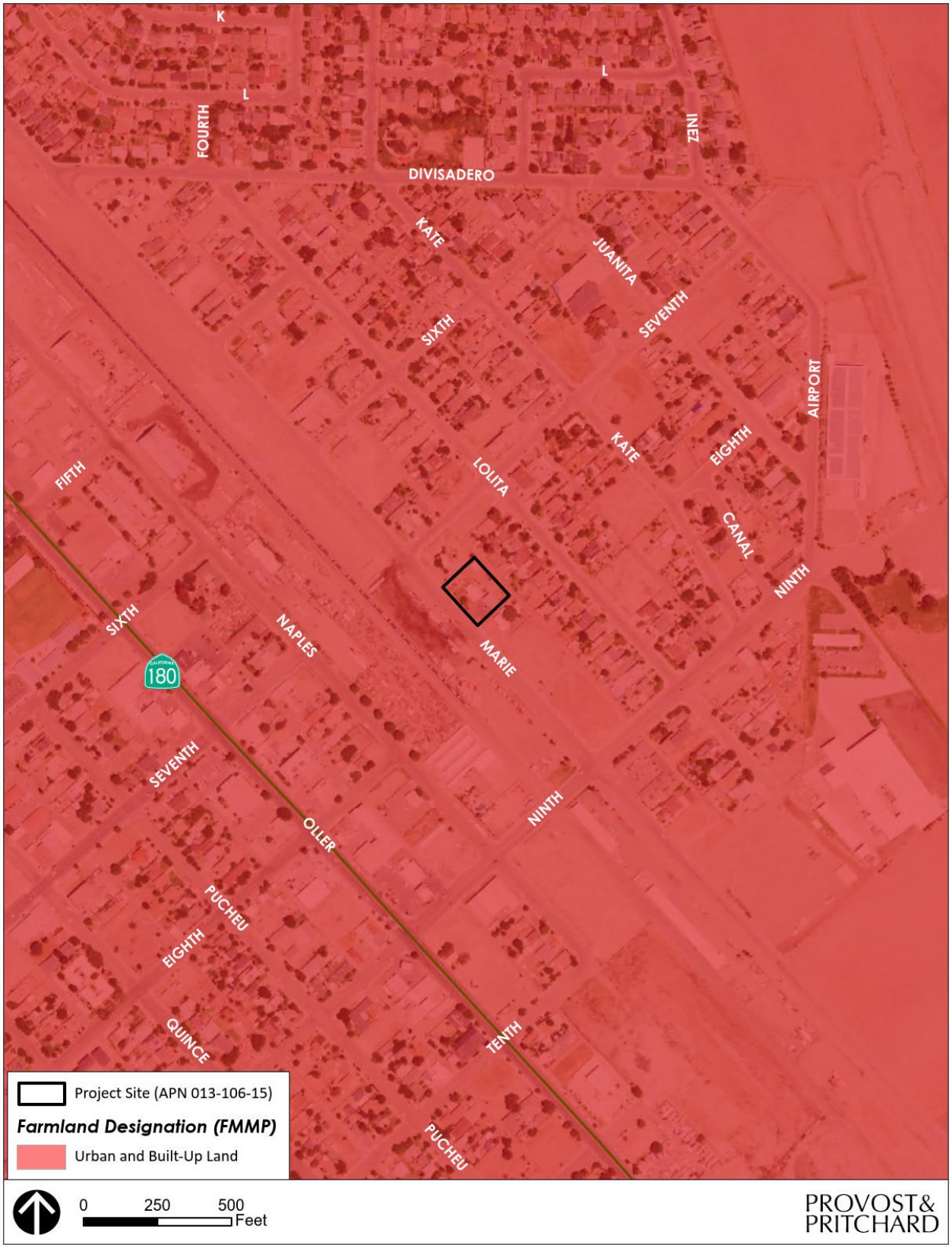

Figure 3-1. Farmland Designation Map

3.4 Air Quality

Table 3-3. Air Quality Impacts

Air Quality					
Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management district or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:		**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d)	Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.4.1 Methodology

CalEEMod Output files (**Appendix A**) were prepared using CalEEmod, Version 2020.4.0 for the Project in September 2021. CalEEMod is an air quality analysis model used to analyze a project's potential emission output due to a project's construction and operational activities. The sections below detail the methodology of the air quality and greenhouse gas emissions analysis and its conclusions.

Emissions associated with the Project were calculated using CalEEmod, Version 2020.4.0. Construction emissions modeling includes emissions generated by demolition activities, off-road equipment, haul trucks, and worker commute trips. All assumptions were based on the default parameters contained in the model. Long-term operational emissions associated with the Project come mainly from vehicle trips to and from the residences. It is assumed that due to the multifamily nature of the Project, no fireplaces would be installed. In order to more accurately estimate the type of vehicle emissions that are likely to come from a residential neighborhood, the SJVAPCD Residential Fleet Mix Year 2025 was used in the modeling software. Modeling assumptions and output files are included in **Appendix A**.

3.4.1.1 Thresholds of Significance

To assist local jurisdictions in the evaluation of air quality impacts, the SJVAPCD has published the *Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts*. This guidance document includes recommended thresholds of significance to be used for the evaluation of short-term construction, long-term operational, odor, toxic air contaminant, and cumulative air quality impacts. Accordingly, the SJVAPCD-recommended thresholds of significance are used to determine whether implementation of the proposed Project would result in a significant air quality impact. Projects that exceed these recommended thresholds would be considered to have a potentially significant impact to human health and welfare. The thresholds of significance are summarized, as follows:

Short-Term Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM_{10}): Construction impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the feasible control measures for construction in compliance with Regulation

VIII as listed in the SJVAPCD guidelines are not incorporated or implemented, or if project-generated emissions would exceed 15 tons per year (TPY).

Short-Term Emissions of Ozone Precursors (ROG and NO_x): Construction impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the project generates emissions of Reactive Organic Gases (ROG) or NO_x that exceeds 10 TPY.

Long-Term Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM_{10}): Operational impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the project generates emissions of PM_{10} that exceed 15 TPY.

Long-Term Emissions of Ozone Precursors (ROG and NO_x): Operational impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the project generates emissions of ROG or NO_x that exceeds 10 TPY.

Conflict with or Obstruct Implementation of Applicable Air Quality Plan: Due to the region's nonattainment status for ozone, $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10}, if the project-generated emissions of either of the ozone precursor pollutants (i.e., ROG and NO_x) or PM_{10} would exceed the SJVAPCD's significance thresholds, then the project would be considered to conflict with the attainment plans. In addition, if the project would result in a change in land use and corresponding increases in vehicle miles traveled, the project may result in an increase in vehicle miles traveled that is unaccounted for in regional emissions inventories contained in regional air quality control plans.

Local Mobile-Source CO Concentrations: Local mobile source impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the project contributes to CO concentrations at receptor locations in excess of the CAAQS (i.e. 9.0 ppm for 8 hours or 20 ppm for 1 hour).

Toxic Air Contaminants: Exposure to toxic air contaminants would be considered significant if the probability of contracting cancer for the Maximally Exposed Individual (i.e., maximum individual risk) would exceed 20 in 1 million or would result in a Hazard Index greater than 1.

Odors: Odor impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the project has the potential to frequently expose members of the public to objectionable odors.

Table 3-4. Summary of Ambient Air Quality Standards and Attainment Designation

Summary of Ambient Air Quality Standards & Attainment Designation					
Pollutant	**Averaging Time**	**California Standards***		**National Standards***	
		Concentration*	**Attainment Status**	**Primary**	**Attainment Status**
Ozone (O_3)	1-hour	0.09 ppm	Nonattainment/ Severe	–	No Federal Standard
	8-hour	0.070 ppm	Nonattainment	0.075 ppm	Nonattainment (Extreme)**
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})	AAM	20 µg/m^3	Nonattainment	–	Attainment
	24-hour	50 µg/m^3		150 µg/m^3	
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)	AAM	12 µg/m^3	Nonattainment	12 µg/m^3	Nonattainment
	24-hour	No Standard		35 µg/m^3	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1-hour	20 ppm	Attainment/ Unclassified	35 ppm	Attainment/ Unclassified
	8-hour	9 ppm		9 ppm	
	8-hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm		–	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	AAM	0.030 ppm	Attainment	53 ppb	Attainment/ Unclassified
	1-hour	0.18 ppm		100 ppb	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	AAM	–	Attainment	--	Attainment/ Unclassified
	24-hour	0.04 ppm		--	
	3-hour	–		0.5 ppm	
	1-hour	0.25 ppm		75 ppb	
Lead (Pb)	30-day Average	1.5 µg/m^3	Attainment	–	No Designation/ Classification
	Calendar Quarter	–		--	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	–		0.15 µg/m^3	
Sulfates (SO_4)	24-hour	25 µg/m^3	Attainment	No Federal Standards	
Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)	1-hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m^3)	Unclassified		
Vinyl Chloride (C_2H_3Cl)	24-hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m^3)	Attainment		
Visibility-Reducing Particle Matter	8-hour	Extinction coefficient: 0.23/km-visibility of 10 miles or more due to particles when the relative humidity is less than 70%.	Unclassified		

** For more information on standards visit: http//www.arb.ca.gov.research/aaqs/aaqs2.pdf*
*** No Federal 1-hour standard. Reclassified extreme nonattainment for the Federal 8-hour standard May 5, 2010.*
****Secondary Standard*
Source: CARB 2015; SJVAPCD 2020

3.4.2 Environmental Setting

The Project lies within the eight-county San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB), which is managed by the SJVAPCD. Air quality in the SJVAB is influenced by a variety of factors, including topography and local and regional meteorology. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) have been established for the following criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide (CO), ozone (O_3), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), and lead (Pb). The CAAQS also set standards for sulfates (SO_4), hydrogen sulfide (H_2S), vinyl chloride (C_2H_3Cl), and visibility.

Air quality plans or attainment plans are used to bring the applicable air basin into attainment with all State and Federal ambient air quality standards designed to protect the health and safety of residents within that air basin. Areas are classified under the Federal Clean Air Act as either "attainment," "nonattainment," or "extreme nonattainment" areas for each criteria pollutant based on whether the NAAQS have been achieved or not. Attainment relative to the State standards is determined by the California Air Resources Board (CARB). The San Joaquin Valley is designated as a State and Federal nonattainment area for O_3, a State and Federal nonattainment area for $PM_{2.5}$, a State nonattainment area for PM_{10}, a Federal and State attainment area for CO, SO_2, and NO_2, and a State attainment area for sulfates, vinyl chloride, and Pb.[3]

3.4.3 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

Less than Significant Impact. As noted in Impact Assessments III-b and III-c below, implementation of the Project would not result in short-term or long-term increases in emissions that would exceed applicable thresholds of significance. Projects that do not exceed the recommended thresholds would not be considered to conflict with or obstruct the implementation of applicable air quality plans. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Less than Significant Impact.

Short-Term Construction-Generated Emissions

Construction-generated emissions would be temporary and short in duration. Construction is assumed to take approximately six months. The construction of the Project would result in the temporary generation of emissions associated with site grading and building, motor vehicle exhaust associated with construction equipment and worker trips, as well as the movement of construction equipment on unpaved surfaces.

Estimated construction-generated emissions and operational emissions are summarized in **Table 3-5** and **Table 3-6**, respectively.

[3] (San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, 2006-2012). Accessed 21 September 2021.

Table 3-5. Unmitigated Short-Term Construction-Generated Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants

Short-Term Construction-Generated Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants					
	Annual Emissions (Tons/Year) (1)				
Source	ROG	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Total	0.0995	0.4626	0.4494	0.0385	0.0274
SJVAPCD Significance Thresholds:	*10*	*10*	*100*	*15*	*15*
Exceed SJVAPCD Thresholds?	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*

1. Refer to Appendix A for modeling results and assumptions. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Table 3-6. Unmitigated Long-Term Operational Emissions

Long-Term Operational Emissions of Criteria Air Pollutants					
	Annual Emissions (Tons/Year) (1)				
Source	ROG	NO_X	CO	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
Maximum Annual Project Emissions:	0.1105	0.0764	0.5305	0.1992	0.0333
SJVAPCD Significance Thresholds:	*10*	*10*	*100*	*15*	*15*
Exceed SJVAPCD Thresholds?	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*	*No*

1. Refer to Appendix A for modeling results and assumptions. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Given that project-generated emissions would not exceed applicable SJVAPCD significance thresholds, construction-generated emissions of criteria pollutants would be considered less than significant.

Long-Term Operational Emissions

As illustrated in **Table 3-6**, long-term operational emissions associated with the Project would not exceed SJVAPCD thresholds of significance. Therefore, Project-related impacts to air quality would be considered less than significant.

c) Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant Impact. Sensitive receptors are those who are sensitive to air pollution, including children, the elderly, and the infirm. The SJVAPCD considers a sensitive receptor a location that houses or attracts children, the elderly, people with illnesses, or others who are especially sensitive to the effects of air pollutants. Examples of sensitive receptors include hospitals, residences, convalescent facilities, and schools. The closest existing off-site sensitive receptors are single-family homes located on adjacent properties. As a residential land use development project, proposed residences included as part of the Project would also be considered sensitive receptors once occupied.

As demonstrated in **Table 3-5**, and **Table 3-6**, the Project would not exceed the SJVAPCD's thresholds established in accordance with health-based standard for determining significance of criteria pollutant emissions. Furthermore, given the short-term nature of the construction of the Project, exposure to toxic air contaminants would be minimal. Therefore, in accordance with these standards, the Project would have a less than significant impact related to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

d) Would the project result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Less than Significant Impact. Implementation of the Project would not result in long-term emissions of odors. However, construction would involve the use of a variety of gasoline- or diesel-powered equipment that

would emit exhaust fumes. Exhaust fumes, particularly diesel exhaust, may be considered objectionable by some people. Construction activities would be short-term and intermittent in nature, spanning approximately six months. Impacts would be less than significant.

3.5 Biological Resources

Table 3-7. Biological Resources Impacts

Biological Resources				
Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.5.1 Environmental Setting

The Project is located in Fresno County within the lower San Joaquin Valley, part of the Great Valley of California. The Valley is bordered by the Sierra Nevada Mountain Ranges to the east, the Coast Ranges to the west, the Klamath Mountains and Cascade Range to the north, and the Transverse Ranges and Mojave Desert to the south.

Like most of California, the San Joaquin Valley experiences a Mediterranean climate. Warm, dry summers are followed by cool, moist winters. Summer temperatures often reach above 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and the humidity is generally low. Winter temperatures are often below 60 degrees Fahrenheit during the day and rarely exceed 70 degrees. On average, the Central Valley receives approximately 12 inches of precipitation in the form of rainfall yearly, most of which occurs between October and March.

The Project is located within the Mowry Lake-Fresno Slough watershed; Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 1803000910034, approximately 2 miles southwest of the Mendota Pool at the confluence of the San Joaquin River and the Fresno Slough. and 7.5 miles east of Panoche Creek. The San Joaquin River, Fresno Slough, and Mendota Pool have been leveed and much of the surrounding land is now intensively cultivated for agricultural production. Historically, the Mendota area supported large areas of riparian wetlands and important waterfowl habitat. Due to alteration of the aquatic features in the vicinity and the conversion of natural habitat to agricultural lands, the riparian habitat is now limited to the margins of these waterways and to undisturbed areas within ecological reserves, managed wildlife areas, and national wildlife refuges.

There are several managed reserves and wildlife areas in the vicinity of Mendota, most of which are dedicated to the preservation of native habitat for waterfowl and special status species. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)-managed Mendota Wildlife Area lies approximately three miles southeast of the Project and encompasses 11,825 acres of wetland and upland habitats including a portion of the Fresno Slough. The Alkali Sink Ecological Reserve and the Kerman Ecological Reserve are located east-southeast of the Project, at a distance of approximately 6 miles and 10 miles, respectively. Little Panoche Reservoir Wildlife Area and the Panoche Hills Ecological Reserve are located west of Interstate 5, approximately 20 miles west of the Project.

3.5.2 Soils

One soil mapping unit representing one soil type was identified within the Project area; Calflax clay loam, saline-sodic, wet, 0 to 1 percent slopes, within the Major Land Resource Area of California 17 map. None of the minor soil mapping units was identified as hydric. Hydric soils are defined as soils that are saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions such that under sufficiently wet conditions, hydrophytic vegetation can be supported.

The Calflax soil series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in alluvium derived from calcareous sedimentary rock. These soils have low runoff and moderately slow permeability. Calflax soils are used for cultivation in most areas. Native vegetation growing in these soils consist of annual grasses, forbs, and saltbrush.

3.5.3 Methodology

The Area of Potential Effect (APE) consists of the entire project boundary and the nearby surrounding lands. A qualified biologist conducted an analysis of potential Project-related impacts to biological resources based on the resources known to exist or with potential to exist within the Project site and surrounding areas. Sources of information used in preparation of this analysis included: CDFW, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB); the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system; the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California; CalFlora's online database of California native plants; the Jepson Herbarium online database; USFWS Environmental Conservation Online System; the NatureServe Explorer online database; the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Plants Database; the CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationships database; the California Herps online database; and various manuals, reports, and references related to plants and animals of the San Joaquin Valley region.

A thorough search of the CNDDB for published accounts of special status plant and animal species was conducted for the *Firebaugh* 7.5-minute quadrangle that contain the APE in its entirety, and for the eight surrounding quadrangles: *Oxalis, Poso Farm, Firebaugh NE, Broadview Farms, Mendota Dam, Chaney Ranch, Tranquillity,* and *Coit Ranch*. A species list was also obtained using the USFWS IPaC system for federally listed species with potential to be affected by the proposed Project. These species, and their potential to occur within the proposed Project area are listed in **Table 3-8** and **Table 3-9**.

[4] (United States Environmental Protection Agency, n.d.) Accessed September 2021.

Table 3-8. List of Special Status Animals with Potential to Occur Onsite and/or in the Vicinity.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
American badger (*Taxidea taxus*)	CSC	Grasslands, savannas, and mountain meadows near timberline are preferred. Most abundant in drier open spaces of shrub and grassland. Burrows in soil.	**Absent.** Suitable habitat for this species appears to be absent from the APE. Activities within the surrounding ruderal, urban, and agricultural areas would likely deter this species from passing through the site. The nearest regional recorded observation of this species occurred in the Alkali Sink Ecological Reserve, approximately 5 miles southeast of the site. It is unlikely that any individual would inhabitant the suboptimal habitats near the APE when high quality habitat exists in the immediate region.
Bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*)	CT	These aerial insectivores nest colonially in burrows constructed along vertical banks and bluffs near waterbodies. This disturbance tolerant species is also known to nest in man-made sites, such as quarries, mounds of gravel or dirt, and road cuts.	**Unlikely.** Suitable habitat appear to be absent from the Project APE and surrounding lands. At most, an individual could pass through the site as a transient or during migration.
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard (*Gambelia sila*)	FE, CE, CFP	Inhabits semi-arid grasslands, alkali flats, low foothills, canyon floors, large washes, and arroyos, usually on sandy, gravelly, or loamy substrate, sometimes on hardpan. Often found where there are abundant rodent burrows in dense vegetation or tall grass. Cannot survive on lands under cultivation. Known to bask on kangaroo rat mounds and often seeks shelter at the base of shrubs, in small mammal burrows, or in rock piles. Adults may excavate shallow burrows, but rely on deeper pre-existing rodent burrows for hibernation and reproduction.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats and clay soils onsite are unsuitable for this species.
Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)	CSC	Resides in open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands with low growing vegetation. Nests underground in existing burrows created by burrowing mammals, most often ground squirrels.	**Unlikely.** The ruderal habitats of the APE appear unsuitable for this species. Proximity to development, large trees and raptor perches would likely deter this species. The nearest observation of this species was recorded in 1987 approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the Project area. The population at this site was surveyed again in 1989 and found to be in decline.
California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*)	FT	Inhabits perennial rivers, creeks, and stock ponds with vegetative cover within the Coast Range and northern Sierra foothills.	**Absent.** The Project area does not provide suitable habitat for this species and is outside of its current known range.
Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*)	CSC	Found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, primarily in open areas with patches of loose, sandy soil and low-lying	**Absent.** The highly disturbed habitats of the APE are unsuitable for this species. There are recorded observations of this species within the Alkali Sink Ecological

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
		vegetation in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains. Frequently found near ant hills and along dirt roads in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs.	Reserve, approximately 5 miles southeast of the Project.
Crotch bumblebee *(Bombus crotchii)*	CCE	Occurs throughout coastal California, as well as east to the Sierra-Cascade crest, and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	**Absent**. Suitable forage for this species appears to be absent from the ruderal APE. The only regional recorded observations of this species are from collections over 65 years old.
Delta smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificus*)	FT, CE	This pelagic and euryhaline species is Endemic to the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta, upstream through Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Solano Counties.	**Absent.** Suitable perennial aquatic habitat for this species is absent from the APE and surrounding lands.
Fresno kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoides exilis*)	FE, CE	An inhabitant of alkali sink open grassland environments in western Fresno County. Prefers bare, alkaline, clay-based soils subject to seasonal inundation with more friable soil mounds around shrubs and grasses.	**Absent.** The highly disturbed habitats of the APE and surrounding lands are unsuitable for this species. There is a recorded observation of this species within the Alkali Sink Ecological Reserve in 1992, approximately 4.5 miles southeast of the Project. The status of this observation has since been updated to "possibly extirpated," which means the species has been searched for but unobserved for many years.
Giant gartersnake (*Thamnophis gigas*)	FT, CT	Occurs in marshes, sloughs, drainage canals, irrigation ditches, rice fields, and adjacent uplands. Prefers locations with emergent vegetation for cover and open areas for basking. This species uses small mammal burrows adjacent to aquatic habitats for hibernation in the winter and to escape from excessive heat in the summer.	**Absent.** Habitats required by this species are absent from the proposed APE and surrounding lands. All nearby recorded observations of this species are in the vicinity of large freshwater bodies.
Giant kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys ingens*)	FE, CE	Inhabits annual grassland communities with few or no shrubs and well-drained, sandy-loam soils on gentle slopes.	**Absent.** The highly disturbed habitats of the APE and surrounding lands are unsuitable for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred in 1987 approximately 16 miles southwest of the APE. The status of this observation has since been updated to "possibly extirpated," which means the species has been searched for but unobserved for many years.
Longhorn fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta longiantenna*)	FE	Inhabits clear to turbid vernal pools or seasonally ponded areas.	**Unlikely.** Traditional vernal pools are absent. Although the clay soils onsite are conducive to seasonal pooling, frequent disturbance makes the site unsuitable for this species.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
Merlin (Falco columbarius)	CWL	Found throughout North America in habitats ranging from tidal estuaries to open woodlands and valley grasslands. Generally roosts in clumps of trees or windbreaks.	**Possible**. While breeding habitat is absent from the APE, suitable nest trees are likely abundant near the San Joaquin River and Mendota Pool. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred less than a mile from the APE in 2007.
Mountain Plover (*Charadrius montanus*)	CSC	Breeds on open plains at moderate elevations. Winters in short-grass plains and fields, plowed or fallow fields, and sandy deserts. Prefers flat, bare ground with burrowing rodents.	**Unlikely.** The three regional recorded observations of this species all occurred during winter within fallow fields. The ruderal habitats on site and in the surrounding area do not present suitable breeding or wintering habitat for this species.
Nelson's antelope squirrel (*Ammospermophilus nelsoni*)	CT	Found in the western San Joaquin Valley on dry, sparsely vegetated loamy soils. Relies heavily on existing small mammal burrows.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats and clay soils onsite are unsuitable for this species.
Northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*)	CSC	Found primarily underground, burrowing in loose, sandy soil. Forages in loose soil and leaf litter during the day. Occasionally observed on the surface at dusk and night.	**Unlikely.** The highly disturbed habitats and clay soils of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only regional. Recorded observation of this species occurred in riparian habitat along the San Joaquin River approximately 5 miles east of the site.
San Joaquin coachwhip (*Masticophis flagellum ruddocki*)	CSC	Found in open dry habitats with little or no tree cover in valley grassland and saltbush scrub communities in the San Joaquin Valley. Relies on mammal burrows for refuge and oviposition sites.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats of the site do not provide suitable habitat for this species. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred within the Alkali Sink Ecological Reserve in 2004, approximately 4.5 miles southeast of the Project.
San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*)	FE, CT	Underground dens with multiple entrances in alkali sink, valley grassland, and woodland in valleys and adjacent foothills.	**Unlikely.** The APE is located approximately 20 miles east of the nearest known core population in Ciervo-Panoche Natural Area. Although some populations of San Joaquin Kit Fox in other parts of California have adapted to an urbanized environment, modern kit fox occurrences are locally scarce. At most, this species could conceivably pass through the Project area during dispersal movements, although that would be unlikely considering the Project is separated from the Ciervo-Panoche core population by Interstate 5 and miles of land intensively disturbed by agricultural practices.
Steelhead – Central Valley DPS (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop.11*)	FT	This winter-fun fish begins migration to fresh water during peak flows during December and February. Spawning season is typically from February to April. After hatching, fry move to deeper, mid-channel habitats in late summer and fall. In general, both juveniles and adults prefer complex habitat boulders,	**Absent.** Suitable perennial aquatic habitat for this species is absent from the Project area and surrounding lands.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
		submerged clay and undercut banks, and large woody debris.	
Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)	CT	Nests in large trees in open areas adjacent to grasslands, grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures suitable for supporting rodent populations.	**Possible.** There are numerous regional recorded observations of this. Nesting habitat appears to be absent from the APE. Although the constant disturbance and presence of humans would likely discourage nesting near the site, it is feasible that the areas around the APE could be used for foraging.
Tricolored Blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)	CCE, CSC	Nests colonially near fresh water in dense cattails or tules, or in thickets of riparian shrubs. Forages in grassland and cropland. Large colonies are often found on dairy farm forage fields.	**Unlikely.** Suitable nesting habitat is absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The nearest known occurrence of this species was recorded approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the Project area in 1994.
Tulare grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus tularensis*)	CSC	Typically inhabit arid shrubland communities in hot, arid grassland and shrubland associations. Diet consists almost exclusively of arthropods.	**Absent.** The only recorded observation of this species in the vicinity of the APE is a historic collection from Panoche Creek in 1918.
Two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondii*)	CSC	Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	**Absent.** Habitats required by this species are absent from the site and surrounding lands. Thew only regional recorded observation of this species occurred appropriately 30 years ago adjacent to the San Joaquin River.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*)	FT	Occupies vernal pools, clear to tea-colored water, in grass or mud-bottomed swales, and basalt depression pools.	**Unlikely.** Traditional vernal pools appear to be absent. Although the clay soils onsite are conducive to seasonal pooling, frequent disturbance makes the site unsuitable for this species.
Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)	CSC	Found in open, arid to semi-arid habitats, including dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas, where it feeds on insects in flight. Roosts most commonly in crevices in cliff faces, but may also use high buildings and tunnels.	**Unlikely.** Breeding and foraging habitats for this species appear to be absent from the APE. The nearest regional observation of this species occurred in 1911. The only other regional recorded observation occurred within the Mendota Wildlife Refuge.
Western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*)	CSC	An aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, slow-moving rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with riparian vegetation. Requires adequate basking sites and sandy banks or grassy open fields to deposit eggs.	**Absent.** This species is known to occur in parts of the San Joaquin River, Fresno Slough, and Mendota Pool; however, the highly disturbed habitats of the APE and surrounding lands are. Major roads and urban development separate Mendota's suitable aquatic features from the site.
Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*)	CSC	Roosts primarily in trees, 2-40 ft above ground, from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Prefers habitat edges and mosaics with trees that are protected from above and open below with open areas for foraging.	**Unlikely.** Breeding and foraging habitats for this species appear to be absent from the APE. The only two regional recorded observations of this species occurred in riparian and grassland habitats near the San Joaquin River.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
Western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*)	CSC	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Vernal pools or temporary wetlands, lasting a minimum of three weeks, which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding.	**Unlikely.** The highly disturbed habitats of the proposed APE and surrounding lands are unsuitable for this species. Furthermore, the site and surrounding lands do not appear to contain typical vernal pools or wetlands which are required for suitable breeding habitat. All occurrences in the vicinity have been reported within vernal pool in alkali sink and within undisturbed lands of ecological reserves.
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*)	FT, CE	Suitable nesting habitat in California includes dense riparian willow-cottonwood and mesquite habitats along a perennial river. Once a common breeding species in riparian habitats of lowland California, this species currently breeds consistently in only two locations in the State: along the Sacramento and South Fork Kern Rivers.	**Absent.** Suitable nesting habitat for this species appears to be absent from the proposed APE and surrounding lands. The only regional recorded observation of this species was recorded near the Mendota Pool, along the San Joaquin River, approximately 1 miles northeast of the site in 1950. The status of this observation has since been updated to "possibly extirpated" .
White Faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*)	CWL	Found in shallow freshwater marshes, using tule thickets for nesting and nearby areas of shallow water for foraging.	**Absent**. Suitable habitat for this species appears to be absent from the proposed APE and surrounding lands. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred in the Mendota Wildlife Management area, 5.5 miles southeast of the site.
Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)	CSC	Nests in freshwater emergent wetlands with dense vegetation and deep water. Often along borders of lakes or ponds.	**Absent.** Suitable habitat appears to be absent from the proposed APE and surrounding area. The only regional recorded observation of this species occurred in 1919 at an unspecified location near the City of Los Banos.

Table 3-9. List of Special Status Plants with Potential to Occur Onsite and/or in the Vicinity.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
Alkali-sink goldfields (*Lasthenia chrysantha*)	CNPS 1B	Found in vernal pool and wet saline flat habitats. Occurrences documented in the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys at elevations below 656 feet. Blooms February - April.	**Absent.** Vernal pool habitat is absent from the APE. All regional recorded observations have occurred within the Alkali Sink Ecological Reserve.
Brittlescale (*Atriplex depressa*)	CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley and Sacramento Valley in alkali or clay soils in shadescale scrub, valley grassland, alkali sink, and riparian communities at elevations below 1050 feet. Equally likely to occur in wetlands and non-wetlands. Blooms June – October.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The nearest observation of this species was recorded approximately 4.5 miles east of the site in 2008.

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
California alkali grass (*Puccinellia simplex*)	CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley and other parts of California in saline flats and mineral springs within valley grassland and wetland-riparian communities at elevations below 3000 feet. Blooms March – May.	**Absent.** Suitable habitat required by this species is absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The nearest known occurrence of this species was recorded approximately 12 miles northeast of the Project area in 2011.
Heartscale (*Atriplex cordulata var. cordulata*)	CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley and Sacramento Valley in alkaline flats and sandy soils in chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, meadows and seeps at elevations up to 900 feet. Blooms June – July.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The nearest observation of this species occurred within Mendota Wildlife Area, approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the Project site in 1996.
Lesser saltscale (*Atriplex minuscula*)	CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley in playas; sandy, alkaline soils in shadescale scrub, valley grassland, and alkali sink communities at elevations below 300 feet. Blooms April – October.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The nearest observation of this species occurred within Alkali Sink Ecological Reserve, approximately 4.5 miles southeast of the Project site in 2009.
Lost Hills crownscale (*Atriplex coronata var. vallicola*)	CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley in chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools at elevations below 1400 feet. Typically found in dried ponds on alkaline soils. Blooms April – September.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats of the APE are unsuitable for this species. There are two recorded observations of this species in the vicinity of the Project. One occurrence is a historic collection (1937) from an unknown location in the vicinity of Mendota. The most recent occurrence is from 2008 near Alkali Sink Ecological Reserve, approximately 5 miles east of the Project area.
Munz's tidy-tips (*Layia munzii*)	CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley in alkali clay soils at elevations between 160 feet and 2625 feet in shadescale scrub, valley grassland, and riparian communities. Occurs predominantly in wetlands, but occasionally found in non-wetlands. Blooms March – April.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only recent observation of this species was recorded in 2008 near Alkali Sink Ecological Reserve, approximately 5 miles east of the Project.
Palmate-bracted bird's beak (*Chloropyron palmatum*)	FE, CE, CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley and Sacramento Valley in alkaline soils (usually Pescadero silty clay) in chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland at elevations below 500 feet. Blooms June – August.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats of the APE are unsuitable for this species. The only recent observation of this species was recorded in 2017 in Alkali Sink Ecological Reserve, approximately 5 miles east of the Project.
Panoche pepper-grass (*Lepidium jaredii ssp. album*)	CNPS 1B	Found on steep slopes, washes, alluvial-fans, and clay, sometimes alkaline, within Valley and Foothill Grassland communities in western Fresno County at elevations between 600 feet and 2400 feet. Blooms February – June.	**Absent.** Suitable habitat required by this species is absent from the APE and surrounding lands. The Project area is also outside of the elevational range of this species. The only recorded observation of this species in the vicinity has been reportedly extirpated by gravel extraction activities.
Recurved larkspur (*Delphinium recurvatum*)	CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley and other parts of California. Occurs in poorly drained, fine, alkaline soils in grassland at elevations between 100 feet and 1965 feet. Most often found	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats of the proposed APE are unsuitable for this species. The nearest observation of this species corresponds to a historic (1903) collection mapped to the general area

Species	Status	Habitat	Occurrence on Project Site
		in non-wetlands, but occasionally found in wetlands. Blooms March – June.	northeast of Mendota, exact location unknown.
San Joaquin woollythreads (*Monolopia congdonii*)	FE, CNPS 1B	Occurs in the San Joaquin Valley in sandy soils in shadescale shrub and grasslands at elevations between 300 feet and 2300 feet. Found primarily in non-wetlands, but occasionally found in wetlands. Blooms February – May.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats of the proposed APE are unsuitable for this species. The nearest observation of this species corresponds to a historic (1935) collection approximately 5 miles south of the site The status of this observation has been updated to "possibly extirpated" due conversion of native habitat to irrigated agriculture.
Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*)	CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley and other parts of California in freshwater-marsh, primarily ponds and ditches, at elevations below 1000 feet. Blooms May – October.	**Absent.** Habitats required by this species are absent from the APE. The nearest observation of this species corresponds to a historic (1948) collection 1.5 miles northeast of the site in the vicinity of Mendota pool. This site was surveyed in 1980 and no observations of this species were made.
Subtle orache (*Atriplex subtilis*)	CNPS 1B	Found in the San Joaquin Valley in saline depressions at elevations below 230 feet. Blooms June – October.	**Absent.** The disturbed habitats of the proposed APE are unsuitable for this species. The nearest observation was recorded in 2009, 9.5 miles northeast of the site.

EXPLANATION OF OCCURRENCE DESIGNATIONS AND STATUS CODES

Present:	Species observed on the site at time of field surveys or during recent past.
Likely:	Species not observed on the site, but it may reasonably be expected to occur there on a regular basis.
Possible:	Species not observed on the site, but it could occur there from time to time.
Unlikely:	Species not observed on the site, and would not be expected to occur there except, perhaps, as a transient.
Absent:	Species not observed on the site, and precluded from occurring there due to absence of suitable habitat.

STATUS CODES

FE	Federally Endangered
FT	Federally Threatened
FPE	Federally Endangered (Proposed)
FPT	Federally Threatened (Proposed)
FC	Federal Candidate
CE	California Endangered
CT	California Threatened
CCT	California Threatened (Candidate)
CFP	California Fully Protected
CSC	California Species of Special Concern
CWL	California Watch List
CCE	California Endangered (Candidate)
CR	California Rare

CNPS LISTING

1A	Plants Presumed Extinct in California.
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere.
2	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

3.5.4 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is a previously developed parcel within a residential neighborhood, containing one single family residence with two other buildings existing on the site. The site is located in a substantially urbanized area that is accustomed to relatively high levels of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The landscaped areas of the subject parcel contain some shrubs, as well as a tree within the front yard of the property. While species could use these vegetative areas for habitat, this is a highly disturbed area within the City of Mendota, making it unlikely. As a result, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No Impact. The Project site does not contain aquatic features. Implementation of the Project should have no impact on jurisdictional waters, wetlands, navigable waters, wild and scenic rivers, or other water features, and riparian habitat. Furthermore, the Project would not impact any bodies of water and would not require compliance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. Therefore, there would be no impact.

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project area does not contain features that would be likely to function as a wildlife movement corridor. Furthermore, the Project is located in an urbanized area which experiences high volumes of vehicle and pedestrian traffic which would discourage dispersal and migration. Therefore, implementation of the Project would have no impact on wildlife movement corridors, and any impacts would be less than significant.

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

No Impact. The Project would not conflict with any applicable local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. Therefore, there would be no impact.

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No Impact. The Project site is not within a designated Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Conservation Plan, or any other State or local habitat conservation plan. The Project would not conflict with any other applicable plan or policy regulating conservation within the area. Therefore, there would be no impact.

3.6 Cultural Resources

Table 3-10. Cultural Resources Impacts

Cultural Resources					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.6.1 Environmental Setting

The Project is located in Fresno County within the San Joaquin Valley, which is an archaeologically and historically rich area. The Project site is located in an urbanized setting on land that has been previously developed. Previous development on the Project site and the surrounding land have already caused land disturbing activities related to construction in the past.

3.6.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?

b) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project is located in a previously disturbed environment due to the existing development that is located onsite. The Project site currently has multiple structures located on it. Due to the Project site having been previously disturbed, it is unlikely that the Project would cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical or archaeological resource.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill 52) and /or Government Code Section 65352.3 (Senate Bill 18), on August 11, 2021, the following tribes were notified of the Project:

1. *Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians, Elizabeth D. Kipp, Chairperson*
2. *Chicken Ranch Rancheira of Me-Wuk Indians, Lloyd Mathiesen, Chairperson*
3. *Cold Springs Rancheria, Carol Bill, Chairperson*
4. *Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government, Robert Ledger Sr., Chairperson*
5. *Dunlap Band of Mono Indians, Benjamin Charley Jr., Tribal Chair*
6. *Dunlap Band of Mono Indians, Dick Charley, Tribal Secretary*
7. *Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe, Stan Alec*
8. *Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe, Cosme A. Valdez, Chairperson*
9. *North Fork Mono Tribe, Ron Goode, Chairperson*
10. *North Valley Yokuts Tribe, Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson*

11. *North Valley Yokuts Tribe, Timothy Perez, MLD Contact*
12. *Picayune Rancheria of Chuckchansi Indians, Claudia Gonzales, Chairwoman*
13. *Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe, Leo Sisco, Chairperson*
14. *Table Mountain Rancheria, Leanne Walker-Grant, Chairperson*
15. *Table Mountain Rancheria, Bob Pennell, Cultural Resources Director*
16. *Traditional Choinumni Tribe, David Alvarez, Chairperson*
17. *Traditional Choinumni Tribe, Rick Osborne, Cultural Resources*
18. *Tule River Indian Tribe, Neil Peyron, Chairperson*
19. *Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band, Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson*
20. *Xolon-Salinan Tribe, Karen White, Chairperson*

No written responses were received. In the unlikely event that an archaeological resource is uncovered during the construction of this Project, all construction activities would cease, and a qualified archaeologist would be contacted to assess the uncovered resource. The Project would follow all of the applicable federal, State, and local requirements set for archaeologic resource recovery. Any impacts would be considered less than significant.

c) Would the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?

Less than Significant Impact. Impact. Although no formal cemeteries or other places of human internment are anticipated to exist on the Project site due to its existing disturbed status, in accordance with Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 and Public Resource Code Section 5097.98, if human remains are uncovered, construction activities would cease, and the Fresno County Coroner would be contacted. The Project would adhere to all applicable federal, State, and local requirements regarding the discovery of human remains due to Project activities. Any impacts would considered be less than significant.

3.7 Energy

Table 3-11. Energy Impacts

Energy					
	Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a)	Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.7.1 Environmental Setting

Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) supplies electricity and natural gas to the Project area. PG&E obtains its power through hydroelectric, thermal (natural gas), wind, and solar generation of purchases. PG&E continually produces new electric generation and natural gas sources and implements continuous improvements to gas lines throughout its service areas to ensure the provision of services to residents. New construction would be subject to Titles 20 and 24 of the California Code of Regulations which each serve to reduce demand for electrical energy by implementing energy-efficient standards for residential, as well as non-residential buildings.

3.7.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed in **Section 3.4**, the Project would not exceed any air emission thresholds during construction or operation. The Project would be required to comply with Building Energy Efficiency of the California Building Code (Title 24); therefore, the Project would not result in a potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources during Project construction or operation. Any potential impacts would be considered less than significant.

b) Would the project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

No Impact. The Project would comply with state and local requirements regarding renewable energy and energy efficiency. There would be no impact.

3.8 Geology and Soils

Table 3-12. Geology and Soils Impacts

Geology and Soils				
Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving: i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the most recently adopted Uniform Building Code creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.8.1 Environmental Setting

3.8.1.1 Geology and Soils

The Project is located in the City of Mendota in northwestern Fresno County, in the central section of California's Great Valley Geomorphic Province, or Central Valley. The Sacramento Valley makes up the northern third and the San Joaquin Valley makes up the southern two-thirds of the geomorphic province. Both valleys are watered by large rivers flowing west from the Sierra Nevada Range, with smaller tributaries flowing

east from the Coast Ranges. Most of the surface of the Great Valley is covered by Quaternary (present day to 1.6 million years ago) alluvium. The sedimentary formations are steeply upturned along the western margin due to the uplifted Sierra Nevada Range.[5] From the time the Valley first began to form, sediments derived from erosion of igneous and metamorphic rocks and consolidated marine sediments in the surrounding mountains have been transported into the Valley by streams.

3.8.1.2 Faults and Seismicity

The Project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone and no known faults cut through the local soil at the site. The nearest named fault is the O'Neill fault located approximately 20 miles to the west.

3.8.1.3 Liquefaction

The potential for liquefaction, which is the loss of soil strength due to seismic forces, is dependent on soil types and density, depth to groundwater, and the duration and intensity of ground shaking. Although no specific liquefaction hazard areas have been identified in the county, this potential is recognized throughout the San Joaquin Valley where unconsolidated sediments and a high-water table coincide. According to the United States Department of Agriculture - Natural Resources Conservation Service soil survey in Fresno County, liquefaction risk in the Project area is low.

3.8.1.4 Soil Subsidence

Subsidence occurs when a large land area settles due to over-saturation or extensive withdrawal of ground water, oil, or natural gas. These areas are typically composed of open-textured soils that become saturated. These areas are high in silt or clay content. The Project site is comprised of calfax clay loam (0–1% slopes). It is moderately well drained with a low risk of subsidence. According to the United States Geological Survey, the Project site is located within an area that has experienced subsidence as a resulted of groundwater pumping. The California Central Valley relies upon groundwater pumping in order to supply enough water for its cities and the millions of acres of agricultural land that require irrigation water. A reliance on groundwater pumping has put the underlying aquifer and water table in overdraft. The continual practice of groundwater pumping within the Valley has resulted on the gradual sinking of the water table as water demand rises.

3.8.1.5 Dam and Levee Failure

There are no dams or levees within the vicinity of the Project that would cause inundation of the site during failure of a dam or levee. In addition, the Project site lies approximately 2,760 feet north of the nearest flood zone (see **Figure 3-2**).

3.8.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

a-i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

a-ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less than Significant Impact. There are no known faults near the Project area. The Project site is subject to relatively low seismic hazards compared to many other parts of California. Potential ground shaking produced by earthquakes generated on regional faults lying outside the immediate vicinity in the Project area may occur. Due to the distance of the known faults in the region, no significant ground shaking is anticipated on this site.

[5] Harden, D.R. 1998, California Geology, Prentice Hall, 479 pages

Seismic hazards on the built environment are addressed in The Uniform Building Code that is utilized by the City of Mendota Building Division to monitor safe construction within the City limits. Impacts would be less than significant.

iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

Less than Significant Impact. Liquefaction is a process which involves the temporary transformation of soil from a solid state to a fluid form during intense and prolonged groundshaking. Water-saturated areas with shallow depth to groundwater and uniform sands, loose-to-medium in density, are prone to liquefaction. No subsidence-prone soils, oil or gas production or overdraft exists at the Project site. Furthermore, soil conditions on the site are not prone to soil instability due to its low shrink-swell behavior. The impact would be less than significant.

a-iv) Landslides?

No Impact. As the Project is located on the Valley floor, no major geologic landforms exist on or near the site that could result in a landslide event. The potential landslide impact at this location is minimal as the site is approximately 18 miles from the foothills to the west and the local topography is essentially flat and level. There would be no impact.

b) Would the project result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site would be entirely covered with a combination of hardscape features and landscaping (turf, trees, etc.). It would be graded for positive drainage, and there is little likelihood of erosion or loss of topsoil. Construction would utilize Best Management Practice's detailed in the California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbook for Construction Activity.[6] Since the Project site has relatively flat terrain with a low potential for soil erosion the impact would be less than significant.

c) Would the project be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?

d) Would the project be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the most recently adopted Uniform Building Code creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

c and d) Less than Significant Impact. Soils onsite consist of Calflax clay loam, saline-sodic, wet 0 to 1 percent slopes. The Project site and surrounding areas do not contain substantial grade changes. Risk of landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, and collapse are minimal. The Project does not propose significant alteration of the topography of the site and is not located on expansive soil. Furthermore, the Project would be consistent with the California Building Standards Code. Any impacts would be less than significant.

e) Would the project have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?

No Impact. No septic system is proposed. The Project would connect to the City's wastewater conveyance system. There would be no impact.

[6] (California Stormwater Quality Association, 2003) Accessed 28 September 2021.

f) Would the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Less than Significant Impact. No known paleontological resources have been identified at the Project site. In the unlikely event that a unique paleontological resource or geologic feature is uncovered during construction activities, construction would cease, and a qualified paleontologist or geologist would be contacted to assess the discovery. The Project would adhere to all applicable federal, State, and local requirements regarding paleontological and geologic resource discovery. Any impacts would be considered less than significant.

Figure 3-2. Flood Zones

3.9 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Table 3-13. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Impacts

Greenhouse Gas Emissions					
	Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a)	Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.9.1 Environmental Setting

The Earth's climate has been warming for the past century. It is believed that this warming trend is related to the release of certain gases into the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases (GHG) absorb infrared energy that would otherwise escape from the Earth. As the infrared energy is absorbed, the air surrounding the Earth is heated. An overall warming trend has been recorded since the late 19th century, with the most rapid warming occurring over the past two decades. The 10 warmest years of the last century all occurred within the last 15 years. It appears that the decade of the 1990s was the warmest in human history (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2010). Human activities have been attributed to an increase in the atmospheric abundance of greenhouse gases. The following is a brief description of the most commonly recognized GHGs.

3.9.1.1 Greenhouse Gases

Commonly identified GHG emissions and sources include the following:

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is an odorless, colorless natural greenhouse gas. CO_2 is emitted from natural and anthropogenic sources. Natural sources include the following: decomposition of dead organic matter; respiration of bacteria, plants, animals, and fungus; evaporation from oceans; and volcanic out gassing. Anthropogenic sources include the burning of coal, oil, natural gas, and wood.

Methane (CH_4) is a flammable greenhouse gas. A natural source of methane is the anaerobic decay of organic matter. Geological deposits, known as natural gas fields, also contain methane, which is extracted for fuel. Other sources are from landfills, fermentation of manure, and ruminants such as cattle.

Nitrous oxide (N_2O), also known as laughing gas, is a colorless greenhouse gas. Nitrous oxide is produced by microbial processes in soil and water, including those reactions that occur in fertilizer containing nitrogen. In addition to agricultural sources, some industrial processes (fossil fuel-fired power plants, nylon production, nitric acid production, and vehicle emissions) also contribute to its atmospheric load.

Water vapor is the most abundant, and variable greenhouse gas. It is not considered a pollutant; in the atmosphere, it maintains a climate necessary for life.

Ozone (O_3) is known as a photochemical pollutant and is a greenhouse gas; however, unlike other greenhouse gases, ozone in the troposphere is relatively short-lived and, therefore, is not global in nature. Ozone is not emitted directly into the atmosphere but is formed by a complex series of chemical reactions between volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, and sunlight.

Aerosols are suspensions of particulate matter in a gas emitted into the air through burning biomass (plant material) and fossil fuels. Aerosols can warm the atmosphere by absorbing and emitting heat and can cool the atmosphere by reflecting light.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are nontoxic, nonflammable, insoluble, and chemically unreactive in the troposphere (the level of air at the earth's surface). CFCs were first synthesized in 1928 for use as refrigerants, aerosol propellants, and cleaning solvents. CFCs destroy stratospheric ozone; therefore, their production was stopped as required by the Montreal Protocol in 1987.

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are synthetic chemicals that are used as a substitute for CFCs. Of all the greenhouse gases, HFCs are one of three groups (the other two are perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride) with the highest global warming potential. HFCs are human-made for applications such as air conditioners and refrigerants.

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) have stable molecular structures and do not break down through the chemical processes in the lower atmosphere; therefore, PFCs have long atmospheric lifetimes, between 10,000 and 50,000 years. The two main sources of PFCs are primary aluminum production and semiconductor manufacture.

Sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) is an inorganic, odorless, colorless, nontoxic, nonflammable gas. It has the highest global warming potential of any gas evaluated. Sulfur hexafluoride is used for insulation in electric power transmission and distribution equipment, in the magnesium industry, in semiconductor manufacturing, and as a tracer gas for leak detection.

3.9.1.2 Effects of Climate Change

There are uncertainties as to exactly what the climate changes will be in various local areas of the earth, and what the effects of clouds will be in determining the rate at which the mean temperature will increase. There are also uncertainties associated with the magnitude and timing of other consequences of a warmer planet: sea level rise, spread of certain diseases out of their usual geographic range, the effect on agricultural production, water supply, sustainability of ecosystems, increased strength and frequency of storms, extreme heat events, air pollution episodes, and the consequence of these effects on the economy.

Emissions of GHGs contributing to global climate change are largely attributable to human activities associated with the industrial/manufacturing, utility, transportation, residential, and agricultural sectors. About three-quarters of human emissions of CO_2 to the global atmosphere during the past 20 years are due to fossil fuel burning. Atmospheric concentrations of CO_2, CH_4, and N_2O have increased 31 percent, 151 percent, and 17 percent respectively since the year 1750 (California Energy Commission 2008). GHG emissions are typically expressed in carbon dioxide-equivalents (CO_2e), based on the GHG's Global Warming Potential (GWP). The GWP is dependent on the lifetime, or persistence, of the gas molecule in the atmosphere. For example, one ton of CH_4 has the same contribution to the greenhouse effect as approximately 21 tons of CO_2. Therefore, CH_4 is a much more potent GHG than CO_2.

An individual project cannot generate enough GHG emissions to cause a discernible change in global climate. However, the Project would participate in the potential for global climate change by its incremental contribution of GHGs. When combined with the cumulative increase of all other sources of GHGs the Project's incremental contributions constitute potential influences on global climate change.

The reference gas for global warming potential is carbon dioxide (CO_2). To describe how much global warming a given type of GHG may cause, the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) is used and quantified in metric tons ($MTCO_2e$). A carbon dioxide equivalent is the mass emissions of an individual GHG, multiplied by its global warming potential.

3.9.1.3 Short-Term Construction-Generated Emissions

Methodology assumed the Project construction would start in 2022 with full buildout completed in 2023. The Project was assumed to be completed in a single phase. The CalEEMod default schedule for building construction was used. Total GHG emissions generated during construction are presented in **Table 3-14** and **Table 3-15** below:

Table 3-14. Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Construction Greenhouse Gas Emissions	
Year	**Annual Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)**
Total	**70.4977**
Amortized over 30 years	**2.3500**

Notes:
MTCO2e = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents
Source: CalEEMod output (Appendix A).

3.9.1.4 Long-Term Operational Emissions

Operational or long-term emissions occur over the life of the Project. Sources of emissions may include motor vehicles, energy usage, water usage, waste generation, and area sources, such as landscaping activities and residential wood burning. First occupancy of the Project was assumed to occur in 2023. The Project's operational emissions are listed in **Table 3-14**.

Table 3-15. Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions 2021

Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions		
	Emissions ($MTCO_2e$ per Year)	
Source	**BAU (Business as Usual)**	**2022**[7]
Project	202.6131	139.1002
Amortized Emissions	***2.6908***	***2.3500***
Total	***205.3039***	***141.4502***
Reduction from BAU		***63.8537***
Percent Reduction		***31%***
Reduction Goal (Threshold)		***29%***
Are Emissions Significant?		***No***

Notes:
MTCO2e = metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents
The project achieves the SJVAPCD 29 percent reduction from BAU threshold and the 21.7 percent required to show consistency with AB 32 targets. No new target has been set for 2030.
b. Source: CalEEMod output (Appendix A).

3.9.2 Impact Assessment

3.9.2.1 Thresholds of Significance

A project would be considered to have a significant impact to climate change if it would:

[7] With regulation and Project Design Features.

a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment; or,
b. Conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

In accordance with SJVAPCD's *CEQA Greenhouse Gas Guidance for Valley Land-use Agencies in Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for New Projects*[8], proposed projects complying with Best Performance Standards (BPS) would be determined to have a less-than-significant impact. Projects not complying with BPS would be considered less than significant if operational GHG emissions would be reduced or mitigated by a minimum of 29 percent, in comparison to BAU (year 2004) conditions. In addition, project-generated emissions complying with an approved plan or mitigation program would also be determined to have a less-than-significant impact.

a) Would the project generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

Less than Significant Impact. The Scoping Plan implemented to enact the requirements of the CARB's California Global Warming Solutions Act (Assembly Bill 32) (hereafter referenced as Scoping Plan), called for reductions from BAU in excess of 29 percent in 2020. The Project's year 2022 emissions, that include reductions gained from both regulation and Project design features are quantified in **Table 3-14**, and summarized in **Table 3-15** for the Project. The Project generated emissions would be approximately 141 $MTCO_2e$ for year 2022, an approximately 31% reduction from BAU.

Using the quantification method, the SJVAPCD, *Guidance for Valley Land Use Agencies in Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for New Projects under CEQA* states that projects determined to have reduced or mitigated GHG emissions by 29%, consistent with targets established in the Scoping Plan would be considered to have a less than significant impact. [9]As such, the Project, which represents reductions of 31% for the Project as a whole, would have less than significant impacts.

b) Would the project conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

Less than Significant Impact. In accordance with SJVAPCD's recommended guidance, project-generated GHG emissions would be considered less than significant if: (1) the Project complies with applicable BPS; (2) operational GHG emissions would be reduced or mitigated by a minimum of 29 percent in comparison to BAU (year 2004) conditions; or (3) project-generated emissions would comply with an approved plan or mitigation program.

As discussed in Impact Assessment a) and illustrated in **Table 3-14** and **Table 3-15** above, the Project complies with the reduction of operational GHG emissions by a minimum of 29 percent in comparison to BAU (year 2004) conditions. Implementation of the proposed Project is not anticipated to conflict with any applicable plan, policy or regulation for reducing the emissions of GHGs, nor would the Project have a significant impact on the environment. The impact would be considered less than significant.

[8] (San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, 2009)
[9] (San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, 2009)

3.10 Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Table 3-16. Hazards and Hazardous Materials Impacts

Hazards and Hazardous Materials					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d)	Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e)	For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f)	Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐
g)	Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

3.10.1.1 Hazardous Materials

The Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites (Cortese) List is a planning document used by the State, local agencies, and developers to comply with CEQA requirements in providing information about the location of hazardous materials release sites. Government Code Section 65962.5 requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to develop at least annually an updated Cortese List. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is responsible for a portion of the information contained in the Cortese List. Other State and local government agencies are required to provide additional hazardous material release information for the Cortese List. DTSC's EnviroStor database provides DTSC's component of Cortese List data (DTSC, 2010). In addition to the EnviroStor database, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Geotracker database provides information on regulated hazardous waste facilities in California, including underground storage tank (UST) cases and non-UST cleanup programs, including Spills-Leaks-Investigations-Cleanups sites, Department of Defense sites, and Land Disposal program. A search of the DTSC EnviroStor database and the SWRCB

Geotracker performed on September 21, 2021 determined that there are no known active hazardous waste generators or hazardous material spill sites within the Project site or immediate surrounding vicinity. Implementation of the Project would not increase the risk hazards or hazardous materials affecting the community.

3.10.1.2 Airports

The Fresno Yosemite International Airport is located approximately 35 miles east and William Robert Johnston Municipal Airport is located approximately 0.25 miles east of the Project site.

3.10.1.3 Emergency Response Plan

The City of Mendota has prepared an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) in 2006. The objective of the EOP is to incorporate and coordinate all the facilities and personnel of the City into an efficient organization capable of responding to any emergency.

3.10.1.4 Sensitive Receptors

To the north and the west are single-family residences each less than 100 feet from the Project site. The nearest school (Washington Elementary School) is located approximately 0.2 miles west of the Project. Both single family residences and schools are considered sensitive receptors.

3.10.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

b) Would the project create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

c) Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

a-c) Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located approximately 0.25 miles northeast of Washington Elementary School). The Project would not produce or utilize and hazardous substances, nor would it result in the emission of any hazardous substances. There would be no handling of hazardous or acutely hazardous materials at the Project site

Construction of the Project may involve the use of hazardous materials associated with construction equipment, such as diesel fuel, lubricants, hydraulic oil, grease, adhesive, paints, solvents, other petroleum-based products. Any potential accidental hazardous materials spills during construction are the responsibility of the contractor to remediate in accordance with industry best management practices and State and county regulations (Fresno County Hazardous Waste Management Plan). Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

No Impact. The Project would not involve land that is listed as a hazardous materials site pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and is not included on a list compiled by the Department of Toxic Substances Control. A search of the DTSC EnviroStor database and the SWRCB Geotracker performed on September 21, 2021 determined that there are no known active hazardous waste generators or hazardous material spill sites within the Project site or immediate surrounding vicinity. There would be no impact.

e) Would the project for a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?

Less than Significant Impact. The Mendota Municipal Airport, also called the William Robert Johnston Municipal Airport, is located approximately 0.2 miles east of the Project site. The Project site is located within the Traffic Pattern Zone of the William Robert Johnston Municipal Airport. Residential uses are allowed within this safety zone. There would be no safety hazard as a result of the proximity to the airport. Impacts would be less than significant.

f) Would the project impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project includes the construction of a 15-unit apartment complex. Construction traffic associated with the Project would be temporary over a period of approximately six months. Operational traffic would consist residential traffic trips. Work may be completed within the Marie Street frontage, however, this would be temporary and cease upon completion of the Project. Disturbances to traffic patterns, such as a partial road closures and detours on Marie Street are not to be expected. Therefore, Project-related impacts to emergency evacuation routes or emergency response routes on local roadways would be less than significant.

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?

No Impact. The nearest State Responsibility Area is located approximately 14.5 miles southwest of the Project site. The Project is located in an urbanized area, with residential uses to the north and agricultural land adjacent to the west and south. The agricultural land is disked regularly for fire prevention. There is no risk associated with wildland fires. There would be no impact.

3.11 Hydrology and Water Quality

Table 3-17. Hydrology and Water Quality Impacts

Hydrology and Water Quality					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:	☐	☐	☒	☐
	i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☒	☐
	ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or offsite;	☐	☐	☒	☐
	iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv)	impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d)	In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.11.1 Environmental Setting

The Project is located within the lower San Joaquin Valley, part of the Great Valley of California. The Valley is bordered by the Sierra Nevada Mountain Ranges to the east, the Coast Ranges to the west, the Klamath Mountains and Cascade Range to the north, and the Transverse Ranges and Mojave Desert to the south. Like most of California, the San Joaquin Valley experiences a Mediterranean climate. Warm, dry summers are followed by cool, moist winters. Summer temperatures often reach above 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and the humidity is generally low. Winter temperatures are often below 60 degrees Fahrenheit during the day and rarely exceed 70 degrees. On average, the Central Valley receives an average of seven inches of precipitation in the form of rainfall yearly, most of which occurs between October and March.

3.11.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Less than Significant Impact. The 15-unit apartment complex would be connected to the City's water and sewer systems. Surface runoff from the development would be accommodated by the stormwater drainage system in the City. Wastewater created by the apartment's residents would be accommodated by the City's sewer system. The Project would comply with required standards. The Project would not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or substantially degrade surface or ground water quality. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project would impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

Less than Significant Impact. The water table and overall groundwater supply would not be substantially impacted. The City's wells produce approximately 3,100 gallons per minute or 4.5 million gallons per day (MGD). Peak summer water usage is approximately 2.8 MGD. The calculated annual water usage for the Project would be approximately 1,800 gallons per day (gpd). This would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere with groundwater recharge such that the Project would impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. In addition, the City adopted the Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) developed by San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Water Authority, thereby participating in sustainable groundwater management of the area's underlying basin. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:

(i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;

(ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or offsite;

(iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or

(iv) impede or redirect flood flows?

c-i - c-iv) Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is an already developed lot with multiple structures. The Project would demolish the existing structures and replace them with a 15-unit multi-family development. Any changes to the Project site in terms of erosion, siltation, and drainage would be remain less than significant with the use of construction best management practices. Therefore impacts would be less than significant.

d) Would the project in flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

No Impact. As discussed earlier, the Project is not located in a flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zone. There would be no impact.

e) Would the project conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Less than Significant Impact. The City of Mendota, and thus the Project, is located in the Delta-Mendota Subbasin. Nine Groundwater Sustainability Agencies adopted the GSP for the San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors GSP Group in the Delta-Mendota Subbasin in December 2021. This GSP is inclusive of the City of Mendota, helping to set standards for water conservancy within the City. The Project would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan. Therefore, there would be a less than significant impact.

3.12 Land Use and Planning

Table 3-18. Land Use and Planning Impacts

Land Use and Planning					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b)	Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.12.1 Environmental Setting

The Project is located in the City of Mendota. The City of Mendota is within the northwestern portion of Fresno County. The Project site is located approximately 0.52 miles east of State Route 33 and approximately 850 feet northeast of State Route 180. The Project is located at 755 Marie Street which is located 200 feet southwest of the corner of 7th Street and Marie Street, approximately 0.21 miles northwest of the nearest entrance point of State Route 180. The Project site is surrounded by residential uses to the north and east, vacant land to the southeast, and a trucking yard to the south and southwest.

The Project is located on approximately 0.6 acres of land identified as Assessor's Parcel Number 013-106-15. Currently, the Project site is zoned R-2 (Medium/High Density Residential District) by the City of Mendota **(Figure 3-4)**. Furthermore, the Project is planned as Medium-High Density Residential by the Mendota General Plan (**Figure 3-3**).

3.12.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project physically divide an established community?

No Impact. The Project would result in the demolition of one single family residence in order to facilitate the construction of a new 15-unit apartment complex. Construction would occur on the previously developed parcel and would not physically divide the community. There would be no impact.

b) Would the project cause a significant environmental conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would rezone the property from the R-2 (Medium-High Density Residential) zone district to the R-3 (High Density Zone District) and amend the General Plan by changing the land use designation for the Project site from Medium-High Density Residential to High Density Residential. The 15-unit apartment complex, with the rezone and General Plan Amendment, would be consistent with the City's General Plan and the Zoning Ordinance. Impacts would be less than significant.

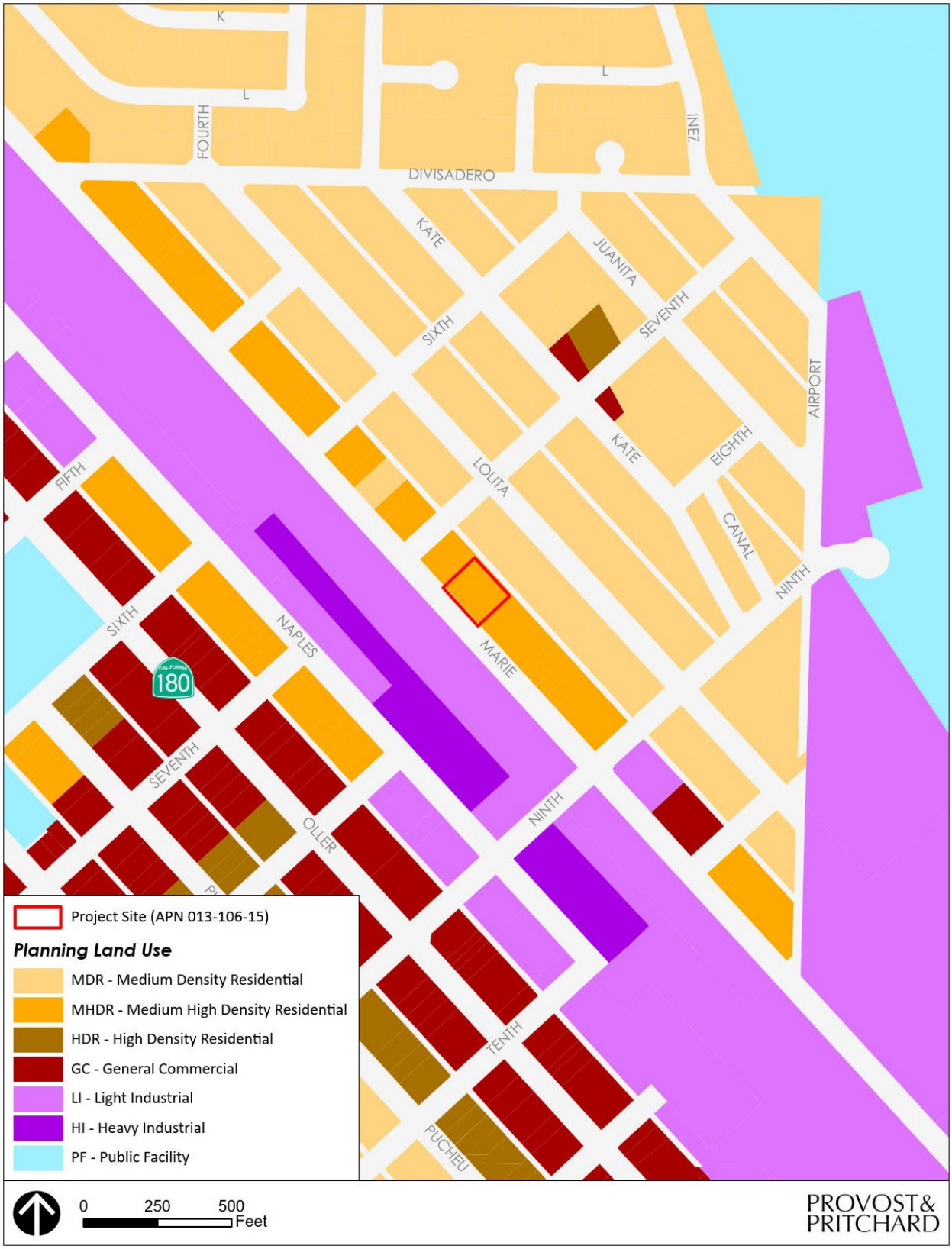

Figure 3-3. General Plan Land Use Designation Map

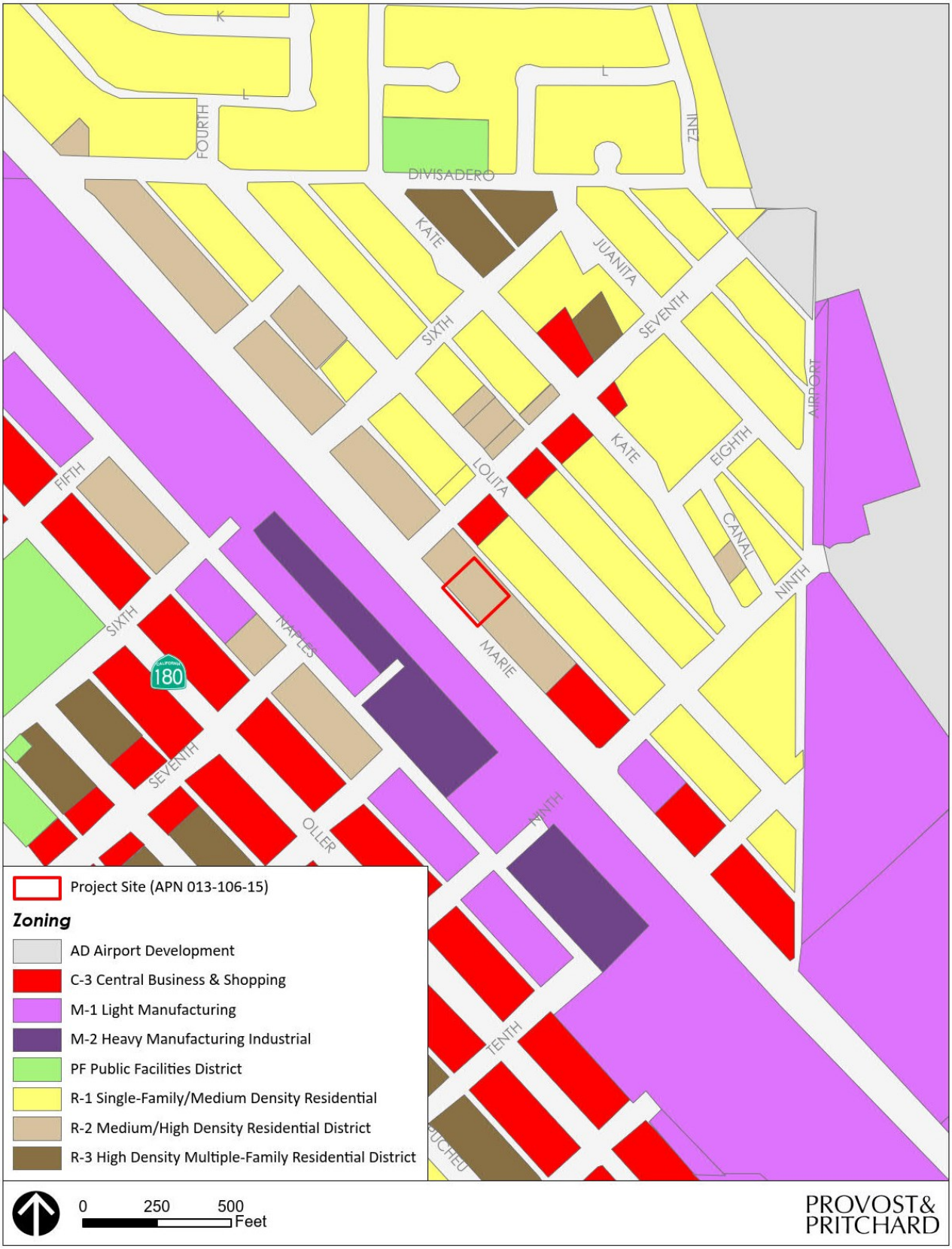

Figure 3-4. Zoning Map

3.13 Mineral Resources

Table 3-19. Mineral Resources Impacts

Mineral Resources					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b)	Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.13.1 Environmental Setting

The Project is located in the City of Mendota within the northwestern portion of Fresno County. The area is a part of the southern section of California's Great Valley Geomorphic Province, or Central Valley. Historically, Fresno County has been a leading producer of a variety of minerals including aggregate, fossil fuels, metals, and other materials used construction or in industrial processes. Currently, aggregate and petroleum are the County's most significant mineral resources. The Coalinga area, in western Fresno County, has been a valuable region for mineral resources as a top producer of commercial asbestos and home to extensive oil recovery operations.

California Department of Conservation's Division of Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) maintains a database of oil wells in the Project area. According to the DOGGR Well Finder there are three plugged and abandoned wells within two miles of the Project site (Donco Co. #1, D.J. Pickrell #1, and Gamma Corp #1). There are no active wells within two miles of the Project site.

There are no known current or historic mineral resource extraction or recovery operations in the Project vicinity nor are there any known significant mineral resources onsite.

3.13.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

b) Would the project result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?

a and b) No Impact. The California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA) was intended to protect the State's need for a continuing supply of mineral resources, while protecting public an environmental health. SMARA requires that all cities incorporate into their general plans mapped mineral resource designations approved by the State Mining and Geology Board. The State Geologist classifies land in California based on availability of mineral resources. Because available aggregate construction material is limited, five designations have been established for the classification of sand, gravel and crushed rock resources: Scientific Resource, Mineral Resource Zone 1, Mineral Resources Zone 2, and Mineral Resource Zone 3, and Mineral Resource Zone 4.

According to the Department of Conservation Special Report 158, *Mineral Land Classification: Aggregate Materials in the Fresno Production-Consumption Region Sanger Plate,* the Project is in an undefined area of Fresno County. However, there are no known mineral resources locations near the Project. Mineral Resource Zone 3 (MRZ-3) is an area where the significance of mineral deposits cannot be determined from the available data. There are no known sources of mineral resources extraction or recovery operations in the Project vicinity nor any known significant mineral resources onsite.[10] Therefore, the Project could be classified in as MRZ-3. Implementation of the Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource since no known mineral resources occur in this area. In addition, DOGGR has no record of active or inactive oil or gas wells or petroleum resources on the Project site or in the vicinity[11] and the Project area has not been designated as a locally important mineral resource recovery site by a general plan, specific plan, or land use plan. There would be no impact.

[10] (Fresno County General Plan Policy Document, 2000) Accessed May 2021.
[11] (California Department of Conservation Well Finder, 2020) Accessed May 2021.

3.14 Noise

Table 3-20. Noise Impacts

Noise					
Would the project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.14.1 Environmental Setting

There are a variety of sources that produce noise in Mendota including traffic, airport operations, and agricultural operations. Airport, traffic, and railroad noise are the dominant sources of ambient noise near the Project site. The William Robert Johnston Municipal Airport is the largest source of noise in the area due to the airport being approximately a quarter mile east of the Project site. The Southern Pacific Railroad, which runs parallel to Marie Street approximately 220 feet to the southwest of the property, is a large source of noise as well.

Table 3-21. Exterior Noise Level Performance Protection Standards

Exterior Noise Level Performance Protection Standards for Noise Sensitive Land Uses Affected by Non-Transportation Noise Sources			
Noise Level Descriptor	Daytime (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.)	Evening (p.m.. to 10 p.m.)	Nighttime (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.)
Hourly – Average (Leq), dBA	55	50	45
Maximum (Lmax), dBA	70	60	55
The noise level specified above shall be lowered by 5 dB for simple tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or for recurring impulsive noises. These noise level standards do not apply to residential units established in conjunction with industrial or commercial uses(e.g., caretaker dwellings). The City can impose noise level standards which are more or less restrictive than those specified above based upon determination of existing ambient noise levels. Fixed-noise sources which are typically of concern include, but are not limited to, the following: HVAC Systems, Cooling Towers/Evaporative Condensers, Pump Stations, Lift Stations, Emergency Generators, Boilers, Steam Valves, Steam Turbines, Generators, Fans / Blowers, Air Compressors, Heavy Equipment, Conveyro Systems, Transformers, Pile Drivers, Grinders, Drill Rigs, Gas or Diesel Motors, Welders, Cutting Equipment, Outdoor Speakers.			

Exterior Noise Level Performance Protection Standards for Noise Sensitive Land Uses Affected by Non-Transportation Noise Sources			
Noise Level Descriptor	Daytime (7 a.m. to 7 p.m.)	Evening (p.m.. to 10 p.m.)	Nighttime (10 p.m. to 7 a.m.)
The exterior noise level standard shall be applied at exterior activity areas. In areas where exterior activity areas are not clearly defined the noise level standard shall be applied at the property line of the receiving land use or at a distance of 100 feet from the residence, whichever location is nearest to the residence.. For multi-family dwellings, an onsite common open-space or recreation area maybe designated as the open space area in lieu of individual dwelling balcony or patio areas. If the ambient noise level exceeds the noise standards identified in the above categories, the maximum ambient noise level shall be the noise standard for that category. Note: For the purposes of the Noise Element, transportation noise sources are defined as traffic on public roadways, railroad line operations, and aircraft in flight. Control of noise from these sources is preempted by Federal and State regulations. Other noise sources are presumed to be subject to local regulations, such as a noise control ordinance. Non-transportation noise sources may include industrial operations, outdoor recreation facilities, HVAC untis, loading docks, etc. a noise control ordinance. Non- transportation noise sources may include industrial operations, outdoor recreation facilities, HVAC units, loading docks, etc.			

Table 3-22. Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels

Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels	
Equipment	Typical Noise Levels (dBa Lmax) 50 feet from Source
Backhoe	80
Compactor	82
Dozer	85
Grader	85
Truck	88
Air Compressor	81
Concrete Pump	82
Concrete Vibrator	76
Crane, Mobile	83
Generator	81
Impact Wrench	85
Jack Hammer	88
Paver	89
Pneumatic Tool	85
Pump	76
Roller	74

Typical Construction Equipment Noise Levels	
Equipment	Typical Noise Levels (dBa Lmax) 50 feet from Source
Saw	76

3.14.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project result in generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would result in the construction of a 15-unit apartment complex. After completion of the Project expected noise levels would be similar to that of the adjacent neighborhoods. Any potential increase in noise level would not be significant or obtrusive. Temporary noise would occur during construction and cease upon completion of the Project. Noise levels generated by the equipment would range from 76 to 88 dBA (decibel) at a distance of 50 feet from the noise source; at 100 feet, the noise levels would range from 70 to 82 dBA. The City of Mendota does not have a comprehensive noise ordinance. The City's nuisance ordinance only places limitations on the time of day during which excessive noise may be produced. Due to the nature of construction noise and the proximity of the site to existing residential areas, hours of construction shall be limited to 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM on weekdays, and 8:00 AM to 6:00 PM on Saturdays. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project result in generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?

Less than Significant Impact. Construction equipment generates vibrations that spread through the ground and diminish in amplitude with distance from the source. Construction activities can result in varying degrees of ground vibration, depending on the equipment and methods used, distance to the affected structures, and soil type. The generation of vibration can range from no perceptible effects at the lowest vibration levels, to low rumbling sounds and perceptible vibrations at moderate levels, to slight damage at the highest levels. Given the type of construction, it is not anticipated the Project would generate excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. In addition, vibration levels subside with increased distance from the source, diminishing the effect the Project would have. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private air strip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?

Less than Significant Impact. The Mendota Municipal Airport, also called the William Robert Johnston Municipal Airport, is located approximately 0.25 miles east of the Project. The Project site is located within the Traffic Pattern Zone of the William Robert Johnston Municipal Airport. Residential uses are allowed within this safety zone. Impacts would be less than significant.

3.15 Population and Housing

Table 3-23. Population and Housing Impacts

Population and Housing					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.15.1 Environmental Setting

According to the United States Census Bureau, the City of Mendota's population was estimated to be 12,595 in 2020, with approximately 4.29 persons per household in the City.[12]

3.15.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project proposes to change the land use designation and zoning for the property from Medium-High Density to High Density Residential. According to the General Plan, Medium-High Density Residential allows for a density of 6.1 to 11.0 dwelling units per acre, whereas High Density Residential allows for a density of 11.1 to 25 dwelling units per acre. The City of Mendota 2025 General Plan estimated a population of 22,434 residents by 2025. With a current population of approximately 12,448 an annual growth rate of 0.2 percent, the completion of the Project would not substantially induce unplanned population growth. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site currently houses a mobile home, detached garage, and a metal carport, but they are anticipated to be demolished prior to the construction of the Project. The property was sold to the current owner and the previous owner vacated the property voluntarily, therefore, the Project would not result in the displacement of people. The Project site would continue to be utilized for residential uses with the construction of a 15-unit apartment complex. Impacts would be less than significant.

[12] https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/mendotacitycalifornia United States Census Bureau. Accessed April 25, 2022..

3.16 Public Services

Table 3-24. Public Services Impacts

Public Services				
Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	☐	☐	☒	☐
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Schools?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Parks?	☐	☐	☒	☐
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.16.1 Environmental Setting

Fire Protection: The closest fire station is Fresno County Fire District, Station 96, Mendota located approximately 0.6 miles northwest of the Project.

Police Protection: The closest law enforcement is the Mendota Police Department located approximately 0.2 miles east of the Project. The next closest law enforcement is the Fresno County Sheriff's Office, San Joaquin Station, located approximately 17 miles southeast of the Project site.

Schools: The closest school to the Project is the Washington Elementary School located approximately 0.2 miles west of the Project site.

Parks: Mendota has three City parks. The closest park is the Veteran's Park located approximately 0.25 miles north of the Project site. Rojas-Pierce Park approximately 0.66 miles west of the Project. Lozano-Lindgren Park is located approximately 0.75 miles northwest of the Project.

Landfills: The closest landfill to the Project site is the American Avenue located approximately 14 miles southeast.

3.16.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would utilize existing services provided by the County of Fresno and City of Mendota. Impacts would be less than significant.

Fire Protection – The City of Mendota is served by the Fresno County Fire Protection District (FCFPD). The Project site would be served by Station 96, located approximately 0.6 miles north on McCabe Street. The Project would be required to comply with the requirements of the FCFPD regarding access, water mains, fire flow, hydrants, and review of engineering plans. Standard fire suppression conditions are incorporated as part of the Project. Increased demands for fire service are funded almost entirely through property taxes. Therefore, impacts to fire protection services are considered less than significant.

Police Protection – The Project site would be served by local police located in the City of Mendota. The Project is not expected to result in a significant impact to police protection. Therefore, impacts to police protection would be less than significant.

Schools – The Project would generate approximately 18 students, distributed as follows:

Table 3-25. Project Student Generation

Project Student Generation			
Grades	Students/ Dwelling Unit[13]	Subdivisions Proposed	
		Dwelling Units	Students
K-6	0.5	15	7.5
7-8	0.5	15	7.5
9-12	0.2	15	3

The Project site is within the Mendota Unified School District , located approximately 0.5 miles from Mendota Community High School and 0.2 miles from Washington Elementary School. The Project would not substantially impact schools by generating a substantial number of students; therefore, impacts would be less than significant

Parks and other public facilities – The Project site is located within the City of Mendota Department of Parks and Recreation service area. The nearest park is the Veteran's Park located approximately 0.25 miles north of the Project site. The Rojas-Pierce Park is located approximately 0.66 miles west of the Project and the Lozano-Lindgren Park is located approximately 0.75 miles northwest. The potential addition of population that could be generated from the Project would not be substantial and Mendota has adequate park and public facilities for the potential minor population increase. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant to parks and recreation.

[13] California Department of Education 2019 student generation rates.

3.17 Recreation

Table 3-26. Recreation Impacts

Recreation					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.17.1 Environmental Setting

The Mendota General Plan calculated the amount of park and recreational land based upon the combined total of developed park acreage plus 50 percent of the amount of school sites that have adjoining sports fields. The City currently has 23 acres of existing park and recreational land. City parks include: Veteran's Park, Lozano-Lindgren Park, Rojas-Pierce Park, and the Mendota Pool Park. A buffer along the Fresno Slough provides additional open space. Existing recreational opportunities in Mendota range from traditional active sports such as softball and soccer to passive recreation such as nature observation and simply spending time outdoors. Residents also utilize these parks for activities including picnicking, walking and bicycling, and playground activities.

3.17.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would be subject to all rules and regulations outlined for new development through the City of Mendota Municipal Code, including compliance with the Park Impact Fee program. As a result, any increase in the use of existing neighborhood or regional parks or other recreational facilities due to the development of the Project would be lessened through compliance. The Project neither includes nor requires the construction of recreation facilities. As such, any impact would be less than significant.

3.18 Transportation

Table 3-27. Transportation Impacts

Transportation					
	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Conflict with a program plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d)	Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.18.1 Environmental Setting

The City of Mendota is a small rural community in western Fresno County. The City is located west of Fresno and east of Interstate 5. SR 180/Oller Street runs east-west and is approximately 850 feet southwest of the Project. SR 33/Derrick Avenue runs north-south and is approximately 2,700 feet west of the Project. Both of these routes provide a transportation corridor for residents of Mendota and farmers in the area.

3.18.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project conflict with a plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would be conditioned to make improvements to pedestrian facilities and potentially to drive approaches within the Marie Street frontage. Any improvements to the street frontage and pedestrian facilities would be approved by the City Engineer. The Project would not require any off-site improvements that would conflict with a plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 150643. Subdivision (b)?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project is located within the city limits in an urbanized environment. While the Project would result in the increase of Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT), Fresno COG's VMT Calculator Tool indicates that the Project would result in a per-capita VMT of 7.4 vs. a County per-capita VMT of 16.1. Such a difference falls well beneath the 13% reduction set by the Fresno Council of Governments VMT Analysis Guide.[14] The Project would be consistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3 subdivision (b). Impacts would be less than significant.

[14] Fresno Council of Governments. Welcome to Fresno COG's VMT analysis guide. https://www.fresnocog.org/project/vmt-analysis/. Accessed April 25, 2022.

c) Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

No Impact. The Project site does not propose any sharp curves or dangerous intersections, nor does it propose any incompatible uses. The Project site is fronting Marie Street at a location that does not have an intersection. The closest intersection is approximately 900 feet northwest of the Project site at 9th Street. Any improvements associated with the Project would be approved by the City Engineer. There would be no impact.

d) Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?

Les than Significant Impact. The Project would not result in any inadequate emergency access due to work completed within the Marie Street roadway. Any construction that would impact traffic circulation would utilize a partial lane split road closure. Any work completed within the Marie Street frontage would be approved by the City Engineer. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

3.19 Tribal Cultural Resources

Table 3-28. Tribal Cultural Resources Impacts

Tribal Cultural Resources				
Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:	☐	☐	☒	☐
i. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.19.1 Environmental Setting

Penutian-speaking Yokuts tribal groups occupied the southern San Joaquin Valley region and much of the nearby Sierra Nevada mountains. For a variety of historical reasons, existing research information emphasizes the central Yokuts tribes who occupied both the valley and particularly the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

Although population estimates vary and population size was greatly affected by the introduction of Euro-American diseases and social disruption, the Yokuts were one of the largest, most successful groups in Native California. It is estimated that the Yokuts region contained 27 percent of the aboriginal population in the state at the time of contact; other estimates are even higher. Many Yokuts descendants continue to live in Fresno County, either on tribal reservations, or in local towns and communities.

3.19.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural

landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

a-i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or

a-ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

a-i-a-ii) No Impact. The Project site is located on a previously developed parcel within the City. The Project site currently has multiple structures located on it. Due to the Project site having been previously disturbed, it is unlikely that the Project would cause a substantial impact to a tribal cultural resource.

In accordance with Public Resources Code Section 21080.3.1 (Assembly Bill 52) and /or Government Code Section 65352.3 (Senate Bill 18), on August 11, 2021, the following tribes were notified of the Project:

1. *Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians, Elizabeth D. Kipp, Chairperson*
2. *Chicken Ranch Rancheira of Me-Wuk Indians, Lloyd Mathiesen, Chairperson*
3. *Cold Springs Rancheria, Carol Bill, Chairperson*
4. *Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Government, Robert Ledger Sr., Chairperson*
5. *Dunlap Band of Mono Indians, Benjamin Charley Jr., Tribal Chair*
6. *Dunlap Band of Mono Indians, Dick Charley, Tribal Secretary*
7. *Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe, Stan Alec*
8. *Nashville Enterprise Miwok-Maidu-Nishinam Tribe, Cosme A. Valdez, Chairperson*
9. *North Fork Mono Tribe, Ron Goode, Chairperson*
10. *North Valley Yokuts Tribe, Katherine Erolinda Perez, Chairperson*
11. *North Valley Yokuts Tribe, Timothy Perez, MLD Contact*
12. *Picayune Rancheria of Chuckchansi Indians, Claudia Gonzales, Chairwoman*
13. *Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe, Leo Sisco, Chairperson*
14. *Table Mountain Rancheria, Leanne Walker-Grant, Chairperson*
15. *Table Mountain Rancheria, Bob Pennell, Cultural Resources Director*
16. *Traditional Choinumni Tribe, David Alvarez, Chairperson*
17. *Traditional Choinumni Tribe, Rick Osborne, Cultural Resources*
18. *Tule River Indian Tribe, Neil Peyron, Chairperson*
19. *Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band, Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson*
20. *Xolon-Salinan Tribe, Karen White, Chairperson*

No written responses were received. In the unlikely event that an archaeological resource is uncovered during construction, tribal in relation or not, all construction would cease, and a qualified archaeologist would be contacted to assess the resource. The Project would adhere to all applicable federal, State, and local requirements in regard to tribal cultural resources.

In addition, while it is unlikely that human resources would be uncovered during construction activities associated within this Project, discovery of human remains on-site would result in the ceasing of all construction activities and the contacting of the Fresno County Coroner. If the Coroner determines that the remains are that of tribal descent, they would contact the NAHC to determine the most likely descendant. The Project would be required to comply with all applicable federal, State, and local requirements in relation to the uncover of human remains. Any impacts would be considered less than significant.

3.20 Utilities and Service Systems

Table 3-29. Utilities and Service Systems Impacts

Utilities and Service Systems					
	Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a)	Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b)	Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c)	Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d)	Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reductions goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e)	Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.20.1 Environmental Setting

The Project is located within the Mowry Lake-Fresno Slough watershed; HUC: 180300091003 (Environmental Protection Agency, 2019), approximately two and a half miles southwest of the Mendota Pool at the confluence of the San Joaquin River and the Fresno Slough. and seven miles east of Panoche Creek. The San Joaquin River, Fresno Slough, and Mendota Pool have been levied and much of the surrounding land is now intensively cultivated for agricultural production. Historically, the Mendota area supported large areas of riparian wetlands and important waterfowl habitat. Due to alteration of the aquatic features in the vicinity and the conversion of natural habitat to agricultural lands, the riparian habitat is now limited to the margins of these waterways and to undisturbed areas within ecological reserves, managed wildlife areas, and national wildlife refuges.

The City of Mendota's Public Utilities Department's mission is to deliver potable water to the residents of Mendota and provide sewer services for the disposal of wastewater. See **Section 3.11.2** for a discussion of the City's water production capabilities.

The City's wastewater treatment plant has been in operation since 1974 and is located northeast of the city.

3.20.1.1 Water Supply

The Project would connect to the City of Mendota's existing water supply system.

3.20.1.2 Wastewater Collection and Treatment

The Project would be connected to the City of Mendota's existing sewer system.

3.20.1.3 Landfills

The City of Mendota is served by the American Avenue Landfill which is located approximately 14 miles southwest of the Project site.

3.20.2 Impact Assessment

a) Would the project require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project includes the construction of a 15-unit apartment complex. The Project is anticipated to use approximately 1,800 gpd, with an estimated wastewater volume of 1,500 gpd. The Project would not require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

b) Would the project have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project includes the construction of a 15-unit apartment complex. The Project is anticipated to use approximately 1,800 gpd, with an estimated wastewater volume of 1,500 gpd. The City has sufficient water production to serve the Project. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Would the project result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

Less than Significant Impact. See discussion under a) above.

d) Would the project generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site would be served by the American Avenue landfill, operated by the County of Fresno, approximately 15 miles southeast, which has sufficient capacity to operate through 2031.[15] Impacts would be less than significant.

e) Would the project comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would comply with all regulations related to the generation, storage, and disposal of solid waste. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

[15] City of Fresno. Department of Public Utilities, Facilities and Infrastructure. https://www.fresno.gov/publicutilities/facilities-infrastructure/american-avenue-landfill/. Accessed April 25, 2022.

3.21 Wildfire

Table 3-30. Wildfire Impacts

Wildfire					
If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:		Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b)	Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrollable spread of wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c)	Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d)	Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☒

3.21.1 Environmental Setting

The Project is located in Fresno County in the City of Mendota. The Project site is in a flat urbanized area of the City. The Project is not located in or near State Responsibility Areas (SRA) or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones.[16] [17]

3.21.2 Impact Assessment

If located in or near state responsibility areas or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, or other factors exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of wildfire?

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

[16] CAL FIRE. State Responsibility Area Viewer. https://bof.fire.ca.gov/projects-and-programs/state-responsibility-area-viewer/. Accessed April 25, 2022.
[17] CAL FIRE. Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer. https://egis.fire.ca.gov/FHSZ/. Accessed April 25, 2022.

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

a-d) No Impact. The Project is not located in or near an SRA or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones. The nearest SRA is approximately 15 miles southwest of the Project site. Additionally, the site is approximately 20 miles from the nearest Very High classification of Fire Hazard Severity Zone . The Project would not impair an emergency response plan or exacerbate fire risks. Therefore, further analysis of the Projects potential impacts to wildfire are not warranted. There would be no impacts.

3.22 CEQA Mandatory Findings of Significance

Table 3-31. Mandatory Findings of Significance Impacts

Mandatory Findings of Significance				
	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☒	☐

3.22.1 Impact Assessment

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

Less than Significant Impact. The analysis conducted in this Initial Study/ Negative Declaration results in a determination that the Project would have a less than significant effect on the environment.

b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?

Less than Significant Impact. CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(i) States that a Lead Agency shall consider whether the cumulative impact of a project is significant and whether the effects of the project are cumulatively considerable. The assessment of the significance of the cumulative effects of a project must, therefore, be conducted in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects. The proposed Project would change the subject property's land use designation from Medium-High Density Residential to High Density Residential, amend the official Zoning Map to change the subject property's zoning designation from R-2 to R-3, and a Site Plan Review to construct a 15-unit apartment complex.

The potential impacts are individually limited and not cumulatively considerable.

c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would be constructed and operated in accordance with regulations pertaining to the Project. Since, all potential impacts would be considered less than significant, it would be unlikely that any environmental effects would cause substantial adverse effect on human beings, directly or indirectly.

3.23 Determination: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☒ I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.

☐ I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Signature

04/28/2022
Date

Jeffrey O'Neal, AICP, City Planner
Printed Name/Position

Appendix A

CalEEMod Output Files

Carballo Apartments - Business as Usual - Fresno County, Annual

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

Carballo Apartments - Business as Usual

Fresno County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Apartments Low Rise	15.00	Dwelling Unit	0.60	16,654.00	68

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	45
Climate Zone	3			**Operational Year**	2005
Utility Company	Statewide Average				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	453.21	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.033	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.004

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Lot Acreage and Square Feet revised to as shown on site plan.
Population assumes 4.54 persons per household, per the 2015 Multi-Jurisdictional Housing Element

Demolition -

Architectural Coating -

Fleet Mix -

Area Coating -

Mobile Land Use Mitigation -

Area Mitigation -

Woodstoves -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblLandUse	LandUseSquareFeet	15,000.00	16,654.00

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

tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.94	0.60
tblLandUse	Population	43.00	68.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

Carballo Apartments - Business as Usual - Fresno County, Annual

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

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2005	0.1227	0.7409	0.3878	5.2400e-003	0.0112	0.0597	0.0709	3.8800e-003	0.0597	0.0636	0.0000	49.2441	49.2441	9.9200e-003	7.3000e-004	49.7088
2006	0.3377	0.4604	0.2481	3.2600e-003	2.4200e-003	0.0374	0.0399	6.5000e-004	0.0374	0.0381	0.0000	30.7321	30.7321	6.2600e-003	4.3000e-004	31.0156
Maximum	**0.3377**	**0.7409**	**0.3878**	**5.2400e-003**	**0.0112**	**0.0597**	**0.0709**	**3.8800e-003**	**0.0597**	**0.0636**	**0.0000**	**49.2441**	**49.2441**	**9.9200e-003**	**7.3000e-004**	**49.7088**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2005	0.1227	0.7409	0.3878	5.2400e-003	0.0112	0.0597	0.0709	3.8800e-003	0.0597	0.0636	0.0000	49.2440	49.2440	9.9200e-003	7.3000e-004	49.7088
2006	0.3377	0.4604	0.2481	3.2600e-003	2.4200e-003	0.0374	0.0399	6.5000e-004	0.0374	0.0381	0.0000	30.7321	30.7321	6.2600e-003	4.3000e-004	31.0155
Maximum	**0.3377**	**0.7409**	**0.3878**	**5.2400e-003**	**0.0112**	**0.0597**	**0.0709**	**3.8800e-003**	**0.0597**	**0.0636**	**0.0000**	**49.2440**	**49.2440**	**9.9200e-003**	**7.3000e-004**	**49.7088**

Carballo Apartments - Business as Usual - Fresno County, Annual

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

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

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	**9-21-2005**	**12-20-2005**	0.7696	0.7696
2	**12-21-2005**	**3-20-2006**	0.8832	0.8832
		Highest	0.8832	0.8832

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.1096	9.1800e-003	0.2426	4.0000e-004		0.0191	0.0191		0.0191	0.0191	2.4256	6.6800	9.1057	0.0118	1.2000e-004	9.4351
Energy	1.1000e-003	9.4300e-003	4.0100e-003	6.0000e-005		7.6000e-004	7.6000e-004		7.6000e-004	7.6000e-004	0.0000	23.6623	23.6623	1.1400e-003	3.1000e-004	23.7839
Mobile	0.2039	0.5307	2.3670	3.5300e-003	0.1203	0.0107	0.1310	0.0322	0.0102	0.0424	0.0000	157.1798	157.1798	0.0217	0.0179	163.0566
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	1.4006	0.0000	1.4006	0.0828	0.0000	3.4700
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.3101	1.5304	1.8405	0.0320	7.7000e-004	2.8675
Total	**0.3145**	**0.5493**	**2.6136**	**3.9900e-003**	**0.1203**	**0.0306**	**0.1509**	**0.0322**	**0.0300**	**0.0623**	**4.1363**	**189.0525**	**193.1888**	**0.1494**	**0.0191**	**202.6131**

Carballo Apartments - Business as Usual - Fresno County, Annual

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

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.1096	9.1800e-003	0.2426	4.0000e-004		0.0191	0.0191		0.0191	0.0191	2.4256	6.6800	9.1057	0.0118	1.2000e-004	9.4351
Energy	1.1000e-003	9.4300e-003	4.0100e-003	6.0000e-005		7.6000e-004	7.6000e-004		7.6000e-004	7.6000e-004	0.0000	23.6623	23.6623	1.1400e-003	3.1000e-004	23.7839
Mobile	0.2039	0.5307	2.3670	3.5300e-003	0.1203	0.0107	0.1310	0.0322	0.0102	0.0424	0.0000	157.1798	157.1798	0.0217	0.0179	163.0566
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	1.4006	0.0000	1.4006	0.0828	0.0000	3.4700
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.3101	1.5304	1.8405	0.0320	7.7000e-004	2.8675
Total	**0.3145**	**0.5493**	**2.6136**	**3.9900e-003**	**0.1203**	**0.0306**	**0.1509**	**0.0322**	**0.0300**	**0.0623**	**4.1363**	**189.0525**	**193.1888**	**0.1494**	**0.0191**	**202.6131**

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

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Demolition	Demolition	9/21/2005	10/4/2005	5	10	
2	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	10/5/2005	10/5/2005	5	1	
3	Grading	Grading	10/6/2005	10/7/2005	5	2	

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

4	Building Construction	Building Construction	10/8/2005	2/24/2006	5	100	
5	Paving	Paving	2/25/2006	3/3/2006	5	5	
6	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	3/4/2006	3/10/2006	5	5	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0.5

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 1.5

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 33,724; Residential Outdoor: 11,241; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	4	6.00	9	0.56
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Building Construction	Cranes	1	4.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	2	6.00	89	0.20
Grading	Graders	1	6.00	187	0.41
Site Preparation	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Pavers	1	7.00	130	0.42
Paving	Rollers	1	7.00	80	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	1.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	6.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Demolition	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	6.00	97	0.37
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37

Carballo Apartments - Business as Usual - Fresno County, Annual

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

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Demolition	4	10.00	0.00	18.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	2	5.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	5	11.00	2.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	7	18.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	2.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

3.2 Demolition - 2005

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					1.9700e-003	0.0000	1.9700e-003	3.0000e-004	0.0000	3.0000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0157	0.0935	0.0444	6.6000e-004		8.0100e-003	8.0100e-003		8.0100e-003	8.0100e-003	0.0000	5.6973	5.6973	1.2800e-003	0.0000	5.7293
Total	**0.0157**	**0.0935**	**0.0444**	**6.6000e-004**	**1.9700e-003**	**8.0100e-003**	**9.9800e-003**	**3.0000e-004**	**8.0100e-003**	**8.3100e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.6973**	**5.6973**	**1.2800e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.7293**

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

3.2 Demolition - 2005

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	6.4000e-004	8.0600e-003	1.9400e-003	6.0000e-005	1.5000e-004	2.9000e-004	4.4000e-004	4.0000e-005	2.8000e-004	3.2000e-004	0.0000	0.6618	0.6618	3.0000e-005	1.0000e-004	0.6934
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	7.7000e-004	1.0100e-003	7.7600e-003	0.0000	4.0000e-004	1.0000e-005	4.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.4390	0.4390	6.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.4560
Total	**1.4100e-003**	**9.0700e-003**	**9.7000e-003**	**6.0000e-005**	**5.5000e-004**	**3.0000e-004**	**8.5000e-004**	**1.5000e-004**	**2.9000e-004**	**4.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.1009**	**1.1009**	**9.0000e-005**	**1.5000e-004**	**1.1494**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					1.9700e-003	0.0000	1.9700e-003	3.0000e-004	0.0000	3.0000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0157	0.0935	0.0444	6.6000e-004		8.0100e-003	8.0100e-003		8.0100e-003	8.0100e-003	0.0000	5.6973	5.6973	1.2800e-003	0.0000	5.7293
Total	**0.0157**	**0.0935**	**0.0444**	**6.6000e-004**	**1.9700e-003**	**8.0100e-003**	**9.9800e-003**	**3.0000e-004**	**8.0100e-003**	**8.3100e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.6973**	**5.6973**	**1.2800e-003**	**0.0000**	**5.7293**

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

3.2 Demolition - 2005

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	6.4000e-004	8.0600e-003	1.9400e-003	6.0000e-005	1.5000e-004	2.9000e-004	4.4000e-004	4.0000e-005	2.8000e-004	3.2000e-004	0.0000	0.6618	0.6618	3.0000e-005	1.0000e-004	0.6934
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	7.7000e-004	1.0100e-003	7.7600e-003	0.0000	4.0000e-004	1.0000e-005	4.1000e-004	1.1000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.1000e-004	0.0000	0.4390	0.4390	6.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.4560
Total	**1.4100e-003**	**9.0700e-003**	**9.7000e-003**	**6.0000e-005**	**5.5000e-004**	**3.0000e-004**	**8.5000e-004**	**1.5000e-004**	**2.9000e-004**	**4.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.1009**	**1.1009**	**9.0000e-005**	**1.5000e-004**	**1.1494**

3.3 Site Preparation - 2005

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					2.7000e-004	0.0000	2.7000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.0000e-003	7.9300e-003	2.8000e-003	6.0000e-005		4.7000e-004	4.7000e-004		4.7000e-004	4.7000e-004	0.0000	0.5117	0.5117	8.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5138
Total	**1.0000e-003**	**7.9300e-003**	**2.8000e-003**	**6.0000e-005**	**2.7000e-004**	**4.7000e-004**	**7.4000e-004**	**3.0000e-005**	**4.7000e-004**	**5.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.5117**	**0.5117**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.5138**

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

3.3 Site Preparation - 2005

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	3.9000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0220	0.0220	0.0000	0.0000	0.0228
Total	**4.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**	**3.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**2.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0220**	**0.0220**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0228**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					2.7000e-004	0.0000	2.7000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.0000e-003	7.9300e-003	2.8000e-003	6.0000e-005		4.7000e-004	4.7000e-004		4.7000e-004	4.7000e-004	0.0000	0.5117	0.5117	8.0000e-005	0.0000	0.5138
Total	**1.0000e-003**	**7.9300e-003**	**2.8000e-003**	**6.0000e-005**	**2.7000e-004**	**4.7000e-004**	**7.4000e-004**	**3.0000e-005**	**4.7000e-004**	**5.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.5117**	**0.5117**	**8.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.5138**

Carballo Apartments - Business as Usual - Fresno County, Annual

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

3.3 Site Preparation - 2005

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	3.9000e-004	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0220	0.0220	0.0000	0.0000	0.0228
Total	**4.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**	**3.9000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**2.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0220**	**0.0220**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0228**

3.4 Grading - 2005

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					5.3100e-003	0.0000	5.3100e-003	2.5700e-003	0.0000	2.5700e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	3.0100e-003	0.0248	8.4500e-003	1.7000e-004		1.3300e-003	1.3300e-003		1.3300e-003	1.3300e-003	0.0000	1.4822	1.4822	2.4000e-004	0.0000	1.4883
Total	**3.0100e-003**	**0.0248**	**8.4500e-003**	**1.7000e-004**	**5.3100e-003**	**1.3300e-003**	**6.6400e-003**	**2.5700e-003**	**1.3300e-003**	**3.9000e-003**	**0.0000**	**1.4822**	**1.4822**	**2.4000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.4883**

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

3.4 Grading - 2005

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.2000e-004	1.6000e-004	1.2400e-003	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000	7.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0703	0.0703	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0730
Total	**1.2000e-004**	**1.6000e-004**	**1.2400e-003**	**0.0000**	**6.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**7.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0703**	**0.0703**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0730**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					5.3100e-003	0.0000	5.3100e-003	2.5700e-003	0.0000	2.5700e-003	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	3.0100e-003	0.0248	8.4500e-003	1.7000e-004		1.3300e-003	1.3300e-003		1.3300e-003	1.3300e-003	0.0000	1.4822	1.4822	2.4000e-004	0.0000	1.4883
Total	**3.0100e-003**	**0.0248**	**8.4500e-003**	**1.7000e-004**	**5.3100e-003**	**1.3300e-003**	**6.6400e-003**	**2.5700e-003**	**1.3300e-003**	**3.9000e-003**	**0.0000**	**1.4822**	**1.4822**	**2.4000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.4883**

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

3.4 Grading - 2005

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.2000e-004	1.6000e-004	1.2400e-003	0.0000	6.0000e-005	0.0000	7.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0703	0.0703	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0730
Total	**1.2000e-004**	**1.6000e-004**	**1.2400e-003**	**0.0000**	**6.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**7.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0703**	**0.0703**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0730**

3.5 Building Construction - 2005

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0947	0.5824	0.2637	4.1200e-003		0.0489	0.0489		0.0489	0.0489	0.0000	36.0006	36.0006	7.7300e-003	0.0000	36.1939
Total	**0.0947**	**0.5824**	**0.2637**	**4.1200e-003**		**0.0489**	**0.0489**		**0.0489**	**0.0489**	**0.0000**	**36.0006**	**36.0006**	**7.7300e-003**	**0.0000**	**36.1939**

Carballo Apartments - Business as Usual - Fresno County, Annual

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

3.5 Building Construction - 2005

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	1.6000e-003	0.0164	5.8900e-003	1.3000e-004	4.0000e-004	6.3000e-004	1.0300e-003	1.1000e-004	6.0000e-004	7.2000e-004	0.0000	1.4615	1.4615	7.0000e-005	2.2000e-004	1.5289
Worker	5.0700e-003	6.6500e-003	0.0512	3.0000e-005	2.6400e-003	6.0000e-005	2.7000e-003	7.0000e-004	6.0000e-005	7.6000e-004	0.0000	2.8977	2.8977	4.1000e-004	3.4000e-004	3.0095
Total	**6.6700e-003**	**0.0231**	**0.0571**	**1.6000e-004**	**3.0400e-003**	**6.9000e-004**	**3.7300e-003**	**8.1000e-004**	**6.6000e-004**	**1.4800e-003**	**0.0000**	**4.3592**	**4.3592**	**4.8000e-004**	**5.6000e-004**	**4.5384**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0947	0.5824	0.2637	4.1200e-003		0.0489	0.0489		0.0489	0.0489	0.0000	36.0006	36.0006	7.7300e-003	0.0000	36.1939
Total	**0.0947**	**0.5824**	**0.2637**	**4.1200e-003**		**0.0489**	**0.0489**		**0.0489**	**0.0489**	**0.0000**	**36.0006**	**36.0006**	**7.7300e-003**	**0.0000**	**36.1939**

Carballo Apartments - Business as Usual - Fresno County, Annual

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

3.5 Building Construction - 2005

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	1.6000e-003	0.0164	5.8900e-003	1.3000e-004	4.0000e-004	6.3000e-004	1.0300e-003	1.1000e-004	6.0000e-004	7.2000e-004	0.0000	1.4615	1.4615	7.0000e-005	2.2000e-004	1.5289
Worker	5.0700e-003	6.6500e-003	0.0512	3.0000e-005	2.6400e-003	6.0000e-005	2.7000e-003	7.0000e-004	6.0000e-005	7.6000e-004	0.0000	2.8977	2.8977	4.1000e-004	3.4000e-004	3.0095
Total	**6.6700e-003**	**0.0231**	**0.0571**	**1.6000e-004**	**3.0400e-003**	**6.9000e-004**	**3.7300e-003**	**8.1000e-004**	**6.6000e-004**	**1.4800e-003**	**0.0000**	**4.3592**	**4.3592**	**4.8000e-004**	**5.6000e-004**	**4.5384**

3.5 Building Construction - 2006

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0631	0.3883	0.1758	2.7500e-003		0.0326	0.0326		0.0326	0.0326	0.0000	24.0004	24.0004	5.1500e-003	0.0000	24.1293
Total	**0.0631**	**0.3883**	**0.1758**	**2.7500e-003**		**0.0326**	**0.0326**		**0.0326**	**0.0326**	**0.0000**	**24.0004**	**24.0004**	**5.1500e-003**	**0.0000**	**24.1293**

Carballo Apartments - Business as Usual - Fresno County, Annual

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

3.5 Building Construction - 2006

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	1.0600e-003	0.0109	3.9300e-003	9.0000e-005	2.7000e-004	4.2000e-004	6.9000e-004	8.0000e-005	4.0000e-004	4.8000e-004	0.0000	0.9743	0.9743	5.0000e-005	1.5000e-004	1.0193
Worker	3.3800e-003	4.4400e-003	0.0341	2.0000e-005	1.7600e-003	4.0000e-005	1.8000e-003	4.7000e-004	4.0000e-005	5.0000e-004	0.0000	1.9318	1.9318	2.7000e-004	2.3000e-004	2.0064
Total	**4.4400e-003**	**0.0154**	**0.0381**	**1.1000e-004**	**2.0300e-003**	**4.6000e-004**	**2.4900e-003**	**5.5000e-004**	**4.4000e-004**	**9.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.9061**	**2.9061**	**3.2000e-004**	**3.8000e-004**	**3.0256**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.0631	0.3883	0.1758	2.7500e-003		0.0326	0.0326		0.0326	0.0326	0.0000	24.0004	24.0004	5.1500e-003	0.0000	24.1292
Total	**0.0631**	**0.3883**	**0.1758**	**2.7500e-003**		**0.0326**	**0.0326**		**0.0326**	**0.0326**	**0.0000**	**24.0004**	**24.0004**	**5.1500e-003**	**0.0000**	**24.1292**

Carballo Apartments - Business as Usual - Fresno County, Annual

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

3.5 Building Construction - 2006

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	1.0600e-003	0.0109	3.9300e-003	9.0000e-005	2.7000e-004	4.2000e-004	6.9000e-004	8.0000e-005	4.0000e-004	4.8000e-004	0.0000	0.9743	0.9743	5.0000e-005	1.5000e-004	1.0193
Worker	3.3800e-003	4.4400e-003	0.0341	2.0000e-005	1.7600e-003	4.0000e-005	1.8000e-003	4.7000e-004	4.0000e-005	5.0000e-004	0.0000	1.9318	1.9318	2.7000e-004	2.3000e-004	2.0064
Total	**4.4400e-003**	**0.0154**	**0.0381**	**1.1000e-004**	**2.0300e-003**	**4.6000e-004**	**2.4900e-003**	**5.5000e-004**	**4.4000e-004**	**9.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.9061**	**2.9061**	**3.2000e-004**	**3.8000e-004**	**3.0256**

3.6 Paving - 2006

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	6.9900e-003	0.0450	0.0213	3.3000e-004		3.4000e-003	3.4000e-003		3.4000e-003	3.4000e-003	0.0000	2.7483	2.7483	5.7000e-004	0.0000	2.7625
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**6.9900e-003**	**0.0450**	**0.0213**	**3.3000e-004**		**3.4000e-003**	**3.4000e-003**		**3.4000e-003**	**3.4000e-003**	**0.0000**	**2.7483**	**2.7483**	**5.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.7625**

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

3.6 Paving - 2006

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.9000e-004	9.1000e-004	6.9800e-003	0.0000	3.6000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.7000e-004	1.0000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-004	0.0000	0.3951	0.3951	6.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.4104
Total	**6.9000e-004**	**9.1000e-004**	**6.9800e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.6000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**3.7000e-004**	**1.0000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.3951**	**0.3951**	**6.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**	**0.4104**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	6.9900e-003	0.0450	0.0213	3.3000e-004		3.4000e-003	3.4000e-003		3.4000e-003	3.4000e-003	0.0000	2.7483	2.7483	5.7000e-004	0.0000	2.7625
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**6.9900e-003**	**0.0450**	**0.0213**	**3.3000e-004**		**3.4000e-003**	**3.4000e-003**		**3.4000e-003**	**3.4000e-003**	**0.0000**	**2.7483**	**2.7483**	**5.7000e-004**	**0.0000**	**2.7625**

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

3.6 Paving - 2006

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.9000e-004	9.1000e-004	6.9800e-003	0.0000	3.6000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.7000e-004	1.0000e-004	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-004	0.0000	0.3951	0.3951	6.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	0.4104
Total	**6.9000e-004**	**9.1000e-004**	**6.9800e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.6000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**3.7000e-004**	**1.0000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.3951**	**0.3951**	**6.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**	**0.4104**

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2006

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.2605					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.8800e-003	0.0107	5.2000e-003	7.0000e-005		9.6000e-004	9.6000e-004		9.6000e-004	9.6000e-004	0.0000	0.6383	0.6383	1.5000e-004	0.0000	0.6422
Total	**0.2624**	**0.0107**	**5.2000e-003**	**7.0000e-005**		**9.6000e-004**	**9.6000e-004**		**9.6000e-004**	**9.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.6383**	**0.6383**	**1.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.6422**

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

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2006

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	8.0000e-005	1.0000e-004	7.8000e-004	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0439	0.0439	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0456
Total	**8.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-004**	**7.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**4.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0439**	**0.0439**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0456**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.2605					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.8800e-003	0.0107	5.2000e-003	7.0000e-005		9.6000e-004	9.6000e-004		9.6000e-004	9.6000e-004	0.0000	0.6383	0.6383	1.5000e-004	0.0000	0.6422
Total	**0.2624**	**0.0107**	**5.2000e-003**	**7.0000e-005**		**9.6000e-004**	**9.6000e-004**		**9.6000e-004**	**9.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.6383**	**0.6383**	**1.5000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.6422**

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

3.7 Architectural Coating - 2006

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	8.0000e-005	1.0000e-004	7.8000e-004	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0439	0.0439	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.0456
Total	**8.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-004**	**7.8000e-004**	**0.0000**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**4.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.0439**	**0.0439**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.0000e-005**	**0.0456**

Carballo Apartments - Business as Usual - Fresno County, Annual

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

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.2039	0.5307	2.3670	3.5300e-003	0.1203	0.0107	0.1310	0.0322	0.0102	0.0424	0.0000	157.1798	157.1798	0.0217	0.0179	163.0566
Unmitigated	0.2039	0.5307	2.3670	3.5300e-003	0.1203	0.0107	0.1310	0.0322	0.0102	0.0424	0.0000	157.1798	157.1798	0.0217	0.0179	163.0566

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Apartments Low Rise	109.80	122.10	94.20	320,297	320,297
Total	109.80	122.10	94.20	320,297	320,297

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Apartments Low Rise	10.80	7.30	7.50	48.40	15.90	35.70	86	11	3

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Apartments Low Rise	0.477591	0.081668	0.164575	0.168109	0.036290	0.006715	0.016687	0.017024	0.000893	0.000307	0.021194	0.000966	0.007982

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

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	12.7384	12.7384	9.3000e-004	1.1000e-004	12.7951
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	12.7384	12.7384	9.3000e-004	1.1000e-004	12.7951
NaturalGas Mitigated	1.1000e-003	9.4300e-003	4.0100e-003	6.0000e-005		7.6000e-004	7.6000e-004		7.6000e-004	7.6000e-004	0.0000	10.9239	10.9239	2.1000e-004	2.0000e-004	10.9888
NaturalGas Unmitigated	1.1000e-003	9.4300e-003	4.0100e-003	6.0000e-005		7.6000e-004	7.6000e-004		7.6000e-004	7.6000e-004	0.0000	10.9239	10.9239	2.1000e-004	2.0000e-004	10.9888

Carballo Apartments - Business as Usual - Fresno County, Annual

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

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Apartments Low Rise	204705	1.1000e-003	9.4300e-003	4.0100e-003	6.0000e-005		7.6000e-004	7.6000e-004		7.6000e-004	7.6000e-004	0.0000	10.9239	10.9239	2.1000e-004	2.0000e-004	10.9888
Total		**1.1000e-003**	**9.4300e-003**	**4.0100e-003**	**6.0000e-005**		**7.6000e-004**	**7.6000e-004**		**7.6000e-004**	**7.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**10.9239**	**10.9239**	**2.1000e-004**	**2.0000e-004**	**10.9888**

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Apartments Low Rise	204705	1.1000e-003	9.4300e-003	4.0100e-003	6.0000e-005		7.6000e-004	7.6000e-004		7.6000e-004	7.6000e-004	0.0000	10.9239	10.9239	2.1000e-004	2.0000e-004	10.9888
Total		**1.1000e-003**	**9.4300e-003**	**4.0100e-003**	**6.0000e-005**		**7.6000e-004**	**7.6000e-004**		**7.6000e-004**	**7.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**10.9239**	**10.9239**	**2.1000e-004**	**2.0000e-004**	**10.9888**

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

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Apartments Low Rise	61965.4	12.7384	9.3000e-004	1.1000e-004	12.7951
Total		**12.7384**	**9.3000e-004**	**1.1000e-004**	**12.7951**

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Apartments Low Rise	61965.4	12.7384	9.3000e-004	1.1000e-004	12.7951
Total		**12.7384**	**9.3000e-004**	**1.1000e-004**	**12.7951**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Carballo Apartments - Business as Usual - Fresno County, Annual

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

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.1096	9.1800e-003	0.2426	4.0000e-004		0.0191	0.0191		0.0191	0.0191	2.4256	6.6800	9.1057	0.0118	1.2000e-004	9.4351
Unmitigated	0.1096	9.1800e-003	0.2426	4.0000e-004		0.0191	0.0191		0.0191	0.0191	2.4256	6.6800	9.1057	0.0118	1.2000e-004	9.4351

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0261					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0650					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hearth	0.0129	7.4200e-003	0.1134	4.0000e-004		0.0186	0.0186		0.0186	0.0186	2.4256	6.4981	8.9237	0.0115	1.2000e-004	9.2458
Landscaping	5.5900e-003	1.7600e-003	0.1292	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004	0.0000	0.1819	0.1819	2.9000e-004	0.0000	0.1892
Total	**0.1096**	**9.1800e-003**	**0.2426**	**4.1000e-004**		**0.0191**	**0.0191**		**0.0191**	**0.0191**	**2.4256**	**6.6800**	**9.1057**	**0.0118**	**1.2000e-004**	**9.4351**

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

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	0.0261					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0650					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hearth	0.0129	7.4200e-003	0.1134	4.0000e-004		0.0186	0.0186		0.0186	0.0186	2.4256	6.4981	8.9237	0.0115	1.2000e-004	9.2458
Landscaping	5.5900e-003	1.7600e-003	0.1292	1.0000e-005		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004		5.5000e-004	5.5000e-004	0.0000	0.1819	0.1819	2.9000e-004	0.0000	0.1892
Total	**0.1096**	**9.1800e-003**	**0.2426**	**4.1000e-004**		**0.0191**	**0.0191**		**0.0191**	**0.0191**	**2.4256**	**6.6800**	**9.1057**	**0.0118**	**1.2000e-004**	**9.4351**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

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

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	1.8405	0.0320	7.7000e-004	2.8675
Unmitigated	1.8405	0.0320	7.7000e-004	2.8675

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Apartments Low Rise	0.97731 / 0.61613	1.8405	0.0320	7.7000e-004	2.8675
Total		**1.8405**	**0.0320**	**7.7000e-004**	**2.8675**

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

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Apartments Low Rise	0.97731 / 0.61613	1.8405	0.0320	7.7000e-004	2.8675
Total		**1.8405**	**0.0320**	**7.7000e-004**	**2.8675**

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	1.4006	0.0828	0.0000	3.4700
Unmitigated	1.4006	0.0828	0.0000	3.4700

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

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Apartments Low Rise	6.9	1.4006	0.0828	0.0000	3.4700
Total		**1.4006**	**0.0828**	**0.0000**	**3.4700**

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Apartments Low Rise	6.9	1.4006	0.0828	0.0000	3.4700
Total		**1.4006**	**0.0828**	**0.0000**	**3.4700**

9.0 Operational Offroad

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

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

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

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

Boilers

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

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation