CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT
ENVIRONMENTAL INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST FORM
Public Review Period September 21, 2022 – October 11, 2021

1.	**PROJECT TITLE:**	Peterbilt Service Center (P22-0017)
	Entitlements:	Development Plan (PD22-02) Conditional Use Permit (CUP22-16) Rezone (RZN22-03)
2.	**LEAD AGENCY:**	City of Paso Robles 1000 Spring Street Paso Robles, CA 93446
	Contact: **Phone:** **Email:**	Katie Banister (805) 237-3970 kbanister@prcity.com
3.	**PROJECT LOCATION:**	2805 Theatre Drive Paso Robles, CA 93446 APN: 009-851-022
4.	**PROJECT PROPONENT:**	Archer Paso Robles, LLC
	Contact: **Phone:** **Email:**	Pamela Jardini 805-801-0453 planningsolutions@charter.net
5.	**GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATION:**	Regional Commercial (RC)
6.	**ZONING:**	Commercial Highway with Planned Development Overlay (C2 PD)
7.	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION:**	Development plan for new construction of a 25,000 square-foot semi-truck service, parts retailer, and sales dealership. Expansion of the Highway-Oriented Sign overlay district, and new highway-oriented sign.
8.	**ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING:**	The 6.6-acre property is nearly level. The site is undeveloped; vegetation is a mix of non-native herbaceous plants and several native oak trees. The Salinas River is located approximately 4,000 feet to the east of the property (east of Highway 101). The property is at the southern boundary of the city. Properties to the north are developed with commercial uses. Properties to the south are

developed with residential uses. The property to the west is currently undeveloped, but proposed for a mini-storage development. A low-density residential neighborhood is located further to the west. Highway 101 is located to the east of the property.

9. **OTHER AGENCIES WHOSE APPROVAL IS REQUIRED (AND PERMITS NEEDED)**: None

10. **Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, is there a plan for consultation that includes, for example, the determination of significance of impacts to tribal cultural resources, procedures regarding confidentiality, etc.?** No

xx

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☒	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

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.

_____ September 21, 2022

Signature: Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (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).

2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved. Answers should address off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.

3. "Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.

4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant With Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from ""Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures, and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (5) below, may be cross-referenced).

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063(c)(3)(D). In this case, a brief discussion should identify the following:

    a. Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
    b. Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of and adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
    c. Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.

Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references to information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.

The explanation of each issue should identify:

a. the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
b. the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

I. AESTHETICS: Would the project:

a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista? ☐ ☒ ☐ ☒

Discussion: The site is located at the southern boundary of the city adjacent to the southern Highway 101 Gateway to the City. The General Plan Conservation Element identifies the full length of Highway 101 as a visual corridor, where "development shall be designed to make a positive visual impression" and "Billboards shall be limited in number". Action Item 2 of General Plan Land Use Element Policy LU-2B includes "Enhancing views along highways, roads, streets, and rail corridors with landscaping, building setbacks, enhanced architecture and signage/monuments." The project would develop a currently vacant lot with a commercial use including a highway-oriented sign. Mitigations measure AES-1 would require removal of an existing billboard. Mitigation measure AES-2 would require landscaping and street trees to support City gateway policies.

b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

Discussion: The property includes several mature native oak trees, which will be retained with the project. Three 4-inch diameter oak saplings are proposed for removal. These trees fall below the size protected by the Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance. Mitigation measure AES-3 would require future development of the southern portion of the lot (currently not proposed for development) to retain the existing oak tree if it is viable at the time development is proposed there.

c. 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? ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

Discussion: This site is in an urbanized area visible from Highway 101, Theatre Drive and Nutwood Circle. The proposed development is in keeping with other commercial developments in the vicinity including Kia and Chevrolet dealerships, vehicle repair shops, and an RV sales use. Proposed mitigation measures AES-1 through AES-3 will address the visual impacts of the project.

d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area? ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

Discussion: Standard conditions of approval will require any exterior lights to be shielded to prevent offsite glare. Mitigation measure AES-4 would require a nighttime inspection of all exterior lights before occupancy of the building to ensure light sources are properly shielded from neighboring residences

II. AGRICULTURE AND FOREST RESOURCES: In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: The site is in an urbanized area and will not have an impact on agricultural resources. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped one soil map unit on the site, the Lockwood channery loam, 0-2 percent slopes[10], which is prime farmland if irrigated and land capability class of 3s (severe limitations) when not irrigated, however, the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency and the Open Space Element of the Paso Robles General Plan (Figure OS-1, Important Farmland) identify the site as Urban / Built-Up Land[1, 12]. The site is surrounded by urban uses and is not under cultivation, nor has it been for at least 20 years.

b. Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: The site is not under Williamson Act contract, nor is it currently used for agricultural purposes.

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 5114(g))?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: There are no forest land or timberland resources within the City of Paso Robles.

d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: The City of Paso Robles does not contain forest land resources. Three 4-inch oak saplings are proposed for removal, however the trees are scattered and do not constitute a forest.

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: The site is located within the city limits of Paso Robles and surrounded by urbanized uses. The project will have no impact on conversion of farmland.

III. AIR QUALITY: Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:

a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion (a-c): The San Luis Obispo County area is a non-attainment area for the state standards for ozone and suspended particulate matter[9]. The potential for future project development to create adverse air quality impacts falls generally into two categories: short-term (construction-related) and long-term (operational) impacts. The SLO County Air Pollution Control District (APCD) provides guidance for calculating air quality impacts.

For single-land-use projects, Table 1-1 of the SLO County APCD CEQA Air Quality Handbook can be used to estimate whether the project will exceed operational significance thresholds for ozone precursors (ROG and NO_x). Projects that do not exceed operational thresholds are unlikely to exceed construction thresholds as well.

The project is the construction of approximately 25,000 square feet of light industrial space. Light Industry is not expected to exceed significance thresholds (25lb/day) for ozone precursors (ROG + NOx) unless larger than 172,000 square feet in size. A CalEEMod analysis was completed for the project (Attachment 3), which found the project is expected to generate 7.86 pounds per day of ROG and NOx. The size of the project falls below the APCD significance threshold by either measure.

The site is approximately 300 feet from the closest residences in the Rancho Paso Mobile Home Park, which is a sensitive receptor. Air Quality mitigation measures would reduce the impact to less than significant.

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

Discussion: According to the SLOAPCD, land uses commonly considered to be potential sources of noxious odorous emissions include painting/coating operations. Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 would prohibit vehicle fuel sales and painting of vehicles, which would reduce the impact to less than significant.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES: Would the project:

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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion: The site is disturbed. A manufactured home sales business previously occupied approximately 1.7 acres at the corner with Nutwood Circle. A fenced stormwater basin is located at the northwest corner of the lot. Several soil stockpiles are scattered on the site. Urban uses ring the site except the lots immediately west and northwest of the site, which are undeveloped. Highway 101 is to the east of the property.

A biological resources assessment report was prepared for the project (Attachment 4). No sensitive vegetative communities or designated critical habitats are located on the site. No special status botanical species were

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

observed during a site survey, which occurred in March, which is part of the typical blooming period for potentially occurring species in the region. Three special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur on the site, however none were observed during an onsite survey. Mitigation measures are provided to reduce potential impacts to the northern legless lizard, American badger, and San Joaquin kit fox. Similarly, mitigation measures are provided to protect nesting birds that may be impacted if construction begins between February 1 and August 31.

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 Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service? ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

Discussion: There are no riparian or sensitive natural communities on the site. Several oak saplings are proposed for removal with the project. Oak tree mitigation is required for the removal of any oak tree over 6 inches in diameter.

c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Discussion: There are no wetlands on the site.

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? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Discussion: There are no creeks or drainages leading to creeks on the site. The site is in an urbanized area.

e. Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

Discussion: The project protects the 3 mature oak trees on the property. Three oak saplings are proposed for removal, one of which is larger than 6 inches in diameter and will be subject to oak tree mitigation.

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? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Discussion: There are no conservation plans adopted for the City of Paso Robles, therefore no impact is expected.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES: Would the project:

a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion (a): The site is undeveloped. No historical resources were identified during an onsite survey of the site conducted in support of the preparation of a cultural resources inventory survey for the site (Attachment 5).

b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion (b): No archeological resources have been identified on the site. Mitigation measure CUL-1 would require work to stop should any cultural resources or human remains be identified on the site during construction.

c. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion (c): No archeological resources have been identified on the site. Mitigation measure CUL-1 would require work to stop should any cultural resources or human remains be identified on the site during construction.

VI. ENERGY: Would the project:

a. Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion (a): The project would use typical construction techniques and vehicle repair equipment. No wasteful consumption of energy is proposed.

b. Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion (b): The proposed project will not conflict with any adopted plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS: Would the project:

a. Directly or indirectly cause potential

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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.	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: The potential for and mitigation of impacts that may result from fault rupture in the project area are identified and addressed in the EIR for the 2003 update of the General Plan[1]. There are two known nearby fault zones, one on each side of the Salinas River Valley. The Rinconada Fault system runs on the west side of the valley, and grazes the City on its western boundary, but has been inactive for approximately 11,000 years. The San Andreas Fault is on the east side of the valley and is situated about 23 miles northeast of Paso Robles. The City of Paso Robles recognizes these geologic influences in the application of the Uniform Building Code to all new development within the City including the proposed project. There are no Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones within City limits.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: The 2003 General Plan EIR identified impacts resulting from ground shaking as less than significant and provided mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the design of all construction projects including adequate structural design over active or potentially active faults. Therefore, there are no expected impacts from seismic ground shaking.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion: The General Plan Safety Element includes Figure S-3, a map of citywide Liquefaction Risk, which classifies the site as high risk. Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would require a soils report for the project, which will address specific onsite liquefaction risks and reduce the impact to less than significant.

iv. Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: The General Plan Safety Element includes Figure S-4, a map of citywide Landslide Risk. The site has low potential for landslides. Landslides are generally associated with steep slopes and specific geologic formations not found in proximity to the Salinas River. The site is flat. No impact is anticipated.

b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion: The site is flat with loamy soil. The Paso Robles Area Soil Survey Map prepared by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) indicates the site's soil is Lockwood shaly loam, which is highly erodible[10]. Mitigation Measure GEO-2 would require a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) designed by a Qualified SWPPP Developer to prevent significant erosion from the site.

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	☐	☒	☐	☐

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?				
	Discussion: See response to items a.iii. and a.iv. above. Mitigation Measures GEO-1 would reduce the impact to less than significant.				
d.	Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	Discussion: The Paso Robles Area San Luis Obispo County Soil Survey indicates the Lockwood shaly loam has moderate shrink swell potential. Mitigation Measure GEO-1 would reduce the potential impact to less than significant.				
e.	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?	☐	☐	☐	☒
	Discussion: The project is required to connect to the City sewer. A 10-inch sewer main is located in Theatre Drive, and is available to the project.				
f.	Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒
	Discussion: No known paleontological resources or unique geological features are known to exist on the site. No impacts are expected.				
VIII.	**GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS:** Would the project:				
a.	Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b.	Conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gasses?	☐	☐	☒	☐
	Discussion: San Luis Obispo Air Pollution Control District Screening Criteria for Project Air Quality Analysis[9], updated in 2017 indicates Light Industrial uses less than 92,000 square feet in size is not expected to exceed the Greenhouse Gas Numerical Threshold of 1150 MT/year of CO_2, which was used to meet statewide emission standards required by 2020. Assembly Bill 398, adopted in 2017, requires a further 40% reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2030. A 40% reduction in the threshold for CO_2 emissions would imply a 55,200 square-foot or smaller Light Industry use would not exceed the lower threshold. The project is 25,000 square feet of light industrial use, and is not expected to generate significant greenhouse gas emissions.				

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Would the project:

a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials? ☐ ☒ ☐ ☐

Discussion (a): The proposed project is a semi-truck service and sales center. Diesel repair includes the routine handling of relatively small amounts of hazardous materials including diesel fuel, engine oil, degreasing solvents, and waste batteries. The handling of these materials is subject to regulations enforced by the San Luis Obispo County Department of Environmental Health. Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 would prevent the project from operating as a service station dispensing fuel. Mitigation Measure HAZ-2 would require the applicant to apply to the SLO County Department of Environmental Health for permits appropriate for vehicle repair services. These mitigations measures would reduce the hazard to the public to a less than significant impact.

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? ☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

Discussion (b): Vehicle repair services have some potential to cause accident conditions, however Mitigation Measure HAZ-1 would prohibit fuel sales and painting vehicles, which would eliminate several significant potential accident hazards. Measure HAZ-2 would require the project to comply with SLO County Environmental Health rules, which reduce the potential impacts to a less than significant level.

c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Discussion (a-c): The project is not within a quarter mile of any school. The nearest school is Templeton Hills Adventist School located approximately 2 miles southwest of the project.

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? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

Discussion (d) The proposed project is not listed on the Cortese List compiled by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control[17].

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? ☐ ☐ ☐ ☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Discussion (e): The project site is not within the Airport Land Use Plan area. No impact is anticipated.

f. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: The City of Paso Robles maintains a Multi-Hazard Emergency Response Plan, most recently updated in 2019. The project is on private land adjacent to an arterial road. The project would not interfere with the plan or impede emergency evacuation.

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

Discussion: The city does not contain any very-high fire severity zones. The site is in an urbanized area and not adjacent to wildlands. The project would not create a significant impact.

X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY: Would the project:

a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: The is subject to stormwater management requirements both during construction and operation. The project will not impact water quality or significantly increase industrial waste discharged to the city sewer.

b. Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: The project site is within city limits and is currently zoned to allow for highway-oriented commercial uses.

The project is consistent with the 2016 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)[5], which anticipates and plans for buildout of the City. Since the UWMP has accounted for land uses at the project site, the project will have adequate water supply available, and will not further deplete or significantly affect, change or increase water demands planned for use in the basin. The site is not suitable for significant groundwater recharge.

The impact of the project would be less than significant.

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 a substantial erosion or siltation	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: The site is very flat with no significant drainage channels. Grading will further flatten the lot and divert runoff from new impervious surfaces to a stormwater detention basin. Mitigation Measure GEO-2 would require a SWPPP be prepared for the project to prevent significant erosion and site runoff.

d. In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: The project site is outside all local floodplains. The site is about 80 feet above the Salinas River. The risk of flood is less than significant.

e. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: The 2011 Central Coast Basin Water Quality Control Plan adopted by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board[15] provides water quality regulations in the region through controls including waste discharge restrictions and stormwater management. Industrial waste discharges from the project will be managed through the City's Industrial Waste program. The City's Urban Water Master Plan[5] is designed to serve all uses anticipated at full buildout. The City is a Groundwater Sustainability Agency for a portion of the Paso Robles Sub-Basin of the Salinas Basin. The commercial uses proposed by the project are consistent with the Paso Robles Subbasin Groundwater Sustainability Plan[18]. The project does not conflict with the applicable water quality control plan not the sustainable groundwater management plan; impacts would be less than significant.

XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING: Would the project:

a. Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: The project is a commercial development in a commercial district. It is adjacent to Highway 101. Separate neighborhoods are located to the west and south of the site, but no established community would be physically divided

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	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

effect?

Discussion: The project is a highway-oriented commercial business in the Highway Commercial zoning district (C-2). As mitigated, the project is not in conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect including the Paso Robles Gateway Plan[8] (see discussion in Aesthetics section above), Hillside Development District standards[4], and Purple Belt Action Plan.

XII. MINERAL RESOURCES: Would the project:

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion (a-b): No mineral resources are known to occur on the site.

XIII. NOISE: Would the project result in:

a.	Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☒	☐	☐

Discussion: An Environmental Noise Assessment was prepared for the project (Attachment 6). Without mitigation, truck circulation and service department equipment noise would exceed the noise exposure allowed by Noise Ordinance[1, 4] standards. Mitigation Measure N-1 would limit hours of operation, Measure N-2 would require service doors to be closed in service bays facing south and west when air hammers are in use, and Measure N-3 would prohibit use of air hammers and hydraulic lifts outside the building.

Public address (PA) systems are common to vehicle repair uses; however, the project description does state whether a PA system is proposed. Mitigation Measure N-4 would require any PA system proposed in the future to be designed to meet noise limitations.

As mitigated, the project is not expected to create noise beyond what is permitted by the City Noise Element and Noise Ordinance so the impact would be less than significant.

b.	Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: Groundborne noise and vibration is expected only during construction of the project, however it will be short-lived and only during allowed construction hours (7am and 7pm, Monday-Saturday). The expected impact is less than significant.

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,	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				

Discussion: The project site is not within the Airport Land Use Plan area. No significant noise impact from the airport is expected.

XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSING: Would the project:

a. Induce substantial 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 housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion (a-b): The project is on an infill site near the southern boundary of the City. Sewer is currently available to the site, however City water service will be extended to serve the project. Water service is currently available to adjacent residential neighborhoods outside the City from the Walnut Hills Mutual Water Company and Templeton Community Services District. City services are not available outside the City and due to current availability of water in the existing developments located in the County, the extension of the water main will not induce population growth.

The project will not displace any existing housing.

XV. PUBLIC SERVICES: Would the project:

a. 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: The project is not expected to significant increase demands on the fire and police departments

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

because it is a light industrial use. No significant increase in demand on school, parks and other public facilities is expected by commercial uses. The proposed project is subject to development impact fees and school fees, which address the incremental increase in demand on public services caused by the project.

XVI. RECREATION

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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion (a-b): The project is a light industrial / commercial project, which will not create a significant demand on existing parks. No new parks are proposed as a part of the project.

XVII. TRANSPORTATION: Would the project:

a. Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: The project includes the widening of Theatre Drive, which is identified in the Circulation Plan plan as an undivided arterial. Widening will accommodate two travel lanes, bikes lanes and a center turn lane consistent with City standards.

b. Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: A transportation analysis was completed for the project (Attachment 7), which concluded the project will have a less than significant impact on vehicle miles traveled (VMT) based on the City's 2022 Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines thresholds, which indicate, "Office and industrial projects may have a significant impact if the work VMT per employee exceeds 85 percent of the regional average". Based on the SLOCOG Travel Demand Model, the project is expected to have a work VMT lower than the threshold of significance.

c. Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: The project is located on a straight stretch of Theatre Drive. Because access to Highway 101 is restricted to on and off ramps, there are limited conflict points on the street. The project transportation analysis states, "Collision data was obtained from the Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS) for Templeton CHP and City police on Theatre Drive in the vicinity of the project between 2017

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

and 2021. One injury collision occurred near Ranch Paso Road when a bicycle was traveling the wrong way. No collisions occurred at or near Nutwood Circle. There are no observed collision patterns and no recommendations."
The project is expected to add 178 daily trips, 41 in the peak morning hour and 45 in the peak PM hour, which is a less than significant impact consistent with the City's 2022 Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines.

d. Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: The project has been reviewed by the City's Department of Emergency Services. The project will not impede emergency access, and is designed in compliance with all emergency access safety features and to City emergency access standards.

XVIII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

a. Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code § 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 § 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code § 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: No Tribal Cultural Resources were identified during an onsite survey of the site, nor in archival research conducted in support of the preparation of a cultural resources inventory survey for the site (Attachment 5).

XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS: Would the project:

a. Require or result in the relocation or	☐	☐	☒	☐

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?				

Discussion: The project will have an incremental but individually insignificant impact on listed utilities. Local planning for sewer and water utilities has anticipated a buildout for Paso Robles that includes commercial development on this site.

b. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: The project site is within the City limits and it is zoned to allow for commercial development. Local planning for water supplies for buildout of the City include commercial development on the site. The proposed use is not a substantial user of water.

The City's municipal water supply is composed of groundwater from the Paso Robles Groundwater Basin, an allocation of the Salinas River underflow, and a surface water allocation from the Nacimiento Lake pipeline project. The 2015 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP)[5] indicates there is adequate capacity to serve all households and commercial users at build out. Water use for this project has been accounted for and therefore impacts to groundwater supplies are less than significant.

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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: The project is not a significant water user or wastewater producer; no significant increase in wastewater production is expected. The City's Sewer System Management Plan (SSMP)[6] identifies system upgrades needed to accommodate buildout of the city. Development impact fees and sewer rates are adopted to address the proportionate share of impact of each development project on the sewer system.

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 reduction goals?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: The City's Landfill Master Plan[21] indicates the City's landfill has adequate capacity for all projected waste generated within the city until at least 2051. Both construction and residential wastes are subject to diversion requirements for recyclable and compostable materials. The project will not impair the city's ability to attain solid waste reduction goals.

e. Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact

Discussion: The proposed project will be required to comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations.

XX. WILDFIRE. 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, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a 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?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion: The project is not near a state responsibility area or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zone. The site is near the boundary of the City, but is surrounded by urban uses.

XXI. MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

a. Does the project have the potential to 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, 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?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion: The project is located on an infill site. The project would continue the development pattern established on adjacent properties to the north. The site does not support significant habitat or contribute a migration corridor. The site does not contain significant historical resources or known tribal resources.

b. Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively	☐	☐	☒	☐

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
	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)?				

Discussion: The project is located within the City's limits, where development has the least potential for significant impacts to the environment. The project will not induce additional development or future projects that would have a significant impact.

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

Discussion: While vehicle repair does include the handling of some hazardous substances, with mitigation it will have a less than significant impact on humans.

EARLIER ANALYSIS AND BACKGROUND MATERIALS.

Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, one or more effects have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or negative declaration. Section 15063 (c)(3)(D).

Documents utilized in this analysis and background / explanatory materials:

Reference #	Document Title	Available for Review at:
1	City of Paso Robles General Plan	City of Paso Robles Community Development Department 1000 Spring Street Paso Robles, CA 93446 https://www.prcity.com/313/General-Plan
2	City of Paso Robles Environmental Impact Report for General Plan Update	City of Paso Robles
3	2007 Airport Land Use Plan	https://www.prcity.com/354/Airport-Land-Use-Plan
4	City of Paso Robles Municipal Code	https://library.municode.com/ca/el_paso_de_robles/codes/code_of_ordinances
5	City of Paso Robles Urban Water Management Plan 2016	City of Paso Robles https://www.prcity.com/DocumentCenter/View/14827/Urban-Water-Management-Plan-PDF
6	City of Paso Robles Sewer System Management Plan	City of Paso Robles https://www.prcity.com/DocumentCenter/View/15356/Sewer-System-Management-Plan-PDF?bidId=
7	City of Paso Robles Standard Conditions of Approval for New Development	City of Paso Robles
8	City of Paso Robles Gateway Plan: Design Standards, 2008	https://www.prcity.com/DocumentCenter/View/14730/Gateway-Plan-Design-Standards-PDF?bidId=
9	San Luis Obispo County Air Pollution Control District Guidelines for Impact Thresholds	https://www.slocleanair.org/rules-regulations/land-use-ceqa.php
10	USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service,	NRCS Offices

	Soil Survey of San Luis Obispo County, Paso Robles Area, 1983	Templeton, CA 93446 https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx
11	Regional Transportation Plan, San Luis Obispo Council of Governments, 2019	https://slocog.org/2019RTP
12	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program California Resources Agency	https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp
13	Siting, Design, Operation and Maintenance of Onsite Wastewater Treatments Systems (OWTS) Policy California Water Boards	https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/owts/
14	Underground Storage Tank Program California Water Boards	https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/
15	Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coast Basin Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/publications_forms/publications/basin_plan/#:~:text=The%20Water%20Quality%20Control%20Plan,including%20surface%20waters%20and%20groundwater.
16	Post-Construction Stormwater Management Requirements for Development Projects in the Central Coast Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board	https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/water_issues/programs/stormwater/docs/lid/lid_hydromod_charette_index.html
17	Cortese List California Department of Toxic Substance Control	https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/
18	Paso Robles Groundwater Basin Management Plan City of Paso Robles	https://www.prcity.com/DocumentCenter/View/15348/Groundwater-Basin-Management-Plan-PDF?bidId=
19	Purple Belt Plan City of Paso Robles	https://www.prcity.com/DocumentCenter/View/31945/Purple-Belt-Plan-PDF
20	Busch, Lawrence L. and Miller, Russel V. 2011. Updated Mineral Land Classification Map for the Concrete-Grade Aggregates in the San Luis Obispo-Santa Barbara Production-Consumption Region, California – North Half.	
21	Master Plan of Sustainable Opportunities at the Paso Robles Landfill City of Paso Robles	https://www.prcity.com/DocumentCenter/View/15350/Landfill-Master-Plan-PDF?bidId=

Attachments:

1. Vicinity Map
2. Project Plans
3. CalEEmod Report
4. Biological Resources Assessment Report
5. Cultural Resources Inventory Survey
6. Transportation Analysis
7. Environmental Noise Assessment
8. Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Attachment 1

Vicinity Map

PETERBILT PASO ROBLES

2805 Theatre Drive Paso Robles, CA 93446

Abbreviations

Of California	
A/C	Air Conditioning
A.F.F.	Above Finish Floor
ALT.	Alternate
AMT.	Amount
APPROX.	Approximate
AVG.	Average
B	
BD.	Board
BTWN.	Between
BLDG.	Building
BLK. / BLKG.	Block / Blocking
C	
C.F.M.	Cubic Feet Per Minute
CHG.	Change
C.I.	Cast Iron
CLR.	Clear/clearance
CLG.	Ceiling
	Centerline
C.M.U.	Concrete Masonry Unit
COL.	Column
CONC.	Concrete
CONSTR	Construction
C.O.T.G.	Clean Out To Grade
CTR.	Center
CU. FT.	Cubic Foot
CU. IN.	Cubic Inch
CU. YD.	Cubic Yard
D	
DBL.	Double
DEG.	Degree
DEPT.	Department
DIAG.	Diagonal
DIA.	Diameter
DIM.	Dimension
DIV.	Division
D.S.	Downspout
DW.	Dumbwaiter / Downspout
E	
(E)	Existing
EA.	Each
ELEC.	Electric
ELEV.	Elevation / Elevator
ENCL.	Enclosure
EQ.	Equal
EQUIP.	Equipment
EXIST.	Existing
EXT.	Exterior
F	
F.D	Floor Drain
F.G	Finish Grade
F.H.	Fire Hydrant
FIN.	Finish
FLR.	Floor
FLUOR.	Fluorescent
F.O.C.	Face Of Concrete
F.O.F.	Face Of Finish
F.O.M.	Face Of Masonry
F.O.S.	Face Of Stud
FS.	Finish Surface
FT.	Foot
FTG.	Footing
G	
GA.	Gauge
GAL.	Gallon
GALV.	Galvanized
GYP.	Gypsum
H	
H.B.	Hose Bibb
HDR.	Header
HRDW.	Hardware
HORIZ.	Horizontal
HP.	Horse Power
HT.	Height
I	
I.D.	Inside Diameter
IN.	Inch
INFO.	Information
INSUL.	Insulation
INT.	Interior
J	
JAN.	Janitor
JCT.	Junction
JT.	Joint
K	
KIT.	Kitchen
L	
LAV.	Lavatory
LB,	Pound
L.F.	Lineal Foot
LIN.	Linear
LT.	Light
LT.WT.	Light Weight
M	
MAX.	Maximum
M.B.	Machine Bolt
M.C.	Medicine Cabinet
MECH.	Mechanical
MED.	Medium
MEZZ,	Mezzanine
MFR. / MFGR.	Manufacturer
MIN.	Minimum
MISC.	Miscellaneous
MTL.	Metal

N	
(N)	New
N.G.	Natural Grade
N.I.C.	Not In Contract
NTS	Not To Scale
O	
O/	Board
O.C.	On Center
O.D.	Outside Diameter
OPNG.	Opening
ORIG.	Original
OZ.	Ounce
P	
PERP.	Perpendicular
PL.	Plate
P. LAM.	Plastic Laminate
PLY. WD.	Plywood
PR.	Pair
PROJ.	Project
P.S.F.	Pounds Per Square Foot
P.S.I.	Pounds Per Square Inch
PVMT.	Pavement
P.T.D.F.	Pressure Treated Doug Fir
Q	
QT.	Quart
QTY.	Quantity
R	
R.	Riser
RAD.	Radius
RD.	Road
REF.	Refrigerator
REINF.	Reinforment
REQ.	Required
RM.	Room
R.O.	Rough Opening
R.T.S.	Refer To Structural
S	
SCHED.	Schedule
S.C.	Solid Core
SECT.	Section
SHWR.	Shower
SHT.	Sheet
SIM.	Similar
SPEC(S).	Specification(s)
SQ.	Square
SQ. FT.	Square Feet
S.S.	Stainless Steel
ST.	Street
STD.	Standard
STL.	Steel
STOR.	Storage
STRUCT.	Structure
SYM.	Symbol
T	
T.	Tread
T.O.C	Top Of Concrete/curb
TO.C.B.	Top Of Catch Basin
TEL.	Telephone
TEMO.	Temperature
T&G	Tongue And Groove
THK.	Thick
TOIL.	Toilet
T.O.P.	Top Of Pavement
T.O.S.	Top Of Slab
T.O.W.	Top Of Wall
TV	Television
TYP.	Typical
U	
UNFIN.	Unfinished
U.N.O.	Unless Noted Otherwise
UR.	Urinal
V	
V.	Vent
V.C.T.	Vinyl Composition Tile
VENT.	Ventilate, Ventilating
VERT.	Vertical
V.T.R.	Vent Thru Roof
W	
W.C.	Water Closet
WD.	Wood
W.H.	Water Heater
W.I.	Wrought Iron
W.R.B.	Weather Resistant Barrier
WOM.	Women
W.P.	Waterproofing
WSCT.	Wainscot
W/	With
W/O	Without
ACRONYMS	
A.N.S.I.	American National Standards Institute
A.S.T.M.	American Society For Testing And Materials
C.B.C.	California Building Code
I.C.B.O.	International Conference Of Building Officials
N.F.P.A.	National Fire Protection Assocation
O.S.H.P.D.	Occupational Safety And Health Act
U.F.C.	Uniform Fire Code
W.I.C.	Woodwork Institute Of California

Symbols Legend

A / A7.0 — Indicates Direction Of View; **Section Cut Reference**; Sheet Number

A / A1 — Indicates Direction Of View; **Interior Elevation Reference Number**; Sheet Number

D-# — **Door ID** - Refer To Sheet A3.0

W-# — **Window ID** - Refer To Sheet A3.1

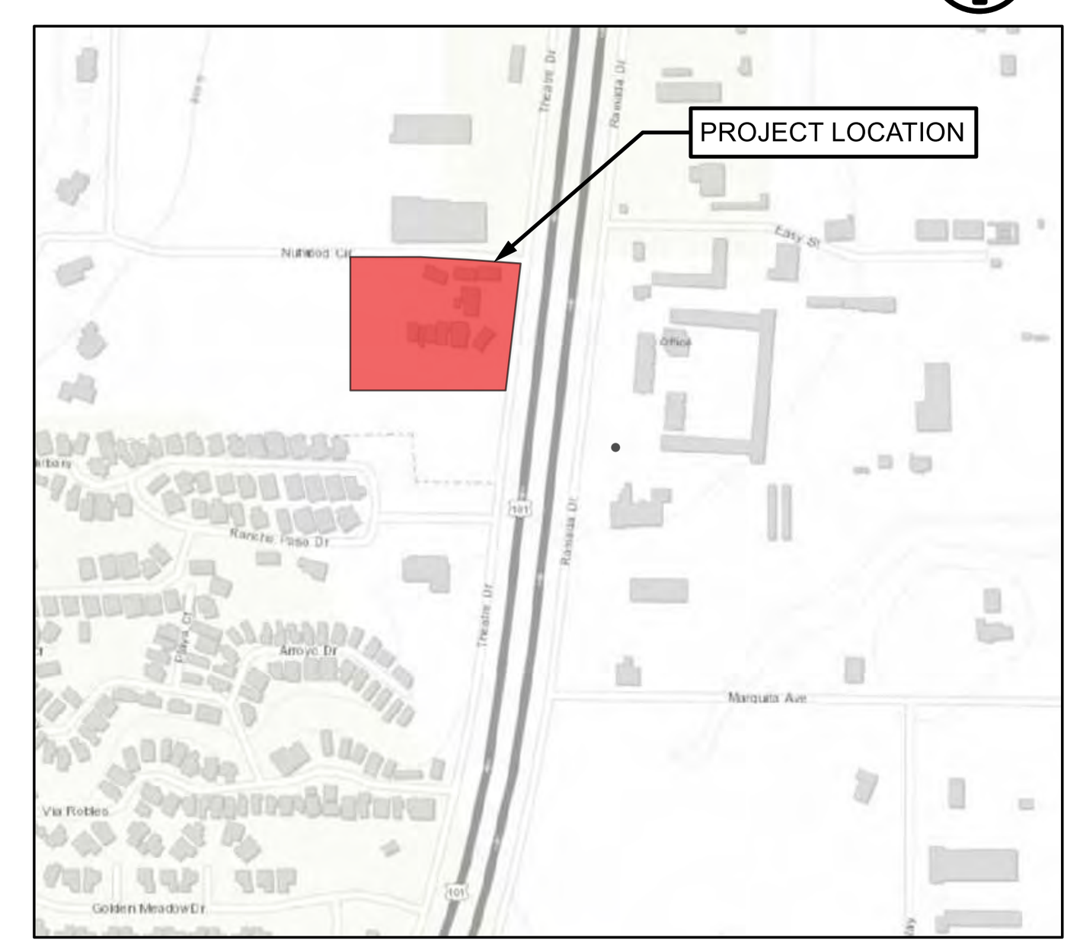
EXIT — **Exit Sign** Refer to Life Safetly Plans and 'E' sheets for locations and requirements.

BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

1. At the time of final inspection, a manual, compact disc, web-based reference or other media acceptable to the enforcing agency, which includes all of the following shall be placed in the building:
2. Directions to the owner or occupant that the manual shall remain with the building throughout the life cycle of the structure.
3. Operation and maintenance instructions for the following:
   - Equipment and appliances, including water-saving devices and systems, HVAC systems, water-heating systems and other major applicances and equipment.
   - Roof and yard drainage, including gutters and downspouts.
   - Space conditioning systems, including condensers and air filters.
   - Landscape irrigation systems.
   - Water reuse systems.
4. Information from local utility, water and waste recovery providers on methods to further reduce resource consumption, including recycle programs and locations.
5. Public transportation and/or carpool options available in the area.
6. Educational material on the positive impacts of an interior relative humidity between 30-60% and what methods an occupant may use to maintain the relative humidity level in that range.
7. Information about water-conserving landscape and irrigation design and controllers which conserve water.
8. Instructions for maintaining gutters and downspouts and the importance of diverting water at least 5'0" away from the foundation.
9. Information on required routine maintenance measures, including, but not limited to, caulking, painting, grading around the building....etc.
10. Information about state solar energy and incentive programs available.
11. A copy of all special inspection verifications required by the enforcing agency or this code.

VICINITY MAP

SCALE: NTS



PROJECT REQUIREMENT - CITY OF PASO ROBLES

1. COMMERCIAL CITY OF PASO ROBLES

   This project shall comply with the 2019 California Building Code (CBC).

   Codes: All construction shall conform to the following codes:
   - 2019 California Building Code Vol. 1 & 2 (2018 IBC)
   - 2019 California Electrical Code (2017 NEC)
   - 2019 California Mechanical Code (2018 UMC)
   - 2019 California Plumbing Code (2018 UPC)
   - 2019 California Energy Code
   - 2019 California Fire Code (2018 IFC)
   - 2019 Green Building Standards Code (CALGREEN Code)
   - City of Paso Robles Building and Construction Ordinance Title 17
   - City of Paso Robles Fire Code Ordinance Title 16
   - City of Paso Robles Zoning Ordinance Title 21

   NFPA - National Fire Codes, all other codes and ordinances adopted by the agencies having jurisdiction over this project.

   All Amendments to the CA Codes adopted by the City of Paso Robles, and all other codes, regulations, and approvals established by the City of Paso Robles.

   All work located within the public right of way or within the jurisdiction of the City Utilities and Public Works Departments shall comply with the most current edition of the engineering standards and standards specifications.

CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Contractor shall submit a construction waste management plan in conformance with items 1 through 5. The construction waste management plan shall be updated as necessary and shall be available during construction for examination by the enforcing agency.
2. Identify the construction and demolition waste materials to be diverted from disposal by recycling, reuse on the project or salvage for future use or sale.
3. Specify if construction and demolition waste materials will be sorted on-site (source-separated) or bulk mixed (single stream).
4. Identify diversion facilities where the construction and demolition waste material will be taken.
5. Identify construction methods employed to reduce the amount of construction and demolition waste generated.
6. Specify that the amount of construction and demolition waste materials diverted shall be calculated by weight or volume, but not by both.

   A minimum of 75% of the construction waste generated at the site is diverted to recycle or salvage per Title 17 City of Paso Robles Ordinance.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

X

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES

X

SEPERATE PERMIT

1) NFPA 13 Sprinkler System, Deferred Submittal
2) FD Underground Fire Line Permit, Deferred Submittal
3) Fire Alarm Permit, Deferred Submittal
4) PRFES permit for gates across a fire lane.

PROJECT TEAM

OWNER / CLIENT Coast Counties Peterbilt CONTACT: Craig Archer 3030 Ramada Drive Paso Robles, CA 93446	**ARCHITECT** Studio 2G Architects, LLP Laura Gough, AIA 811 Palm St. San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 P: 805.594.0771 EXT.112 F: 805.540.5137	**CIVIL ENGINEER** Tartaglia Engineering Robert Tartaglia 7360 El Camino Real #E Atascadero, CA 93422 P: 805.466.5660
PLANNER Planning Solutions Pam Jardini 1360 New Wine Place Templeton, CA 93465 P: 805.801.0453	**MECHANICAL/PLUMBING** BMA Mechanical CONTACT: Dustin Lane 689 Tank Farm Rd, Ste. 240 San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 P: 805.544.4269	**ELECTRICAL** JMPE Electrical Engineering CONTACT: John Maloney 627 Olive Street Santa Barbara, CA 93101 P: 805.569.9216
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT Pleine Aire Design Group CONTACT: Kevin Small 3203 Lightning St., Ste.201 Santa Maria, CA 93455 P: 805.349.9695	**CONTRACTOR** Wiemann G Construction Greg Wiemann 3400 Stage Springs Rd. Creston, CA 93432 P: 805.674.0125	

PROJECT INFO

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Semi truck service, parts retailer, and sales dealership. There shall be offices and operations for employees, lounge area for customers and repair shop for trucks. The site will have inventory and customer parking areas and circualtion for semi trucks.

SCOPE OF WORK

Grading and drainage control for proposal retailer facility with flatwork and landscaping to support building use. Construction of an 25,000+ SF, two story building to accomodate the proposed uses. Site lighting and signage as required.

SITE SUMMARY

ADDRESS:	2805 Theatre Drive
APN#:	009-851-022
PARCEL SIZE:	6.6 acres
FIRE SEVERITY ZONE:	N/A

BUILDING SUMMARY

USE:	C2
OCCUPANCY:	H-2 / M
CONSTRUCTION TYPE:	II-A
EXISTING STORIES:	N/A
PROPOSED STORIES:	2

BUILDING AREA

NEW CONDITIONED	
GROUND FLOOR RETAIL/SERVICE	20,735 SF
SECOND FLOOR BOH/PARTS	4,553 SF
TOTAL (N) CONDITIONED	25,288 SF
NEW UNCONDITIONED	
DIESEL SERVICE AREA	1,889 SF
OUTDOOR COVERED AREA	3,330 SF
TOTAL (N) UNCONDITIONED	5,219 SF
TOTAL EXISTING	0 SF
TOTAL NEW	30,507 SF
TOTAL PROJECT SIZE	30,507 SF

AGENCIES & UTILITIES - CITY OF PASO ROBLES

BUILDING DEPARTMENT 1000 Spring Street Paso Robles, CA 93446 805.237.3850	**POLICE DEPARTMENT** 900 Park Street Paso Robles, CA 93446 805.237.6464	**SBC / AT&T** Service Center 800.310.2355 (Residential) 800.750.2355 (Business)
PLANNING DEPARTMENT 1000 Spring Street Paso Robles, CA 93446 805.237.3970	**FIRE DEPARTMENT** 900 Park Street Paso Robles, CA 93446 805.227.7560	**PG & E** 406 Higuera Street San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 805.546.5380
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT 821 Pine Street #A Paso Robles, CA 93446 805.737.3996	**UTILITIES DEPARTMENT** 879 Morro Street San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 805.781.7237	**SOCALGAS** 2240 Emily Street San Luis Obispo, CA 93401 800.427.2200

SHEET INDEX - COMMERCIAL

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SOILS REPORT

The geotechnical engineering report [H-211472] prepared by [Hallin Geotechnical] for the Peterbilt - Paso Robles project at 2805 Theatre Drive dated [03/08/2022] shall be considered a part of these plans.

The Architectural and Structural plans have been reviewed by the soils engineer and found to be in conformance with geotechnical report. Refer to sheet G-021

PERMIT HISTORY:

PERMIT	TYPE	DATE
####	PERMIT TYPE	00/00/0000

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

This project has been designed in accordance with and meets the City of Paso Robles adopted code and ordinance requirements including, but not limited to the California State Accessibility Standards and I/We will be responsible for all clarifications deemed necessary during the construction phases.

Signature **Date**

studio 2G Architects, LLP
811 Palm Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
www.studio-2G.com
P 805.594.0771
F 805.594.5137

ARCHITECT STAMP | CONSULTANT STAMP

LICENSED ARCHITECT LAURA T. ... STATE OF CALIFORNIA — PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

OWNER INFO
Craig Archer
3030 Ramada Drive, Paso Robles CA

PROJECT DATA

Peterbilt Paso Robles
2805 Theatre Drive
Paso Robles, CA 93446
APN: 009-851-022

SUBMITTALS & REVISIONS

DATE	ISSUE
03 JUN 22	DEVELOPMENT PLAN RESUBMITTAL

JOB NUMBER
2138

AGENCY APPROVAL

SHEET TITLE
TITLE SHEET

G-001

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

1. After installing wall, ceiling, or floor insulation, the installer shall post in a conspicuous location in the building a certificate signed by the installer stating that the installation conforms with the requirements of Title 24 Energy Conservation Standards. The certificate shall also state the manufacturer's name and material identification and installed R – Value.
2. All contractors and sub-contractors must have on file with the building department, a list of all such contractors and sub-contractors with appropriate current business license numbers.
3. All materials and workmanship shall be new and the best of its class and kind.
4. All piping in public spaces, except for the fire risers, shall be concealed throughout.
5. All reasonable effort shall be made by the contractor to minimize noise and other adverse impacts on the operation of adjacent businesses and residences. All construction parking and deliveries shall be confined to the site.
6. All sub trades and material suppliers shall have, in place, an approved OSHA safety plan prior to performing work or visiting the building site.
7. All subcontractors, related trades and supplies shall cooperate and provide an overall management of time and work progress so as no delays or loss of time will occur. The general contractor is responsible for the overall coordination of the general contractor.
8. All trade names specified on any drawings, may be changed for another approved equal upon the expressed approval of the architect.
9. Annular spaces around pipes, electric cables, conduits or other openings in sole/bottom plates at exterior walls will be rodent-proofed by closing such openings with cement mortar, concrete masonry, or similar method acceptable to the enforcing agency.
10. Before the building may be occupied, installation certificates for manufactured devices regulated by the appliance standards or certificates for manufactured devices regulated by the appliance standards of 2019 CMC and 2019 CBC, shall be posted adjacent to the building permit(s). Certificates shall:
    - Identify features required to verify compliance with the appliance standards.
    -Include a statement indicating that the installed devices conform to the appliance standards and the requirements for such devices given on the plans and specification approved by the local enforcement agency.
    - State the number of building permits under which the construction or installation was performed.
11. Contractor is responsible for scheduling inspections by the building department and other agencies as required.
12. Contractor shall follow all applicable industrial safety regulations. The local governing agency, owner, architect, and engineer are not responsible for the overall coordination & management of work.
13. Contractor shall obtain all necessary building permits from the local building department prior to construction. Contractor shall contact local building department for all required inspections. An approved set of plans shall be kept on the job site at all times.
14. Contractor to coordinate with the owner(s) regarding the selection of any items not specified in these plans, including but not limited to: Kitchen appliances, bathroom specialties, cabinetry, interior finishes, floor finishes, hardware and electrical fixtures.
15. Contractor to provide manufacturer instructions at job site for inspection.
16. Do not scale drawings. Written dimensions shall have precedence over scale of drawings. Dimensions are to face of footing or face of studs, unless noted otherwise.
17. Doors and windows between conditioned and unconditioned spaces shall be designed to limit air leakage into & from the building envelope.
    - Manufactured doors and windows shall have air infiltration rates certified by the manufacturer and not exceeding those shown in the regulations.
    - Site construction doors and windows, exterior joint and openings in the building envelope shall be caulked, gasketed, weather – stripped or otherwise sealed. Exception Fire rated doors and windows, unframed glass doors, and exterior elevation shaft ventilation dampers are also not required.
18. Dust control shall be maintained to the satisfaction of the agency of record at the time of rough installation or during storage on the constuction site and until final startup of the heating and cooling equipment. All duct and other related air distribution component openings shall be covered with tape, plastic, sheetmetal or other methods accepteable to the enforcing agency to reduce the amount of dust or debris which may collect in the system.
19. Each contractor shall clean up and remove from the site all waste materials and debris which may be accumulate on the site or in the building. Final clean-up of all surfaces and removal of foreign substances from the job site is the responsibility of the general contractor.
20. In the event of found materials suspected to be of an archaeological or paleontological nature, all grading and excavation shall cease in the immediate area and the appropriate authorities to be notified by the contractor. Any finds shall be left untouched until an evaluation by a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist is performed.
21. It is the contractor's responsibility to ensure that details required by the various codes, but not specifically in these plans, be completed according to the codes.
22. Larger scale drawings shall take precedence over smaller scale drawings. Details shall take precedence over plans and sections.
23. Mechanical equipment shall be screened with paint or building materials and colors complimentary to the building.
24. No work shall be performed from these construction documents until they are approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies.
25. Notes on drawings shall take precedence over separate specifications.
26. Nothing in these drawings shall be construed to permit an installation in violation of applicable codes and or restrictions. Should any changes in the drawings be needed in order to comply with applicable requirements, the contractor shall notify the architect at once and cease work on all parts of the construction which are affected.
27. Storm water drainage and retention during construction: Refer to civil and site plan for mandatory site development measures.
28. Sub-contractor shall provide Title 24 approvals & guarantees for all assemblies.
29. The bid submittal, by the contractor, represents that he is familiar with the local conditions under which the work is to be performed, and fully understands the facilities, difficulties and restrictions related to the execution of the work for this project.
30. The contract drawings and specifications represent the finished structure; unless otherwise shown, they do not indicate the method of construction. Each contractor shall supervise and direct his work and be solely responsible for all construction means, methods and procedures in accordance with generally accepted construction practices.
31. The contractor shall follow all applicable industrial safety regulations. The local governing agency, the architect, and the owner shall not be responsible for enforcing safety regulations.
32. The issuance or granting of a permit or approval of plans, specifications and computations shall not be construed to be a permit for, or an approval of, any violation of any of the provisions of the codes or of any other ordinance of this jurisdiction. Permits presuming to give authority to violate or cancel the provisions of this code or other ordinances of this jurisdiction shall not be valid.
33. This permit shall expire by limitation if work authorized under this permit is not commenced within 180 days from the date of issuance or if the work is suspended for a period exceeding 180 days after work has commenced.
34. This set of plans shall be on the job site at all times during construction. All work shall be done in accordance with the approved plans. No changes or revisions to the approved plans or specifications shall be permitted unless submitted to and approved by the building official. The issuance of a permit shall not prevent the building official from requiring the correction of errors or omissions from the approved plans and specifications.
35. Typical details shall apply to all possible conditions unless noted otherwise. Typical details and typical notes are minimum requirements to be used when specific conditions are not used otherwise.
36. Verification: The contractor is responsible for verifying all grades, flowlines, points of connections and dimensions prior to start of construction. Architect shall be notified of any discrepancies or changes in plans. Deviations by contractors are done at contractor's own risk. In the event that any further data, information, or clarification of these drawings is required, it is the responsibility of the contractor to contact the Architect & inform her of any ambiguity, inconsistency, discrepancy, or error found within this set of drawings before continuing with construction.
37. Where a manufacturer is indicated for a specific item, install the specified item per manufacturer's recommendations.

GENERAL ARCHITECTURAL NOTES

1. A Certificate of Construction: Compliance based on observation of construction shall be submitted to the building department and shall be signed by the contractor at the time of final inspection.
2. All concealed plumbing joints shall be non – slip connections.
3. All exterior and interior doors shall be standard height 6'8" unless noted otherwise. Set all frames true and plumb. Fit all door hardware and remove for painting and staining. Max. floor level change is 1/2" (including threshold) at all exterior doors to landing unless noted otherwise.
4. All exterior swinging doors and windows shall be completely weather stripped.
5. All hallways to be a minimum of 36" wide finish to finish.
6. All hardware including (but not limited to) door latches, hinges, cabinetry hardware, light fixtures (color, type and finish), switch plates, outlets (color and type) shall be chosen by the owner. Owner shall verify all locations and heights of all outlets, lighting fixtures, etc.
7. All interior finishes, chosen by the owner, must conform to the requirements of Chapter 8 of the 2019 CBC & CalGreen Codes
8. All kitchen and bathroom fixtures and appliances shall be chosen by the owner.
9. All operable portions of window shall have bug screens, including sliding glass doors, unless noted otherwise.
10. All plumbing walls shall be 2 x 6 studs, min.
11. All stairways shall have a landing measured in the direction of travel equal to or greater than the width of the stairway to 44" max. All stairs shall have min. headroom clearance of 6'-8" above the nosing.
12. All tub and shower enclosures shall be tempered or safety glass.
13. All water closet compartments shall be min. 15" from its center to a side wall or obstruction or closer than 30" center to center to a similar fixture. The clear space in front of a water closet, lavatory, or bidet shall not be less than 24". No urinal shall be set closer than 12" from its center to a side wall or partition or closer than 24" center to center. [CPC 402.5]
14. All windows and sliding and swinging glass doors shall be dual glazed unless noted otherwise.
15. All windows and sliding glass doors shall meet the requirements of CEnC 110.6(a)1and shall be certified and labeled.
16. Any floor areas to receive carpet and pad or resilient flooring shall be left clean, dry, and dust free.
17. Enclosed usable space under interior stairway is to be protected on the enclosed side with (1) one layer 5/8" type ' x' gyp. wallboard w/2 @ 16" o.c. nailers @ edge / field (solid blocked continuous).
18. Erosion and sediment control best management practices must be in place and functional prior to the first inspection. No inspections can be performed if they are not in place or have failed to provide erosion control.
19. Exterior swinging doors shall be equipped with a dead bolt, key operated from outside and manually operated from the inside without the use of a key or any special knowledge or effort.
20. Fireplaces shall have a minimum of 19'-6" from base of fireplace to top of chimney. Chimneys shall be either 12"x12" clay flue tiles (maximum 10"x10" I.D.) or round 10" I.D. clay or refractory flue tiles. A 10" round insulated "Class A" metal chimney (UL103HT rated) is also allowed.
21. Floor and wall finishes of closets to match that of the adjacent room unless noted otherwise.
22. For vinyl over wood floors, provide 3/8" particle board underlayment.
23. Gas vents and non combustible piping, in walls, passing through three floors or less, shall be effectively draft stopped at each floor or ceiling.
24. Toilet, bathing and shower room floor finish materials shall have a smooth, hard, nonabsorbent surface. The intersections of such floors and walls shall have a smooth, hard, non-absorbent vertical base that extends upward onto the walls not less than 4 inches. [CBC 1209.2.1]
25. Heating and cooling equipment located in garage which generates a glow, spark or flame capable of igniting flammable vapors shall be installed with pilots and burners or heating elements and switches at least 18" above the floor level.
26. Height to combustible materials above kitchen ranges shall be a min. 30" when unprotected, 24" when unprotected.
27. Inactive leaf of double doors shall have a hardened deadbolt top and bottom with 1/2" min. embedment.
28. Mechanical and plumbing systems are to be designed to meet T-24 Requirements. Contractor shall install equipment that follows duct layout and meets the min rating as indicated in the Certified T-24 Documentation.
29. Min. net clear opening height dimension shall be 24", minimum net clear opening width shall be 20 inches. The net clear opening dimensions shall be a result of normal operation of the opening. [2019 CBC 1030.2.1] Maximum sill height for emergency egress windows to be 44" above finished floor. [2019 CBC 1030.3] If room is below grade, provide window well per 2019 CBC 1030.4.
30. Minimum headroom clearance for stairway should be no less than 80". This measurement is from a plane tangent to the stairway tread nosing per 2019 CBC 1011.3. The minimum clearance shall be maintained thge full width of the stairway and landing.
31. No construction materials containing asbestos may be used on this project.
32. Penetration of fire-resistant walls, floor ceilings and roof ceilings shall be protected as required in 2019 CBC 714.
33. Provide attic access for roof attics having over 30 inches clear height. Access opening to be a minimum of 20" x 30". Clear headroom of not less than 30 inches shall be provided in the attic space at or above the access opening. [2019 CBC 1208.2]
34. Provide gypsum board when required (1/2" over framing members with 16" o.c. spacing, 5/8" over framing members with 24" o.c spacing) with texture over assembly. Verify texture with owner.
35. Safety glazing requirements per 2019 CBC 2406 in areas subject to human impact.
36. Shower & tub shower combinations shall have individual control valves of the pressure balance or thermostatic mixing valve type.
37. Skylights shall be flat with clear or bronze glazing. Bubble or dome skylights with frosted or colored glazing are prohibited.
38. The building described on the following pages may be required to be equipped with a fire sprinkler system. Shop drawings shall be submitted and approved by the county building and fire department prior to installation of the system. System design shall meet all requirements of State Fire Marshall, NFPA and County regulations. Sprinkler shop drawings shall be submitted and approved prior to rough framing inspection.
39. The California Energy Conservation: Standards for residential buildings have been reviewed and the building described on these pages is in substantial conformance. The Energy Pro by EnergySoft computer program has been used to perform calculations. This program is authorized by the CA Energy Commission for use with the second generation non residential building energy efficiency standards. Second generation residential occupancies, complying with this program conform to the results produced by the public domain point system.
40. The owner is to secure the proper occupancy permits prior to occupying the building.
41. Wall and ceiling materials shall not exceed the flame spread classification in the 2019 CBC Table 803.13. See 2019 CBC 803.1.2 for classification.
42. Water pressure in buildings shall be limited to 80 psi or less.

CITY OF PASO ROBLES GENERAL NOTES

1. 01. Contact the Public Works Inspection hotline within a 48 hour notice for any required encroachment permit inspections or final inspection.
   02. Within city easements for connections to public utilities, water sewer, and fire service laterals, curb, gutter, and sidewalk, driveway approaches, sidewalk underdrains, storm drain improvements, street tree planting or pruning, curb ramps, street paving, and pedestrain protection or construction staging in the right-of-way.
   03. All work located within the public right-of-way or within jurisdiction of the city utilities and public works departments shall comply with the most current edition of the Engineering Standards and Specifications.
   04. Any sections of damaged or displaced curb, gutter and sidewalk or driveway approach shall be repaired or replaced to the satisfaction of the public works director.

FIREBLOCKING GENERAL NOTES

1. 714.1.1 - DUCTS AND AIR TRANSFER OPENINGS
   Penetrations of fire-resistance-rated walls by ducts that are not protected with dampers shall comply with Sections 714.3 through 714.4.3. Penetrations of horizontal assemblies not protected with a shaft as permitted by Section 717.6, and not required to be protected with fire dampers by other sections of this code, shall comply with Sections 714.5 through 714.6.2. Ducts and air transfer openings that are protected with dampers shall comply with Section 717.
2. 714.4.1 - THROUGH PENETRATIONS
   Through penetrations of fire-resistance-rated walls shall comply with Section 714.4.1.1 or 714.4.1.2.
   EXCEPTION:
   Where the penetrating items are steel, ferrous or copper pipes, tubes or conduits, the annular space between the penetrating item and the fire-resistance-rated wall is permitted to be protected by either of the following measures:
   1. In concrete or masonry walls where the penetrating item is a maximum 6-inch (152 mm) nominal diameter and the area of the opening through the wall does not exceed 144 square inches (0.0929 m2), concrete, grout or mortar is permitted where it is installed the full thickness of the wall or the thickness required to maintain the fire-resistance rating
   2. The material used to fill the annular space shall prevent the passage of flame and hot gases sufficient to ignite cotton waste when subjected to ASTM E119 or UL 263 time-temperature fire conditions under a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 inch (2.49 Pa) of water at the location of the penetration for the time period equivalent to the fire-resistance rating of the construction penetrated.
3. 714.4.1.1 - FIRE RESISTANCE-RATED ASSEMBLIES
   Through penetrations shall be protected using systems installed as tested in the approved fire-resistance-rated assembly.
4. 714.4.1.2 - THROUGH PENETRATION FIRESTOP SYSTEM
   Through penetrations shall be protected by an approved penetration firestop system installed as tested in accordance with ASTM E814 or UL 1479, with a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 inch (2.49 Pa) of water and shall have an F rating of not less than the required fire-resistance rating of the wall penetrated.
5. 714.4.2 - MEMBRANE PENETRATIONS
   Membrane penetrations shall comply with Section 714.4.1. Where walls or partitions are required to have a fire-resistance rating, recessed fixtures shall be installed such that the required fire-resistance will not be reduced.
   EXCEPTION:
   1. Membrane penetrations of maximum 2-hour fire-resistance-rated walls and partitions by steel electrical boxes that do not exceed 16 square inches (0.0 103 m2) in area, provided the aggregate area of the openings through the membrane does not exceed 100 square inches (0.0645 m2) in any 100 square feet (9.29 m2) of wall area. The annular space between the wall membrane and the box shall not exceed 1/8 inch (3.1 mm).
   Such boxes on opposite sides of the wall or partition shall be separated by one of the following:
   1.1 By a horizontal distance of not less than 24 inches (610 mm) where the wall or partition is constructed with individual noncommunicating stud cavities.
   1.2 By a horizontal distance of not less than the depth of the wall cavity where the wall cavity is filled with cellulose loose-fill, rockwool or slag mineral wool insulation.
   1.3 By solid fireblocking in accordance with Section 718.2.1
   1.4 By protecting both outlet boxes with listed putty pads.
   1.5 By other listed materials and methods.
   2. Membrane penetrations by listed electrical boxes of any material, provided such boxes have been tested for use in fire-resistance-rated assemblies and are installed in accordance with the instructions included in the listing. The annular space between the wall membrane and the box shall not exceed 1/8 inch (3.1 mm) unless listed otherwise. Such boxes on opposite sides of the wall or partition shall be separated by one of the following:
   2.1 By the horizontal distance specified in the listing of the electrical boxes.
   2.2 By solid fireblocking in accordance with Section 718.2.1.
   2.3 By protecting both boxes with listed putty pads
   2.4 By other listed materials and methods.
   3. Membrane penetrations by electrical boxes of any size or type, that have been listed as part of a wall opening protective material system for use in fire-resistance-rated assemblies and are installed in accordance with the instructions included in the listing.
   4. Membrane penetrations by boxes other than electrical boxes, provided that such penetrating items and the annular space between the wall membrane and the box, are protected by an approved membrane penetration firestop system installed as tested in accordance with ASTM E814 or UL 1479, with a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 inch (2.49 Pa) of water, and shall have an F and T rating of not less than the required fire-resistance rating of the wall penetrated and be installed in accordance with their listing.
   5. The annular space created by the penetration of an automatic sprinkler, provided it is covered by a metal escutcheon plate.
   6. Membrane penetrations of maximum 2-hour fire-resistance-rated walls and partitions by steel electrical boxes that exceed 16 square inches in area, or steel electrical boxes of any size having an aggregate area through the membrane exceeding 100 square inches in any 100 square feet of wall area, provided that such penetrating items are protected by listed putty pads or other listed materials and methods, and installed in accordance with the listing.
6. 714.4.3 - DISSIMILAR MATERIALS
   Noncombustible penetrating items shall not connect to combustible items beyond the point of firestopping unless it can be demonstrated that the fire-resistance integrity of the wall is maintained.
7. 718.2.1 - FIREBLOCKING MATERIALS
   Fireblocking shall consist of the following materials:
   1. Two-inch nominal lumber.
   2. Two thicknesses of 1-inch nominal lumber with broken lap joints.
   3. One thickness of 0.719-inch wood structural panels with joints backed by 0.719-inch wood structural panels.
   4. One thickness of 0.75-inch particleboard with joints backed by 0.75-inch particle-board.
   5. One-half-inch gypsum board.
   6. One-fourth-inch cement-based millboard.
   7. Batts or blankets of mineral wool, mineral fiber or other approved materials installed in such a manner as to be securely retained in place.
   8. Cellulose insulation installed as tested for the specific application.
8. 718.2.1.1 - BATTS OR BLACKETS OF MINERAL WOOL OR MINERAL FIBER
   Batts or blankets of mineral wool or mineral fiber or other approved nonrigid materials shall be permitted for compliance with the 10-foot (3048 mm) horizontal fireblocking in walls constructed using parallel rows of studs or staggered studs.
9. 718.2.1.2 - UNFACED FIBERGLASS
   Unfaced fiberglass batt insulation used as fireblocking shall fill the entire cross section of the wall cavity to a minimum height of 16 inches (406 mm) measured vertically. Where piping, conduit or similar obstructions are encountered, the insulation shall be packed tightly around the obstruction.
10. 718.2.1.3 - LOOSE-FILL INSULATION MATERIAL
    Loose-fill insulation material, insulating foam sealants and caulk materials shall not be used as a fireblock unless specifically tested in the form and manner intended for use to demonstrate its ability to remain in place and to retard the spread of fire and hot gases.
11. 718.2.2 - CONCEALED WALL SPACES
    Fireblocking shall be provided in concealed spaces of stud walls and partitions, including furred spaces, and parallel rows of studs or staggered studs, as follows:
    - Vertically at the ceiling and floor levels.
    - Horizontally at intervals not exceeding 10 feet (3048 mm).
12. 718.2.3 - CONNECTIONS BETWEEN HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SPACES
    Fireblocking shall be provided at interconnections between concealed vertical stud wall or partition spaces and concealed horizontal spaces created by an assembly of floor joists or trusses, and between concealed vertical and horizontal spaces such as occur at soffits, drop ceilings, cove ceilings and similar locations.

SUB-CONTRACTOR REPRESENTATION

1. Each sub-contractor shall be totally familiar with pertinent rules and regulations of government bodies having jurisdiction, state of labor, materials markets, and shall make due allowance for all contingencies. No additional charges will be allowed because of lack of such knowledge. The submission of the sub-contractor's bid shall be taken as prima facie evidence of compliance with this condition.
2. Each sub-contractor shall thoroughly examine and be familiar with the drawings and related specifications.
3. The bid submittal, by the sub-contractor, represents that he is familiar with the local conditions under which the work is to be performed, and fully understands the facilities, difficulties and restrictions related to the execution of the work for this project.
4. The failure of any sub-contractor to receive or examine any form, instrument, or other document, or to visit the site as necessary, and become acquainted with the existing conditions, shall in no way relieve them from their obligations with respect to their bid or the contract. No additional charges will be allowed because of lack of such knowledge. The submission of the sub-contractor's bid shall be taken as prima facie evidence of compliance with this condition.
5. The sub-contractor shall field certify all elevations, flow lines and points of connections before beginning work and shall notify the architect of any discrepancies.
6. The sub-contractor shall verify all dimensions before beginning any work and shall notify the architect of any discrepancies.
7. The sub-contractor shall visit the site before submitting his bids and verify all existing conditions.

PLUMBING NOTES

1. All pipe systems must be supported according to guidelines for seismic restraint of mechanical systems and plumbing piping systems, most currently adopted edition, published by SMACNA and PPIC.
2. All plumbing fixtures and fittings shall be installed in accordance with the 2019 CBC and the 2019 CPC.
3. At penetrations through fire rated membranes not larger than a nominal four inch pipe size or sixteen square inches in overall cross sectional area containing noncombustibles , fill the void with an approved material to prevent the passage of flames and hot gasses, fire and smoke resistance of the filler material must be equal to or greater than the fire or smoke resistance of the surrounding membrane. The material must be a tested assembly approved by the fire marshal and it must provide the necessary 'T' or 'F' rating appropriate for the installation.
4. Gas piping materials shall be per 2019 CPC 1208.6. Water piping shall be per 2019 CPC 604.1.
5. Gas vents and non-combustible piping in walls, passing through three floors or less shall be effectively draft stopped at each floor or ceiling.
6. Hose bibbs and lawn sprinkler systems shall have approved backflow prevention devices per 2019 CPC 603.
7. Hot water lines shall be insulated.
8. If a sprinkler system is proposed, the contractor shall submit plans and calculations for fire sprinkler system per NFPA 13-D Standards and Specifications, to the fire department for review and approval prior to installation. Plumbing contractor to verify the local water main flow rate and static and residual pressure prior to the design. The water service line from the street to the water meter must be sized to provide adequate flow and pressure to support the 13-D system. The system shall also meet all requirements set forth by 2019 CFC 903.3.5.
9. If water pressure exceeds 80 psi, a pressure regulator is required per 2019 CPC 608.2.
10. In showers and shower-tub combinations, control valves must be pressure balanced or thermostatic mixing valves per 2019 CPC 417.0.
11. Indoor water use shall be demonstrated by the prescribed method:
    A calculation demonstrating a 20% reduction in building "water use" baseline as established in 4.303 per 2019 CalGreen Code shall be provided. The calculation shall be limited to water closets, urinals, lavatory faucets and showerheads.
12. Install plumbing fixtures at mounting heights and with anchorages recommended by manufacturer.
13. Install pressure relief valves with drain to outside at water heaters. 2019 CPC 608.
14. Insulation applied to piping in attic or wall cavities must be 1-1/2" thick with vapor barrier. Insulation must be one pound per cubic floor density and shall not exceed a flame spread of 25 & smoke developed rating of 50 when tested as a composite system including insulation, facing materials, tapes & adhesives as normally applied.
15. Minimum size for service risers for structures shall be 1" diameter. Materials shall be schedule 40 pvc or type "l" copper pipe, min.
16. Minimum slope of sanitary lines to be 1/4" per foot per 2019 CPC 708.
17. Plumbing contractor shall coordinate all piping and equipment installation with other trades and structural components prior to installation. Conflicts must be resolved prior to installation. Where conflicts exist, contractor is required to develop shop drawings to assist the architect with conflict resolution.
18. Plumbing loops shall be provided for water softeners, which may be exchange type only; irrigation and hose bibs are not to be served by water softeners.
19. Pressure test all water lines and gas lines prior to covering or closing in construction.
20. Refer to 'C-sheets' for connection to public utilities, if applicable.
21. Roof/deck drain and overflow piping within the building shall utilize approved drainage fittings. Roof/deck drains and overflows (fixtures) shall be IAPMO listed.
22. The contractor is required to seal all penetrations through fire walls, smoke walls, fire/smoke walls or ceiling assemblies with approved flame and smoke resistant sealant. Materials used for sealing must be approved by the California State Fire Marshal and installation must be according to the manufacturer's approved details.
23. The contractor must determine in advance of commencing work that existing water flows, pressures and invert elevations are sufficient to meet requirements of the project.
24. Trap primers shall be installed at all lavatories.
25. Water heater shall be strapped within 1/3 of the top and bottom of the heater and the straps shall be a minimum of 4" away from the water heater controls.

MAXIMUM FIXTURE FLOW RATE AT ≥ 20% REDUCTION	
SHOWERHEADS	1.8 gpm @ 80 psi
MULTIPLE SHOWER HEADS	Single valve not to exceed 1.8 gpm @ 80 psi
LAVATORY FAUCETS, RESIDENTIAL	1.2 gpm @ 60 psi (1)
KITCHEN FAUCETS*	1.8 gpm @ 60 psi (3)
GRAVITY TANK-TYPE WATER CLOSETS	1.28 gallons/flush (4)
FLUSHOMETER TANK WATER CLOSETS	1.28 gallons/flush (4)
FLUSHOMETER VALVE WATER CLOSETS	1.28 gallons/flush (4)
ELECTROMECHANICAL HYDRAULIC WATER CLOSETS	1.28 gallons/flush (4)
URNIALS	0.5 gallon/flush

MECHANICAL NOTES

1. Adjust equipment, ducts, necks, grilles and registers for proper volume and distribution of air: Air velocity passing through necks shall not exceed 800 fpm on low output setting.
2. All 90° turns in flex duct shall have sheet metal elbows.
3. All duct work to be ridged sheet metal and flex type in sizes to provide a complete, quiet air flow system with insulation R-value based on Table E 503.7.2 per 2019 CMC.
4. All flex duct shall be Class 1. Flex duct to be used at connection to grills only. Set back thermostats shall be 'honeywell' #T8082A or approved equal.
5. All mechanical work shall conform with the 2019 CMC based on 2018 UMC.
6. All penetrations through roof shall be guaranteed to be weatherproof.
7. All plenums exposed to outside shall be lined with 1" glass fiber.
8. All sheet metal to attic shall be wrapped with 1-1/2" fiberglass blanket.
9. All substitutions to be approved by owner and Architect.
10. Clearances for furnace and water heater shall be per 2019 CMC 906.7.
11. Clothes dryer shall be vented directly to the outside and shall be equipped with a backdraft damper. (2019 CMC-504.4)
12. Duct layout shall be submitted to the Architect in the form of shop drawing for approval.
13. Duct tape, meeting the requirements of UL181, 181A or 181B, shall be used or additional duct attachment devices will be required for installing mechanical ducting.
14. Gas vents and non-combustible piping in walls passing through three floors or less shall be effectively draft stopped at each floor or ceiling per 2019 CBC.
15. Mechanical contractor shall be responsible for complete system installation per all codes.
16. Mechanical contractor shall carefully coordinate mechanical installations with the general contractor, electrical contractor and plumbing contractor to assure adequate clearances for all installations within wall and floor framing space. Any conflicts or discrepancies shall be brought to the immediate attention of the architect for resolution prior to proceeding with work.
17. Plumbing contractor shall size gas line to FAU units per 2019 CPC within 36" of stub-out.
18. Pressure absorbing devices or approved mechanical devices are required on water lines, located as close as possible to quick acting valves, that will absorb high pressures resulting from quick closing of quick-acting valves.
19. Sheet metal ducts shall be fabricated in accordance with CMC and SMACNA standards.
20. Sheet metal ducts shall be fabricated in accordance with CMC and SMACNA standards.
21. Subcontractor shall provide duct and register layout for Architect approval.
22. The point of discharge of mechanical venting systems shall be at least 10 feet from any opening which allows air entry into occupied portions of the building (2019 CMC 407.2.2). Discharge shall be located at least 25 feet from exhaust outlets (2019 CMC 407.2.1)
23. The return air plenum serving the mechanical equipment must be fully ducted from the equipment to the conditioned space. Drop ceilings, wall cavities, & equipment platforms may not be used as plenums.
24. Water heater or furnace exhaust flues running up walls shall be type B, double wall metal vents, UL listed, installed with full clearance from combustible materials as recommended by vent manufacturer.
25. Where possible, combine vent runs to limit penetrations through roof.

INDOOR AIR QUALITY

1. 01. Whole House Exhaust Fans
   - All dwelling units shall meet the requirements of ANSI/ASHRAE standard 62.2 ventilation and acceptable indoor air quality in low-rise residential buildings.
   - The whole house shall have an exhaust fan ducted to the outside with a minimum ventilation rate calculated according to ASHRAE standard 62.2 equation 4.1(a): REFER TO FORMULA ON SHEET E1.0
   - Ducting shall be sized according C. to ASHRAE standard 62.2 table 7.1.
   - One of the local exhaust fans in a bathroom or kitchen may be used, provided the exhaust fan meets the minimum ventilation rates for both the local and whole house ventilation requirements
   - All continuously operating fans shall be rated at a maximum of 1.0 sone. Intermittently operated whole-building ventilation fans shall be rated at a maximum of 1.0 sone.
   - The exhaust fan control(s) used for whole-building continuous operation is labeled to communicate the required continuous building ventilation function and importance with a statement to make clear how the control (e.g., on/off switch) is to be operated. At a minimum, the label should communicate: "to maintain minimum levels of outside air ventilation required for good health, the fan control should be on at all times when the building is occupied, unless there is severe outdoor air contamination." It is recommended that the label text should be in bold type, placed on a white background, and no smaller than the equivalent of Arial 12 point type.
2. 02. Bathroom Exhaust Fan
   For the purposes of this section, a bathroom is a room which contains a bathtub, shower, or tub/shower combination.
   - Exhaust fans that are ENERGY STAR-compliant , ducted and that terminate outside the building will be provided in every bathroom. (2019 CGC)
   - Specify CFM of the bathroom fan and it will be used for required whole house ventilation. Each bathroom shall be mechanically ventilated for purposes of humidity. The minimum local exhaust rates hall be 50 cfm for intermittent ventilation or 20 cfm for continuous ventilation. (2019 CMC Table 403.7) (2019 CGC 5.506)
   - Buildings shall meet or exceed the provisions of California Building Code, CCR, Title 24, Part 2, Sections 1202 (Ventilations) and Chapter 14 (Exterior Walls).
3. 03. Kitchen Exhaust Fans
   Each kitchen shall have an exhaust fan ducted to the outside with a minimum ventilation rate of 100 cfm. The ducting shall be sized according to ASHRAE standard 62.2 table 7.1
4. 04. Local Exhaust Fan
   All ceiling mounted intermittent local ventilation fans have a sound rating of three sones or less at the required airflow rate. All intermittent local ventilation exhaust fans have been designed to be operated as needed by the occupant. At a minimum, a wall switch may be used. Alternatively, some other type of control such as shut off timers, humidity sensors, or occupancy sensors may be used.
5. Air inlets (not exhaust) shall be located away from known contaminants. Air inlets (not exhaust) shall be located away from known contaminants.
6. Air moving equipment used to meet either the whole-building ventilation requirement or the local ventilation exhaust requirement shall be rated in terms of airflow and sound.
7. Combustion appliances shall be properly vented and air systems shall be designed to prevent back drafting.
8. Mechanical systems supplying air to occupiable space through ductwork shall be provided with a filter having a minimum efficiency of MERV 6 or better.
9. The wall and openings between occupiable spaces and the garage shall be sealed. HVAC systems that include air handlers or return ducts located in garages shall have total air leakage of no more than 6% of total fan flow when measured at 0.1 in. w.c. using California Title 24 or equivalents.
10. Ventilation air shall be provided directly from the outdoors and not as transfer air from adjacent dwelling units or other spaces, such as garages, unconditioned crawlspaces, or unconditioned attics.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

1. 5.504.3 COVERING OF DUCT OPENINGS AND PROTECTION OF MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT DURING CONSTRUCTION.
   At the time of rough installation and during storage on the construction site until final startup of the heating, cooling and ventilating equipment, all duct and other related air distribution component openings shall be covered with tape, plastic, sheet metal or other methods acceptable to the enforcing agency to reduce the amount of dust, water and debris which may enter the system.
2. 5.504.4.4 CARPET SYSTEMS:
   All carpet installed in the building interior shall meet at least one of the following testing and product requirements:
   1. Carpet and Rug Institute's Green Label Plus Program;
   2. Compliant with the VOC-emission limits and testing requirements specified in the California Department of Public Health Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers, Version 1.1, February 2010 (also known as CDPH Standard Method V1.1 or Specification 01350);
   3. NSF/ANSI 140 at the Gold level or higher;
   4. Scientific Certifications Systems Sustainable Choice; or
   5. Compliant with the Collaborative for High Performance Schools California (2014 CA-CHPS) Criteria and listed in the CHPS High Performance Product Database.
   5.504.4.4.1 All carpet cushion installed in the building interior shall meet the requirements of the Carpet and Rug Institute's Green Label program.
   5.504.4.4.2 All carpet adhesive shall meet the requirements of Table 5.504.4.1.
3. 5.504.4.6 RESILIENT FLOORING SYSTEMS, TIER 1:
   For 80 percent of floor area receiving resilient flooring, installed resilient flooring shall meet at least one of the following:
   1. Certified under the Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) FloorScore program;
   2. Compliant with the VOC-emission limits and testing requirements specified in the California Department of Public Health's 2010 Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation Chambers, Version 1.1, February 2010;
   3. Compliant with the Collaborative for High Performance Schools California (2014 CA-CHPS) Criteria and listed in the CHPS High Performance Product Database; or
   4. Products certified under UL GREENGUARD Gold (formerly the Greenguard Children's & Schools Program).
4. 5.504.4.6.1 VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE.
   Documentation shall be provided verifying that resilient flooring materials meet the pollutant emission limits.
5. 5.504.4 FINISH MATERIAL POLLUTANT CONTROL
   Adhesives, sealants and caulks used on the project shall meet the requirements of the following standards:
   1. Adhesives, adhesive bonding primers, adhesive primers, sealants, sealant primers and caulks shall comply with local or regional air pollution control or air quality management district rules where applicable, or SCAQMD Rule 1168 VOC limits, as shown in Tables 5.504.4.1 and 5.504.4.2. Such products shall also comply with the Rule 1168 prohibitiobn in the use of certain toxic compounds (chloroform, ethylene dichloride, methylene chloride, perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene), except for aerosol products as specified in subsection 2, below.
   2. Aerosol adhesives, and smaller unit sizes of adhesives, and sealant or caulking compounds (in units of product, less packaging, which do not weigh more than one pound and do not consist of more than 16 fluid ounces) shall comply with statewide VOC standards and other requirements, including prohibition on use of certain toxic compounds, of California Code of Regulations, Title 17, commencing with Section 94507

TABLE 4.504.1

Adhesive Voc Limit - Less Water Less Exempt Compounds (In Grams Per Liter)

ARCHITECTURAL APPLICATIONS	VOC LIMIT (g/L less water)
Indoor Carpet Adhesives	50
Carpet Pad Adhesives	50
Outdoor Carpet Adhesives	150
Wood Flooring Adhesives	100
Rubber Floor Adhesives	60
Subfloor Adhesives	50
Ceramic Tile Adhesives	65
Vct And Ashpalt Tile Adhesives	50
Drywall & Panel Adhesives	50
Cove Base Adhesives	50
Multipurpose Construction Adhesives	70
Structural Glazing Adhesives	100
Single-ply Roof Membrane	250
Other Adhesives Not Specifically Listed	50
SPECIALTY APPLICATIONS	
Pvc Welding	510
Cpvc Welding	490
Abs Welding	325
Plastic Cement Welding	250
Adhesive Primer For Plastic	550
Contact Adhesive	80
Special Purpose Contact Adhesive	250
Structural Wood Member Adhesive	140
Top And Trim Adhesive	250
SUBSTRATE SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS	
80	30
Plastic Foams	50
Porous Material (except Wood)	50
Wood	30
Fiberglass	80

TABLE 5.504.4.1

Adhesive Voc Limit - Less Water Less Exempt Compounds (In Grams Per Liter)

ARCHITECTUAL APPLICATIONS	VOC LIMIT (g/L less water)
Indoor Carpet Adhesives	50
Carpet Pad Adhesives	50
Outdoor Carpet Adhesives	150
Wood Flooring Adhesives	100
Rubber Floor Adhesives	60
Subfloor Adhesives	50
Ceramic Tile Adhesives	65
Vct And Ashpalt Tile Adhesives	50
Drywall & Panel Adhesives	50
Cove Base Adhesives	50
Multipurpose Construction Adhesives	70
Structural Glazing Adhesives	100
Single-ply Roof Membrane	250
Other Adhesives Not Specifically Listed	50
SPECIALTY APPLICATIONS	
Pvc Welding	510
Cpvc Welding	490
Abs Welding	325
Plastic Cement Welding	250
Adhesive Primer For Plastic	550
Contact Adhesive	80
Special Purpose Contact Adhesive	250
Structural Wood Member Adhesive	140
Top And Trim Adhesive	250
SUBSTRATE SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS	
80	30
Plastic Foams	50
Porous Material (except Wood)	50
Wood	30
Fiberglass	80

TABLE 5.504.4.2

Sealant Voc Limit - Less Water Less Exempt Compounds (In Grams Per Liter)

Sealants	Current VOC Limit
Architectural	250
Marine Deck	760
Nonmembrane Roof	300
Roadway	250
Signle-ply Roof Membrane	450
Other	420
Sealant Primer	
Architectural	
Non Porous	250
Porous	775
Modified Bituminous	500
Marine Deck	760
Other	750

TABLE 5.504.4.3

Architectural Coatings Voc Limit - Less Water Less Exempt Compounds (in Grams Per Liter)

Coating Category	VOC Limit
Flat Coatings	50
Nonflat Coatings	100
Nonflat High Gloss Coatings	150
Specialty Coatings	
Aluminum Roof Coatings	400
Basement Specialty Coatings	400
Bituminous Roof Coatings	50
Bituminous Roof Primers	350
Bond Breakers	350
Concrete Curing Compounds	350
Concrete/Masonry Sealers	100
Driveway Sealers	50
Dry Fog Coatings	150
Faux Finish Coatings	350
Fire Resistive Coatings	350
Floor Coatings	100
Form-Release Compounds	250
Graphic Arts Coatings (Sign Paints)	500
High Temperature Coatings	420
Industrial Maintenance Coatings	250
Low Solids Coatings	120
Magnesite Cement Coatings	450
Mastic Texture Coatings	100
Metallic Pigmented Coatings	500
Multicolor Coatings	250
Pre-treatment Wash Primers	420
Primers, Sealers, And Undercoaters	100
Reactive Penetrating Sealers	350
Recycled Coatings	250
Roof Coatings	50
Rust Preventative Coatings	250
Shellacs	
Clear	730
Opaque	550
Specialty Primers, Sealers, And Undercoaters	100
Stains	250
Stone Consolidants	450
Swimming Pool Coatings	340
Traffic Marking Coatings	100
Tub & Tile Refinish Coatings	420
Waterproofing Membranes	250
Wood Coatings	275
Wood Preservatives	350
Zinc-rich Primers	340

TABLE 5.504.4.5

Formaldehyde Limits - Maximum Formaldehyde Emissions In Parts Per Million

Product	Current Limit
Hardwood Plywood Veneer Core	0.05
Hardwood Plywood Composite Core	0.05
Particle Board	0.09
Medium Density Fiber Board	0.11
Thin Medium Density Fiberboard	0.13

MAXIMUM FIXTURE FLOW RATE AT ≥ 20% REDUCTION	
LAVATORY FAUCETS	0.5 gpm @ 60 psi (1)
KITCHEN FAUCETS*	0.5 gpm @ 60 psi (3)
GRAVITY TANK-TYPE WATER CLOSETS	1.28 gallons/flush (4)
FLUSHOMETER TANK WATER CLOSETS	1.28 gallons/flush (4)
FLUSHOMETER VALVE WATER CLOSETS	1.28 gallons/flush (4)
ELECTROMECHANICAL HYDRAULIC WATER CLOSETS	1.28 gallons/flush (4)
URNIALS	0.5 gallon/flush

INDOOR WATER USE

1. 5.303.3 - Plumbing fixtures (water closets and urinals) and fittings (faucets and showerheads) shall comply with the following:
2. 5.303.3.1 - WATER CLOSETS
   The effective flush volume of all water closets shall not exceed 1.28 gallons per flush. Tank-type water closets shall be certified to the performance criteria of the U.S. EPA WaterSense Specification for Tank-Type Toilets.
   Note: The effective flush volume of dual flush toilets is defined as the composite, average flush volume of two reduced flushes and one full flush.
3. 5.303.3.2 - URINALS
   WALL-MOUNTED URINALS: The effective flush volume of wall-mounted urinals shall not exceed 0.125 gallons per flush.
   FLOOR-MOUNTED URINALS: The effective flush volume of floor-mounted or other urinals shall not exceed 0.5 gallons per flush.
4. 5.303.3.3 - SHOWERHEADS
   SINGLE SHOWERHEADS: Showerheads shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute at 80 psi. Showerheads shall be certified to the performance criteria of the U.S. EPA WaterSense Specification for Showerheads.
   MULTIPLE SHOWERHEADS SERVING ONE SHOWER: When a shower is served by more than one showerhead, the combined flow rate of all showerheads and/or other shower outlets controlled by a single valve shall not exceed 1.8 gallons per minute at 80 psi, or the shower shall be designed to allow only one shower outlet to be in operation at a time.
   Note: A hand-held shower shall be considered a showerhead.
5. 5.303.3.4 - FAUCETS AND FOUNTAINS
   NONRESIDENTIAL LAVATORY FAUCETS: Lavatory faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 0.5 gallons per minute at 60 psi.
   KITCHEN FAUCETS: Kitchen faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute at 60 psi. Kitchen faucets may temporarily increase the flow above the maximum rate, but not to exceed 2.2 gallons per minute at 60 psi, and must default to a maximum flow rate of 1.8 gallons per minute at 60 psi.
   WASH FOUNTAINS: Wash fountains shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute/20 [rim space (inches) at 60 psi].

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ARCHITECT STAMP

PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

CONSULTANT STAMP

OWNER INFO
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APN: 009-851-022

PROJECT DATA

SUBMITTALS & REVISIONS

DATE	ISSUE
03 JUN 22	DEVELOPMENT PLAN RESUBMITTAL

JOB NUMBER
2138

AGENCY APPROVAL

SHEET TITLE
GENERAL NOTES

G-011

Attachment 2

Geotechnical Engineering and Percolation Report

For

Proposed Commercial Building and Associated Improvements

Theatre Drive - APN: 009-851-022
Paso Robles, California

March 8, 2022

H-211472

Prepared For:
Craig Archer

By

Hallin Geotechnical, Inc.
Atascadero, California

Project Manager

INTRODUCTION

A. Project Description

This report presents results of a Geotechnical Engineering and Percolation Study performed for the proposed tilt-up concrete commercial building to be located at the southwest corner of Theater Drive and Nutwood Circle in the City of Paso Robles, California.

1. We anticipate that the site will be developed by grading minor cuts and fills to construct a relatively level building pad.
2. The proposed commercial building will be a concrete tilt-up structure with an approximate 4,700 sq. ft. footprint. The structure is to be of reinforced concrete construction supported by a conventional perimeter footing/slab-on-grade foundation system. Related improvements will include a new parking lot and driveway, on-site infiltrator drainage system and connection to utilities present at or near the property.
3. Structural considerations for maximum wall loads of 3.0 kips per lineal foot and point loads of 30 kips were used as a basis for the recommendations of this report. If actual loads vary significantly from these assumed loads, this firm should be notified as re-evaluation of the recommendations contained herein may be necessary.

B. Purpose and Scope of Work

The purpose of the geotechnical investigation that led to this report was to evaluate the soil conditions of the site with respect to the proposed commercial building. These conditions include surface and subsurface soil types, expansion potential, and settlement potential, bearing capacity and the presence or absence of subsurface water. The scope of our work included:

1. Reconnaissance of the site.
2. Drilling, sampling and logging from 8 borings to investigate soils and groundwater conditions.
3. Laboratory testing of soil samples obtained from subsurface exploration to determine their physical and engineering properties.
4. Geotechnical analysis of the data obtained.
5. Consultation with owner representatives and design professionals.
6. Preparation of this report.

Contained in the report are:

1. Discussions on local soil and groundwater conditions.
2. Results of laboratory and field tests.
3. Conclusions and recommendations pertaining to site grading and structural design.
4. The stabilized percolation rates.

C. Site Setting

1. The site of the proposed development is located at the southwest corner of Theater Drive and Nutwood Circle in the City of Paso Robles, California. The geographical coordinates of the project site are 35°34’41.21”N and 120°41’52.30”W at an elevation of 791 feet above mean sea level, (MSL). A Vicinity Map is provided in Appendix A.
2. The site is currently vacant and relatively level with several stockpiles of fill which the source(s) are unknown. Weeds to 12 inches in height are present at the site. The area of the property at the corner of Theater Drive and Nutwood Circle was previously used as a manufactured home sales facility and is currently vacant.

SOIL CONDITIONS

A. Evaluation of the subsurface indicates that soils are generally soft and moist slightly silty sands underlain by soft and moist slightly silty sandy clays transitioning to firm silty sands and gravels underlain by moist very silty clayey sands with minor gravels.
B. Soils encountered at approximate bearing depths are characterized as loose and inadequate for bearing and should be designed as Site Classification D in accordance with the local building code.
C. Expansion determination indicates that the bearing soils, after importing non-expansive soils, will result in the "Very Low" expansion potential range.
D. Groundwater was not encountered to a maximum depth of 20 feet below existing grade.

LIQUEFACTION

A. Earthquake-induced vibrations can be the cause of several significant phenomena, including liquefaction in fine sands and silty sands. Liquefaction results in a complete loss of strength and can cause structures to settle or even overturn if it occurs in the bearing zone. If liquefaction occurs beneath sloping ground, a phenomenon known as lateral spreading can occur.

Liquefaction is typically limited to the upper 50 feet of the subsurface soils and to soils that have a relative density of less than 70%.

B. Based on the site characteristics and the soils encountered at the site, it is our opinion that the potential for liquefaction is low at this site.

PERCOLATION TESTING

Percolation testing was performed at the site in accordance with the Standards set forth by the City of Paso Robles, California. Four (4) borings were drilled in the proposed area of the infiltrator system with their approximate locations shown on the Site Map in Appendix A. The borings were pre-saturated and subsequently tested. The resulting stabilized percolation rates are as follows:

TEST NO.	DEPTH (IN.)	RATE (MIN./INCH)
A	80	25
B	70	30
C	72	30
D	69	25

Based on the resulting percolation rates at the represented depths, we recommend that the infiltrator drainage system be designed using a stabilized rate of 30 minutes per inch.

A representative sample was obtained from the area of the proposed leach field. A sieve analysis resulted in greater than 10 percent passing the No. 200 screen.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The site is suitable for the proposed development from a geotechnical engineering standpoint provided the recommendations contained herein are properly implemented into the project.

A. Grading

1. General Grading
   a. Grading, at a minimum, should conform to Chapter 18 and Appendix J of the 2019 California Building Code.
   b. The existing ground surface should be initially prepared for grading by removing all vegetation, trees, large roots, debris, non-complying fill and all other organic material. Voids created by removal of such material should not be backfilled unless the underlying soils have been observed by a representative of this firm.

   c. The bottom of all excavations should be observed by a representative of this firm prior to processing or placing fill.
   d. Fill and backfill placed at near optimum moisture in layers with loose thickness not greater than 8 inches should be compacted to a minimum of 90% of maximum dry density obtainable by the ASTM D 1557 Test Method.
   e. Import soils used to raise site grade should be equal to or better than on-site soils in strength, expansion and compressibility characteristics. Import soils can be evaluated, but will not be pre-qualified by the geotechnical engineering firm. Final comments on the characteristics of the import soils will be offered after the material is at the project site.
   f. Roof draining systems should be designed so that water is not discharged onto bearing soils or near structures.
   g. Final site grade should be such that all water is diverted away from the structure and is not allowed to pond. The ground immediately adjacent to the building shall be sloped 5% for a minimum distance of 10 feet measured perpendicular to the face of the wall. All diverted water is to be directed to an approved drainage facility. Alternative grading methods can be found in C.B.C. Section 1803.3.
   h. We recommend that this firm be retained to provide intermittent geotechnical engineering services during site development, grading and foundation construction phases of the work to observe compliance with the design concepts, specifications and recommendations, and to allow design changes in the event that subsurface conditions differ from those anticipated prior to the start of construction.
   i. Plans and specifications should be provided to this firm prior to grading. Plans should include the grading plans, and foundation details. Structural loads should be shown on the foundation plans.
   j. Should soils become unstable during grading due to excessive subsurface moisture, alternatives to correct instability may include aeration or the use of gravels and/or geotextiles as stabilizing measures. Recommendations for stabilization should be provided by this firm as needed during construction.

2. Site Grading/Development
   Grading – Building Pad
   a. The primary concerns from a geotechnical engineering standpoint are the soft near surface moderate to highly expansive clays. To provide more uniform bearing conditions, to prevent excessive and/or differential settlement and to provide a non-expansive building pad over-excavation and re-compaction will be necessary. To mitigate the potential of the effects of the expansive clays and to construct a non-expansive pad, we recommend that the building area, extending to a distance of 5 feet beyond the building perimeter be excavated to a depth of 4 feet below finish pad grade or existing grade, whichever is greater. The non-expansive soil should also include the proposed loading dock of the structure. The soil should be replaced with a non-expansive (E.I.<10) soil. The exposed surface of the excavation should be scarified to a depth of 1 foot, moisture conditioned to 2% to 3% above optimum moisture content and re-compacted. The non-expansive soil should then be placed in thin lifts, moisture conditioned and compacted to a minimum of 90% of maximum dry density to finish subgrade elevation. The intention of these recommendations is to provide a minimum of 4 feet of non-expansive soil under the structure. **A representative of this firm should be notified to provide testing and observation services during construction in order to verify the intent of these recommendations.**
   b. Areas outside of the building envelope to receive fill, exterior slabs-on-grade, sidewalks and areas to be paved should be over-excavated to a depth of 1 foot. The exposed surface of the excavation should be scarified, moisture conditioned and re-compacted to a minimum of 90% of maximum dry density. The previously removed material should then be replaced in thin lifts, moisture conditioned and re-compacted to a minimum of 90% of maximum dry density or 95% of the top 12 inches for areas to be paved.
   c. Although not encountered in our borings, should any trash, debris or subsurface structures be encountered during grading, removals will be necessary to adequate depths and horizontal limits as recommended by this firm at the time of grading.

3. Slope Construction
   a. Although not anticipated for this project, any hillside grading and construction of any fill slopes should conform to the minimum standards in Chapter 18 of the California Building Code. It is recommended that a representative of this firm review the grading plans prior to grading and site development.
   b. Fill slopes should be keyed and benched into firm natural ground when the existing slope to receive fill is 10:1, horizontal to vertical, or steeper. The keys should be sloped into the heel of the keyway at a minimum gradient of 2%, should be a minimum of one equipment width (min. 10 feet wide), and should extend a minimum of 3 feet deep at the outside edge.
   c. Fill slopes should be overfilled, compacted and cut back to planned configurations. This will yield better compaction on the slope faces than other methods.
   d. Lined drainage swales and down drains should be provided at the tops of all cut and fill slopes to divert drainage away from the slope faces.
   e. Cut and fill slopes should not be constructed steeper than 2:1 (horizontal to vertical). Setbacks of structures from slopes should be maintained in accordance with the C.B.C.

4. Utility Trenches
   a. Utility trench backfill should be governed by the provisions of this report relating to minimum compaction standards. In general, service lines inside of the property lines may be backfilled with non-expansive soils and compacted to a minimum of 90% of maximum dry density.
   b. Backfill of offsite service lines will be subject to the specifications of the jurisdictional agency or this report, whichever is more stringent.
   c. A representative of this firm is to monitor compliance with these recommendations.

B. Structural Design

1. Seismic Design Conditions

The following estimated ground motion parameters have been established using the methods outlined in the 2019 California Building Code with reference to the acceleration contour maps provided by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project (NSHMP).

These ground motion parameters represent the Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE) spectral response of seismic events experiencing 5 percent damped acceleration and having a 2 percent probability of exceedance within a 50 year period.

TABLE B1.a
2019 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE SEISMIC PARAMETERS

PARAMETER	VALUE
Site Class	D
Short Period Spectral Acceleration, S_S	1.111
1-Second Period Spectral Acceleration, S_1	0.408
Short Period Site Coefficient, F_a	1.2
1-Second Period Site Coefficient, F_v	N/A
Adjusted Short Period Spectral Acceleration, S_{MS}	1.333
Adjusted 1-Second Period Spectral Acceleration, S_{M1}	N/A
Short Period Design Spectral Acceleration, S_{DS}	0.889
1-Second Period Design Spectral Acceleration, S_{D1}	N/A

2. Foundations
   a. Conventional continuous footings may be used for support of the structure. Footings should bear entirely into firm re-compacted non-expansive soils to be tested and approved by this firm.
   b. Conventional continuous footings may be designed based on an allowable bearing value of 2000 psf.
   c. Allowable bearing values are net (weight of footing and soils surcharge may be neglected) and are applicable for dead plus reasonable live loads. Bearing values may be increased by one-third when transient loads such as wind and/or seismicity are incorporated into designs using the alternate load combinations in 2019 CBC Section 1605.3.2.
   d. Lateral loads may be resisted by soil friction on floor slabs and foundations and by passive resistance of the soils acting on foundation stem walls. Lateral capacity is based on the assumption that any required backfill adjacent to foundations and grade beams is properly compacted.
   e. For structures to be constructed above slopes, the outside faces at the bottom of footings should provide a minimum horizontal distance of 5 feet from the slope face.
   f. Conventional continuous footings for buildings where the ground surface slopes at 10:1, horizontal to vertical, or steeper should be stepped so that both top and bottom are level.

   g. Reinforcement of footings bottomed in soils in the "Very Low" expansion range should be designed by the Project Structural Engineer or Architect. Soils should be moistened immediately prior to placement of concrete.
   h. **Foundation excavations should be observed by a representative of Hallin Geotechnical, Inc. after excavation but prior to placing reinforcing steel or forms.**

3. Slab-On-Grade
   a. Concrete slabs should be supported by compacted structural fill as recommended earlier in this report.
   b. We recommended that perimeter slabs (walks, patios, etc.) be designed relatively independent of footing stems (i.e. free floating) so foundation adjustment will be less likely to cause cracks.
   c. Slabs should be underlain with a minimum of 2 inches of clean and free draining sand over 4 inches of ¾ inch crushed gravel. Areas where floor wetness would be undesirable should be underlain with a moisture barrier (min. 10 mil. visqueen) to reduce moisture transmission from the subgrade soils to the slab. The barrier should be placed between the sand and gravel or as recommended by the Project Engineer or Architect.
   d. Reinforcement and slab thickness should be determined by the Project Structural Engineer or Architect.
   e. Soils underlying slabs in the "Very Low" expansion range should be moistened prior to placement of concrete.

4. Frictional and Lateral Coefficients
   a. Resistance to lateral loading may be provided by friction acting on the base of foundations. A coefficient of friction of 0.35 may be applied to dead load forces. This value does not include a factor of safety.
   b. Passive resistance acting on the sides of foundation stems equal to 250 pcf of equivalent fluid weight may be included for resistance to lateral load.
   This value does not include a factor of safety. However, when passive resistance is used in conjunction with friction, the coefficient of friction should be reduced by one-third in determining the total lateral resistance.
   c. A one-third increase in the quoted passive value may be used when considering transient loads such as wind and seismicity.

5. Settlement Considerations
   a. Maximum expected settlements of less than ½ inch can be anticipated for foundations and floor slabs designed as recommended.
   b. Differential settlement between adjacent load bearing members should be less than one-half the total settlement.
   c. The majority of settlement should occur during construction. Post construction settlement should be minimal.

6. Retaining Walls
   a. Conventional cantilever retaining walls bearing in soils prepared in accordance with Section A-2 of this report and backfilled with compacted on-site soils may be designed for the lateral pressures listed below:

ACTIVE CASE	35 PCF
AT REST CASE	55 PCF
PASSSIVE CASE	250 PCF
MAXIMIM TOE PRESSURE	2000 PSF
COEF. OF SLIDING FRICTION	0.35

   b. In addition to the static soil pressures described above, it is important to note that the active pressure condition will only fully develop if the retaining wall structure is allowed to move a sufficient distance. The necessary lateral movements required to establish the active pressure condition are shown as follows:

   Non-Expansive Granular Soil 0.001H – 0.004H
   Expansive Cohesive Soil 0.01H – 0.04H

   "H" represents the height of the wall. At-rest pressures should be used for design purposes where retaining wall systems connected or adjacent to building structures would be adversely affected by the above referenced lateral displacements.
   c. Retaining wall conditions requiring additional seismic design load values should be reviewed by this firm prior to establishing the appropriate seismic design parameters.
   d. The pressures listed above were based on the assumption that backfilled soils will be compacted to 90% of maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D 1557 Test Method.

   e. The lateral earth pressure to be resisted by the retaining walls or similar structures should include the loads from any structures or temporary loads that influence the wall design.
   f. A back drain or an equivalent system of backfill drainage should be incorporated into the retaining wall design. Should an active sump drainage system be required, the project Civil Engineer should be consulted for further design considerations. Backfill immediately behind the retaining structure should be a free-draining granular material. Alternatively, the back of the wall could be lined with a geodrain system.
   g. Compaction on the uphill side of the wall within a horizontal distance equal to one wall height should be performed by hand-operated or other lightweight compaction equipment. This is intended to reduce potential "locked-in" lateral pressures caused by compaction with heavy grading equipment.
   h. Water should not be allowed to pond near the top of the wall. To accomplish this, the final backfill site grade should be such that all water is diverted away from the retaining wall.

ADDITIONAL SERVICES

This report is based on the assumption that an adequate program of monitoring and testing will be performed by Hallin Geotechnical, Inc. during construction to verify compliance with the recommendations offered in this report. The recommended tests and observations include, but are not necessarily limited to the following:

1. Review of the building and grading plans during the design phase of the project.
2. Observation and testing during site preparation, grading, placing of engineered fill, and foundation construction.
3. Consultation as required during construction.

LIMITATIONS AND UNIFORMITY OF CONDITIONS

The analysis and recommendations submitted in this report are based in part upon the data obtained from the borings drilled on site.

The nature and extent of variations between and beyond the borings may not become evident until construction.

If variations then appear evident, it may be necessary to re-evaluate the recommendations of this report.

The scope of our services did not include environmental assessment or geological study. The scope of services did not include investigation for the presence or absence of wetlands, hazardous or toxic materials in the soil, surface water, groundwater or air.

Any statements in this report or on the soil boring logs regarding odors, unusual or suspicious items or conditions observed are strictly for the information of the client.

Findings of this report are valid as of this date, however, changes in a condition of a property can occur with passage of time whether they be due to natural processes or works of man on this or adjacent properties. In addition, changes in applicable or appropriate standard may occur whether they result from legislation or broadening knowledge. Accordingly, findings of this report may be invalidated wholly or partially by changes outside our control. Therefore, this report is subject to review and should not be relied upon after a period of two (2) years.

In the event that any changes in the nature, design, or location of the structure and other improvements are planned, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report shall not be considered valid unless such changes are reviewed and the conclusions and recommendations within this report are verified or modified in writing.

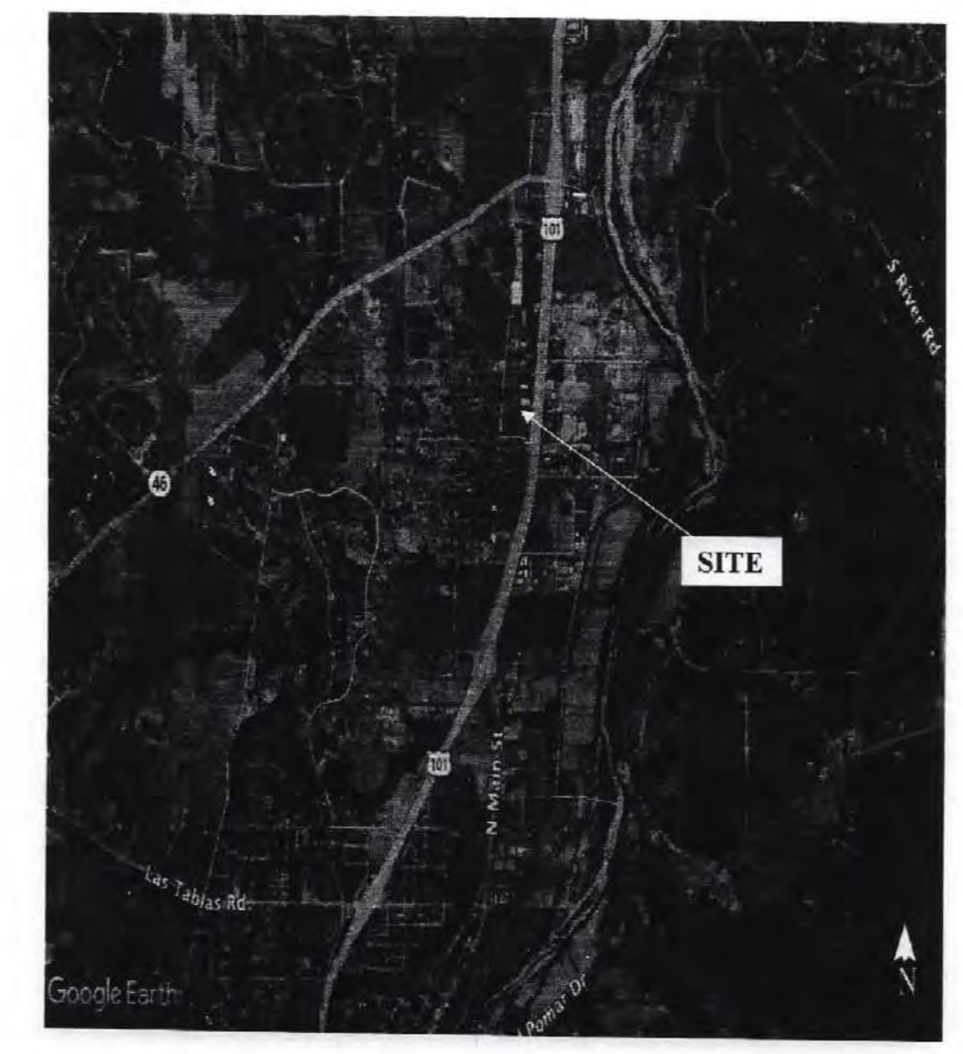
This report is issued with the understanding that it is the responsibility of the owner or his representatives to ensure that the information and recommendations offered herein are incorporated into all project specifications and plans and are brought to the attention of the Project Engineers and/or Architects.

It is also the responsibility of the owner or his representatives to ensure the information and recommendations offered herein are incorporated into the project plans and specifications and the necessary steps are taken to see that the contractor and subcontractors carry out such recommendations in the field.

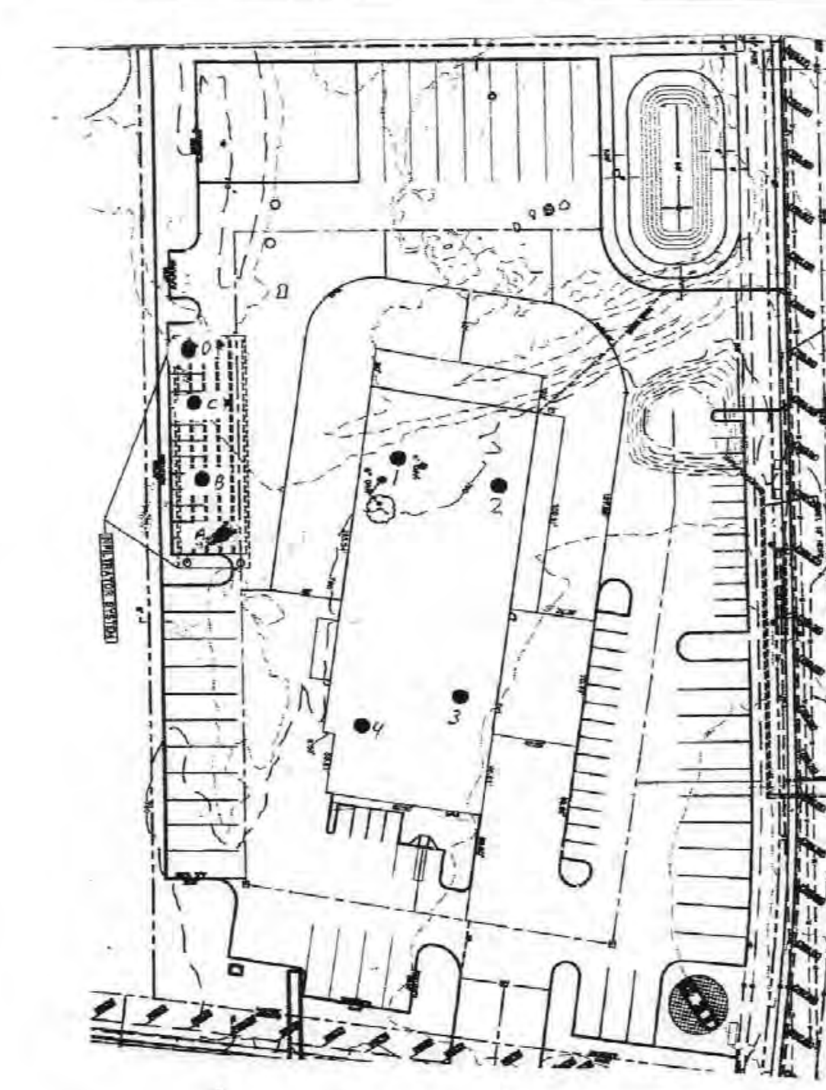
This firm has prepared this report for the exclusive use of the client and authorized agents. This report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices.

APPENDIX A

Vicinity Map
Site Plan
Field Investigation
Boring Logs
Unified Soil Classification



VICINITY MAP
PROPOSED COMMERCIAL BUILDING & RELATED IMPROVEMENTS
THEATRE DRIVE; APN: 009-851-022
PASO ROBLES, CALIFORNIA
PROJECT NO. H-211472



SITE MAP
PROPOSED COMMERCIAL BUILDING & RELATED IMPROVEMENTS
THEATRE DRIVE; APN: 009-851-022
PASO ROBLES, CALIFORNIA
● - **APPROX. LOCATION OF BORING (NOT TO SCALE)**
PROJECT NO. H-211472

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Peterbilt Paso Robles

2805 Theatre Drive
Paso Robles, CA 93446
APN: 009-851-022

PROJECT DATA

SUBMITTALS & REVISIONS

DATE	ISSUE
03 JUN 22	DEVELOPMENT PLAN RESUBMITTAL

JOB NUMBER
2138

AGENCY APPROVAL

SHEET TITLE

SOILS REPORT

G-021

A-1

FIELD INVESTIGATION

A. The borings were drilled to a maximum depth of 20 feet below the existing ground surface to observe the soil profile and to obtain samples for laboratory analysis. The borings were drilled on January 26, 2022 using a Giddings model XHDGSRPS truck mounted drill rig. The approximate locations of the borings were determined in the field by pacing and sighting, and are shown on the Site Plan in this Appendix.
B. Bulk samples of the soils encountered were gathered from the auger cuttings.
C. The final logs of borings represent our interpretation of the contents of the field logs and the results of laboratory testing performed on the samples obtained during the subsurface investigation. The final logs are included in this Appendix.

HALLIN GEOTECHNICAL, Inc.
LOG OF BORING

Site Location: Paso Robles, CA Theatre Drive; APN: 009-851-022 Project No. H-211472
Driller/Helper: DH/MW
Rig Type: Giddings
Auger Diameter: 6"
Date: January 26, 2022

BORING NO. 1

Depth (ft.)	Bag Sample	Blows per ft.	Drilling comments	Voids	Moisture	Description	USCS	Soil ID
0	*				Moist	Orange brown slightly silty medium to coarse sands	SM	A1
			Soft			Dark brown silty sandy clay	CL	C1
5	*		Firm		Dry	Light brown silty fine to coarse sand w/ gravel	SM	A2
10	*				Moist	Brown very silty clayey sand w/ minor gravel	SM/SC	A3
15						Total Depth = 20'0" Groundwater Not Encountered		
20								
25								
30								
35								
40								

GROUNDWATER
Time Depth
N.E.

SAMPLE TYPE
U=Undisturbed ring sample
S=Standard penetration tube
T=Shelby tube
[ ] 3" [ ] Other:

HALLIN GEOTECHNICAL, Inc.
LOG OF BORING

Site Location: Paso Robles, CA Theatre Drive; APN: 009-851-022 Project No. H-211472
Driller/Helper: DH/MW
Rig Type: Giddings
Auger Diameter: 6"
Date: January 26, 2022

BORING NO. 2

Depth (ft.)	Bag Sample	Blows per ft.	Drilling comments	Voids	Moisture	Description	USCS	Soil ID
0					Moist	Orange brown slightly silty medium to coarse sands	SM	A1
			Soft			Dark brown silty sandy clay	CL	C1
5			Stiff Firm			Light brown silty fine to coarse sand w/ gravel	SM	A2
10						Brown very silty clayey sand w/ minor gravel	SM/SC	A3
15						Total Depth = 12'0" Groundwater Not Encountered		
20								
25								
30								
35								
40								

GROUNDWATER
Time Depth
N.E.

SAMPLE TYPE
U=Undisturbed ring sample
S=Standard penetration tube
T=Shelby tube
[ ] 3" [ ] Other:

HALLIN GEOTECHNICAL, Inc.
LOG OF BORING

Site Location: Paso Robles, CA Theatre Drive; APN: 009-851-022 Project No. H-211472
Driller/Helper: DH/MW
Rig Type: Giddings
Auger Diameter: 6"
Date: January 26, 2022

BORING NO. 3

Depth (ft.)	Bag Sample	Blows per ft.	Drilling comments	Voids	Moisture	Description	USCS	Soil ID
0					Moist	Orange brown slightly silty medium to coarse sands	SM	A1
			Soft			Dark brown silty sandy clay	CL	C1
5			Stiff Firm			Brown very silty clayey sand w/ minor gravel	SM/SC	A3
10						Total Depth = 12'0" Groundwater Not Encountered		
15								
20								
25								
30								
35								
40								

GROUNDWATER
Time Depth
N.E.

SAMPLE TYPE
U=Undisturbed ring sample
S=Standard penetration tube
T=Shelby tube
[ ] 3" [ ] Other:

HALLIN GEOTECHNICAL, Inc.
LOG OF BORING

Site Location: Paso Robles, CA Theatre Drive; APN: 009-851-022 Project No. H-211472
Driller/Helper: DH/MW
Rig Type: Giddings
Auger Diameter: 6"
Date: January 26, 2022

BORING NO. 4

Depth (ft.)	Bag Sample	Blows per ft.	Drilling comments	Voids	Moisture	Description	USCS	Soil ID
0					Moist	Orange brown slightly silty medium to coarse sands	SM	A1
			Soft			Dark brown silty sandy clay	CL	C1
5			Stiff Firm			Brown very silty clayey sand w/ minor gravel	SM/SC	A3
10						Total Depth = 12'0" Groundwater Not Encountered		
15								
20								
25								
30								
35								
40								

GROUNDWATER
Time Depth
N.E.

SAMPLE TYPE
U=Undisturbed ring sample
S=Standard penetration tube
T=Shelby tube
[ ] 3" [ ] Other:

MAJOR DIVISIONS			GRAPH SYMBOL	LETTER SYMBOL	TYPICAL DESCRIPTIONS
COARSE GRAINED SOILS — MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS LARGER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	GRAVEL AND GRAVELLY SOILS — MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE FRACTION RETAINED ON NO. 4 SIEVE	CLEAN GRAVELS (LITTLE OR NO FINES)		GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES
				GP	POORLY-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES
		GRAVELS WITH FINES (APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		GM	SILTY GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND-SILT MIXTURES
				GC	CLAYEY GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND-CLAY MIXTURES
	SAND AND SANDY SOILS — MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE FRACTION PASSING ON NO. 4 SIEVE	CLEAN SANDS (LITTLE OR NO FINES)		SW	WELL-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES
				SP	POORLY-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES
		SANDS WITH FINES (APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		SM	SILTY SANDS, SAND-SILT MIXTURES
				SC	CLAYEY SANDS, SAND-CLAY MIXTURES
FINE GRAINED SOILS — MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS SMALLER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	SILTS AND CLAYS — LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50			ML	INORGANIC SILTS AND VERY FINE SANDS, ROCK FLOUR, SILTY OR CLAYEY FINE SANDS OR CLAYEY SILTS WITH SLIGHT PLASTICITY
				CL	INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, LEAN CLAYS
				OL	ORGANIC SILTS AND ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY
	SILTS AND CLAYS — LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50			MH	INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SAND OR SILTY SOILS
				CH	INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY, FAT CLAYS
				OH	ORGANIC CLAYS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY, ORGANIC SILTS
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS				PT	PEAT, HUMUS, SWAMP SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC CONTENTS

***NOTE: DUAL SYMBOLS ARE USED TO INDICATE BORDERLINE SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS

APPENDIX B

Laboratory Testing
Test Results
Bench & Keyway Detail
Transition Lot Detail

B-1

LABORATORY TESTING

Samples were reviewed along with field logs to determine which would be analyzed further. Those chosen for laboratory analysis were considered representative of soils that would be exposed and/or used during grading, and those deemed to be within the influence of the proposed structure. Test results are presented in this Appendix.

In-situ Moisture Content and Unit Dry Weight for the ring samples were determined in general accordance with ASTM D 2947.

Expansion index test were performed on bulk soil samples in accordance with the ASTM Test Method. The samples were surcharged under 144 pounds per square foot at moisture content of near 50% saturation. Samples were then submerged in water for 24 hours and the amount of expansion was recorded with a dial indicator.

Maximum density was performed to estimate the moisture-density relationship of typical soil materials. The tests were performed in accordance with ASTM designation D 1557-88.

B-2

TEST RESULTS

Boring Depth	1@0'-1'	1@1'-6'	1@6'-12'	1@12'-20'
Soil Type	A1	C1	A2	A3
USCS	SM	SM/CL	SM	SM/SC
Maximum Density (pcf)	128.4	116.0	121.7	119.6
Optimum Moisture (%)	10.6	14.2	11.0	12.1
Expansion Index	0	73	0	52

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ARCHITECT STAMP | CONSULTANT STAMP

LICENSED ARCHITECT — PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION — OF CALIFORNIA

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G-022

SIDEWALK NOTE:
NEW SIDEWALK SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED ADJACENT TO THE EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER IN NUTWOOD CIRCLE FROM THE CURB RETURN ON THEATRE DRIVE TO THE WEST PROPERTY LINE AS SHOWN.

NUTWOOD CIRCLE

END SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION

EXIST 8" PVC WATER LINE

EXIST. 6" WATER LINE

RELOCATED (10) DRAINAGE BASIN (SEE DRAINAGE PLAN FOR DETAILS)

5' SLOPE EASEMENT

10' PUE

VAR. CUT FROM PROPERTY LINE TO BACK OF CURB

VAR. FILL SLOPE FROM PROPERTY LINE TO BACK OF CURB

GRADE BREAK

FF=793.08

4" OAK

LOADING DOCK SEE DETAIL 4/C-4

LOADING DOCK

PCC TRAILER PARKING SLAB

INFILTRATOR SYSTEM

TOE OF FILL (2:1 SLOPE)

OVERLAND FLOW CHANNEL

SEE DRAINAGE PLAN FOR OVERLAND FLOW CHANNEL DETAILS. SHT. C-12

54" OAK

48" OAK (PROTECT)

DRIP LINE

REMOVE SOIL STOCKPILE AREA TO MATCH EXISTING GROUND LIMIT ON THE SOUTH (ELEV.=789) AND ON THE NORTH LIMIT (ELEV.=790)

N88°09'22"W 269.79'

36" PINE, 15" PINE, 12" PINE, 36" PINE, 12" PINE, 12" PINE, 18" PINE

A.T.&T. VAULT

TEL. VAULT

POWER POLE (OH POWER)

EXIST CL. FENCE

EXIST. EP

17+58.81 THEATRE DR = 4+62.95 NUTWOOD DR.

TEL. RISER

RC = 17+61.67

UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL (TO BE REMOVED)

16+05.74 CL NEW DRIVEWAY

EC = 15+75.95

4" WHITE STRIPE

NEW 10" WATERMAIN

GAS LINE MARKER

CL Δ=1°30'00" R=7500.05 L=196.35

UNDER GROUND A.T.&T. LINES

RC = 13+79.60

TOP OF CUT

THEATRE DRIVE

CL Δ=1°30'00" R=7500.05 L=196.35

GRAPHIC SCALE

30 0 15 30 60 120

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 30 ft.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES LEGEND

① ADJUST UTILITY VAULTS TO FINISH GRADE

② CONSTRUCT SIDEWALK PER PASO ROBLES CITY STD. C-3 (5' TO FACE OF CURB)

③ CONSTRUCT CURB, GUTTER AND SIDEWALK PER PASO ROBLES CITY ST. C-1 & C-3

④ CONSTRUCT CURB ONLY PER SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY STD. C-3

⑤ CONSTRUCT COMMERCIAL DRIVE APPROACH PER CITY OF PASO ROBLES STD. C-9 CONCRETE TO BE 8" THICK.

⑥ CONSTRUCT PCC VALLEY GUTTER PER DETAIL 4/C-4

⑦ CONSTRUCT 24"X24" DRAIN INLET WITH TRAFFIC RATED GRATE AS MANUFACTURED BY MID STATE CONCRETE PRODUCTS OR APPROVED EQUAL

⑧ TELEPHONE PEDESTAL TO BE RELOCATED BY A.T.&T.

⑨ EXISTING 18" HDPE TO BE EXTENDED TO NEW POND LOCATION

⑩ CONSTRUCT RELOCATED POND TO THE DIMENSIONS AS SHOWN WITH 2.5:1 SIDE SLOPES (SEE STORM DRAINAGE PLAN FOR DETAILS

⑪ CONSTRUCT CONCRETE APRON PER DETAILS ON PLAN SHT. 4/C-4

⑫ BILLBOARD TO REMAIN.

⑬ SERVICE POLE TO BE REMOVED

⑭ TELEPHONE RISER TO BE ADJUSTED BY TELEPHONE CO.

⑮ INSTALL 10" HDPE STORM DRAIN UNDER VALLEY GUTTER

⑯ INSTALL STORM DRAIN MANHOLE PER CITY STD. D-2

⑰ INSTALL STORM DRAIN MANHOLE PER CITY STD. D-2 WITH GRATED LID.

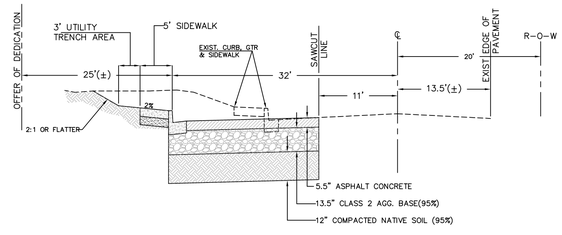
⑱ 4" FIRE SERVICE LINE

⑲ 2" WATER SERVICE LATERAL.

⑳ 4" FIRE SERVICE LINE INSTALLATION, CITY STD. G-16.

㉑ 2" WATER METER & BOX, CITY STD. G-3.

㉒ "POT HOLE" EXISTING UTILITY TO VERIFY DEPTH & LOCATION.



THEATRE DRIVE WIDENING DETAIL

(NTS)

NOTE:
STRUCTURAL SECTION IS BASED ON A TRAFFIC INDEX OF 9 AND AN R-VALUE OF 27. FINAL DESIGN WILL BE BASED R-VALUE TESTING DURING CONSTRUCTION.

NOTE:
TELEPHONE LINES, GAS MAIN AND SERVICES, ELECTRICAL LINES, A.T.&T. LINES AND PRIVATE WATER LINES EXIST IN THE AREA OF WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CALL USA TO FIELD LOCATE ALL FACILITIES AND HE SHALL THEN POTHOLE EACH UTILITY TO VERIFY DEPTH AND LOCATION PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.

SEE PLAN SHT. C-5 FOR CURVE TABLE

UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT

DIAL 811

TWO WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG

PETERBILT - SITE PLAN (NORTH)

2805 THEATRE DRIVE

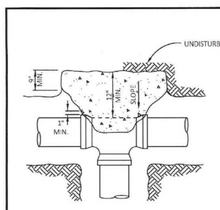
REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APP.
1	-	-	-

TARTAGLIA ENGINEERING
CIVIL ENGINEERS
7360 El Camino Real, Suite E, Atascadero, CA 93422
805-466-5660 FAX: 805-466-5471

C. ARCHER

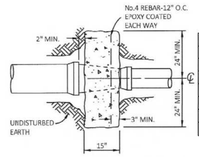
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER ROBERT C. TARTAGLIA No. 24184 EXP. 12/31/23 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DESIGN	RCT
DRAWN	RCT
CHECKED	XXX
SCALE	1"=30'
DWG.NO.	21-19
DATE	4/01/22
SHEET	C-4 OF 18



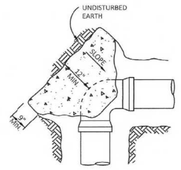
DEAD ENDS & TEES	
PIPE SIZE	BEARING SIZE
12"	23 SF
10"	16 SF
8"	11 SF
6"	6 SF
4"	3 SF

SEE THRUST BLOCK NOTES ON G-7.2



REDUCERS (COLLARS)		
REDUCER SIZE		
LARGE END	SMALL END	BEARING AREA
12"	10"	7 SF
12"	8"	13 SF
10"	8"	6 SF
10"	6"	11 SF
8"	6"	5 SF

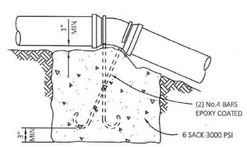
SEE THRUST BLOCK NOTES ON G-7.2



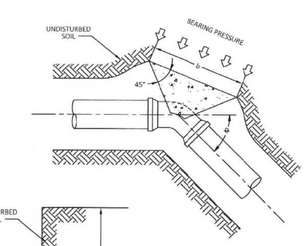
BENDS				
	BEARING AREA			
PIPE SIZE	11-1/4" BEND	22-1/2" BEND	45° BEND	90° BEND
12"	5 SF	9 SF	18 SF	37 SF
10"	4 SF	7 SF	13 SF	23 SF
8"	2 SF	4 SF	8 SF	15 SF
6"	2 SF	3 SF	5 SF	8 SF
4"	1 SF	1 SF	2 SF	4 SF

SEE THRUST BLOCK NOTES ON G-7.2

DRAWN BY: KF	CITY OF PASO ROBLES ENGINEERING DIVISION	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED BY: DA		
DATE: 04/2020	THRUST BLOCK DETAILS	G-7.1
FILE NAME: PR-G-7.1.DWG		

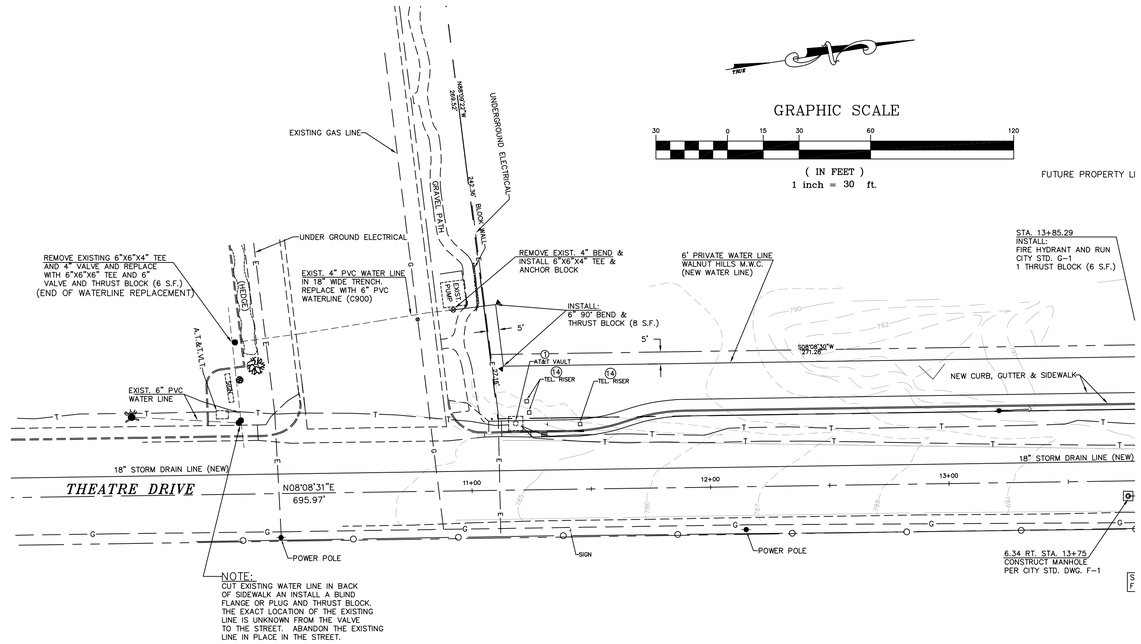


VERTICAL BLOCKS			
PIPE SIZE	CONCRETE VOLUMES		
	11-1/4° BEND	22-1/2° BEND	45° BEND
12"	1 CY	3 CY	6 CY
10"	1 CY	2 CY	4 CY
8"	0.5 CY	1 CY	2 CY

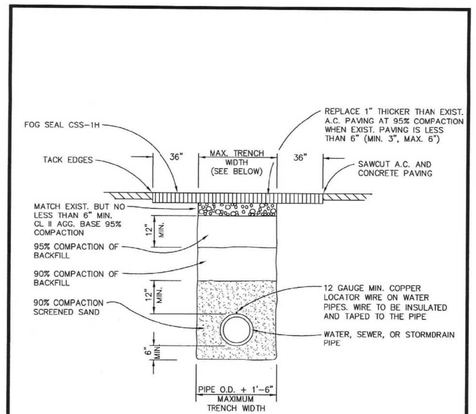


NOTES:
1. BEARING SURFACE SHOULD BE PLACED AGAINST UNDISTURBED GROUND. IF THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE THE FILL BETWEEN THE BEARING SURFACE AND UNDISTURBED GROUND SHALL BE FILL SAND, COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 90% RELATIVE COMPACTION AND REQUIRES APPROVAL OF THE CITY ENGINEER.
2. BLOCK HEIGHT "H" SHOULD BE LESS THAN HALF OF THE TOTAL DEPTH "H" TO THE BOTTOM OF THE THRUST BLOCK BUT NOT LESS THAN PIPE DIAMETER.
3. BLOCK WIDTH "b" SHOULD BE ONE TO TWO TIMES THE BLOCK HEIGHT.
4. ALL BOLTS AND FITTINGS SHALL BE COVERED AND TAPED WITH PLASTIC WRAP, 30 MIL.
5. CONCRETE SHALL BE 6-SACK, 3000 PSI.
6. THRUST RESTRAINT FOR PIPE LARGER THAN 12" SHALL USE RESTRAINED LENGTHS PER APPROVAL BY THE WATER MANAGER.

DRAWN BY: KF	CITY OF PASO ROBLES ENGINEERING DIVISION	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED BY: DA		
DATE: 04/2020	ANCHOR & THRUST BLOCK DETAILS	G-7.2
FILE NAME: PR-G-7.2.DWG		

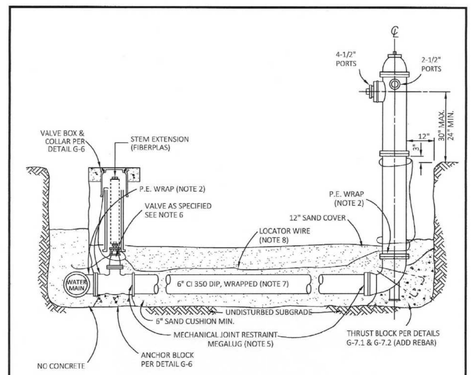


NOTE:
CUT EXISTING WATER LINE IN BACK OF SIDEWALK AN INSTALL A BLIND FLANGE OR PLUG AND THRUST BLOCK. THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE EXISTING LINE IS UNKNOWN FROM THE VALVE TO THE STREET. ABANDON THE EXISTING LINE IN PLACE IN THE STREET.



NOTES:
1. No. 12 AWG LOCATOR WIRE REQUIRED ON ALL WATER MAINS AND SERVICES, TAPED TO TOP OF PIPE.
2. NO ROCKS OR OLD PAVEMENT MAY BE DEPOSITED WITH BACKFILL.
3. COLD MIX SHALL BE A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 2 INCHES (50.8mm).
4. FINISH SURFACE SHALL MATCH EXISTING GRADE WITH A TOLERANCE OF 0.25 INCHES ABOVE ADJACENT GRADE.
5. RIGHT-OF-WAY ENCROACHMENT PERMIT IS REQUIRED.

DRAWN BY: KGE	CITY OF PASO ROBLES ENGINEERING DIVISION	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED BY: JF		
DATE: 11/10	PIPE IN TRENCH DETAIL	U-2
FILE NAME: PR-U-2.DWG		



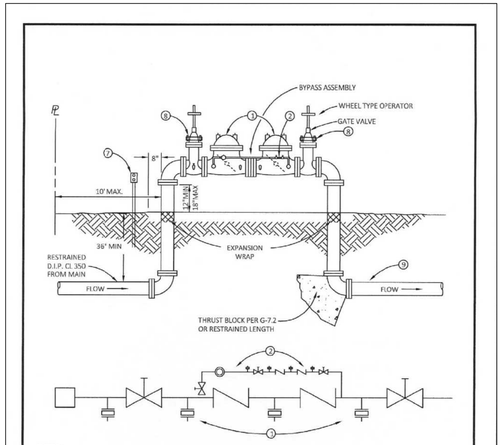
HYDRANT: (SAFETY YELLOW FACTORY PAINTED OR POWDER COATED)

3 WAY HYDRANT: MUELLER No. A-423, 1-1/2" OPERATING NUT, 2-1/2" NOZZLES, 4-1/2" PUMPER NOZZLE WITH MJ FITTING TO PIPE
OR
WATEROUS PACER WB 67 x MJ 2-1/2" NOZZLES, 4-1/2" PUMPER NOZZLE WITH MJ FITTING TO PIPE

VALVES: MUST HAVE 2" SQUARE OPERATING NUT OPEN IN A COUNTER-CLOCKWISE DIRECTION BE EPOXY LINED COMPLY WITH AWWA C509 RESILIENT WEDGE GATE VALVE FLANGE BY MJ

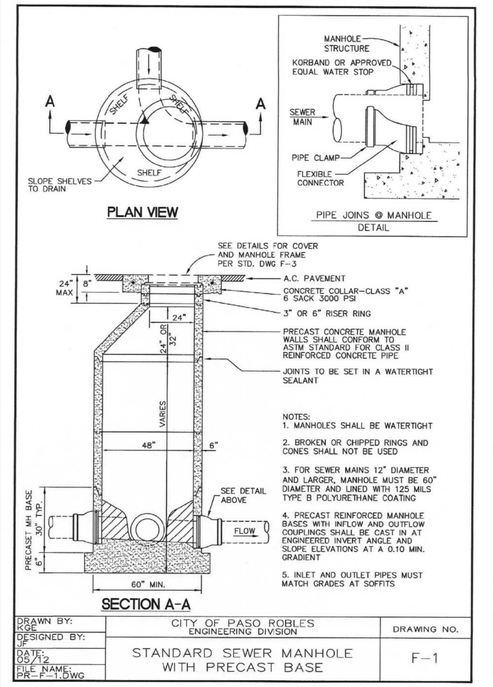
NOTES:
1. PLACE 2-WAY BLUE RETRO-REFLECTIVE PAVEMENT MARKER(S) AS DIRECTED BY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT AT EACH HYDRANT OR WARFHEAD.
2. COVER ALL EXPOSED NUTS AND BOLTS THAT WILL BE BURIED WITH 8 MIL POLYETHYLENE, WRAPPED TO PROVIDE 16 MIL TOTAL THICKNESS.
3. LOCATE HYDRANTS WHERE INDICATED IN APPROVED PLANS. SEE STD. DWG. NO. G-11 FOR LOCATION OF FIRE HYDRANT FROM CURB FACE.
4. SEE STD. DWG. NO. G-6 FOR VALVE BOX DETAILS.
5. RESTRAIN ALL JOINTS.
6. EXTEND OPERATING NUT TO WITHIN 24 INCHES OF SURFACE WHERE DEPTH OF VALVE EXCEEDS FOUR FEET.
7. FITTINGS AND DUCTILE IRON PIPE SHALL BE WRAPPED WITH POLYETHYLENE SHEETING PER AWWA C105.
8. LOCATOR WIRE SHALL BE INSULATED COPPER AWG 12, TAPED TO TOP OF BAGGED PIPE.

DRAWN BY: KF	CITY OF PASO ROBLES ENGINEERING DIVISION	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED BY: DA		
DATE: 05/2020	FIRE HYDRANT INSTALLATION	G-1
FILE NAME: PR-G-1.DWG		



NOTES:
1. DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY WITH O.S. & Y. VALVES, WILKINS MODEL 350A0SY, OR APPROVED EQUAL
2. BYPASS METER WITH FEBCO 805, WILKINS DCDA 2-1/2" TO 6", OR 950DA 2-1/2" TO 10" DOUBLE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY OR APPROVED EQUAL
3. EXPOSED PIPING TO BE INSULATED
4. ALL FLANGED FITTINGS WHICH ARE BURIED SHALL HAVE PLASTIC WRAP, 30 MIL
5. ALL FIRE LINE CONNECTIONS ARE REQUIRED TO HAVE A DETECTOR CHECK ASSEMBLY FOR A BACKFLOW DEVICE
6. ALL THREE SIDES MUST BE LANDSCAPED AND SCREENED. A "WEATHERGUARD BLANKET" OR "LOKBOX" OR APPROVED EQUAL SHALL BE USED IN LIEU OF LANDSCAPING.
7. PROVIDE WEATHER-PROOF, 20 AMP, 120 V RECEPTACLE WITHIN 5 FEET OF BACKFLOW DEVICE AS REQ'D BY 17.04.010 SECTION 312.6 OF THE PASO ROBLES PLUMBING CODE
8. OS&Y VALVE SUPERVISORY SWITCH, POTTER MODEL OSYSU-2, OR EQUAL, MOUNTED ON BOTH VALVES & WIRED TO APPROVED CENTRAL, PROPRIETARY, OR REMOTE STATION
9. AN UNDERGROUND FIRE LINE PERMIT FOR THE PIPING FROM THE BACKFLOW DEVICE MUST BE OBTAINED FROM THE FIRE DEPT.

DRAWN BY: KF	CITY OF PASO ROBLES ENGINEERING DIVISION	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED BY: DA		
DATE: 04/2020	FIRE LINE SERVICE INSTALLATION	G-16
FILE NAME: PR-G-16.DWG		



NOTES:
1. MANHOLES SHALL BE WATERTIGHT
2. BROKEN OR CHIPPED RINGS AND CONES SHALL NOT BE USED
3. FOR SEWER MAINS 12" DIAMETER AND LARGER, MANHOLE MUST BE 60" DIAMETER AND LINED WITH 125 MILS TYPE B POLYURETHANE COATING
4. PRECAST REINFORCED MANHOLE BASES WITH INFLOW AND OUTFLOW COUPLINGS SHALL BE CAST IN AT ENGINEERED INVERT ANGLE AND SLOPE. ELEVATIONS AT A 0.10 MIN. GRADIENT
5. INLET AND OUTLET PIPES MUST MATCH GRADES AT SOFFITS

DRAWN BY: KGE	CITY OF PASO ROBLES ENGINEERING DIVISION	DRAWING NO.
DESIGNED BY: JF		
DATE: 05/12	STANDARD SEWER MANHOLE WITH PRECAST BASE	F-1
FILE NAME: PR-F-1.DWG		

NOTE:
TELEPHONE LINES, GAS MAIN AND SERVICES, ELECTRICAL LINES, A.T.&T. LINES AND PRIVATE WATER LINES EXIST IN THE AREA OF WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CALL USA TO FIELD LOCATE ALL FACILITIES AND HE SHALL THEN POTHOLE EACH UTILITY TO VERIFY DEPTH AND LOCATION PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.

SEE PLAN SHT. C-4 FOR CONSTRUCTION NOTE LEGEND

UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT

DIAL 811

TWO WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG

W.H.M.W.CO. WATER LINE EXTENSION

STA. 11+00 TO 13+50

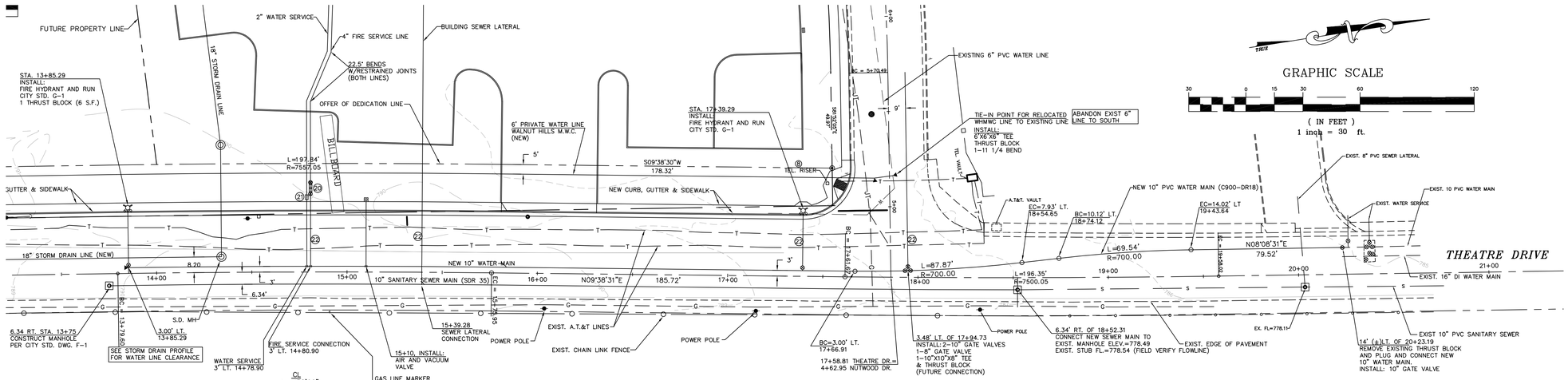
REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APP.
1	-	-	-

TARTAGLIA ENGINEERING
CIVIL ENGINEERS
7360 El Camino Real, Suite E, Atascadero, CA 93422
805-466-5660 FAX: 805-466-5471

C. ARCHER

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER ROBERT C. TARTAGLIA No. 24084 EXP 12/31/23 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

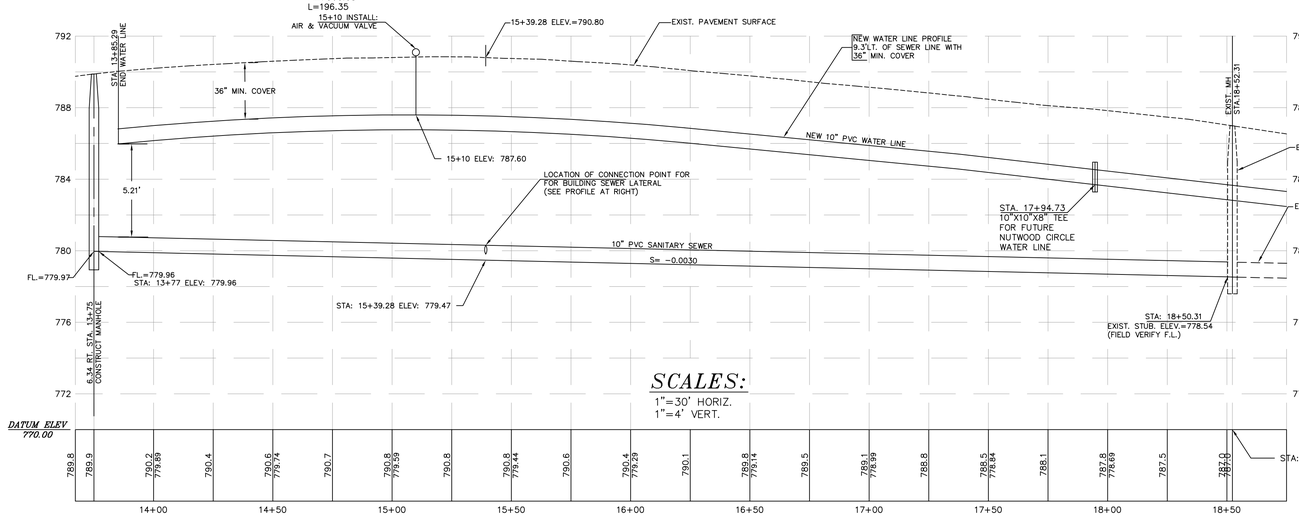
DESIGN	RCT
DRAWN	RCT
CHECKED	XXX
SCALE	AS NOTED
DWG.NO.	21-19
DATE	4/01/22
SHEET	C-10 OF 18



GRAPHIC SCALE

30 0 15 30 60 120

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 30 ft.



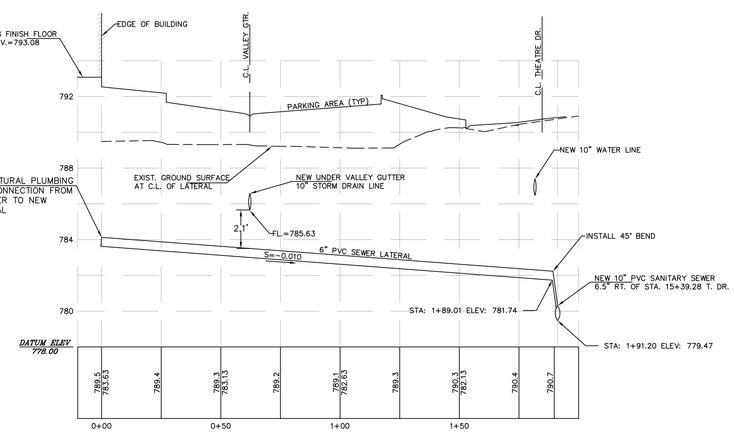
SCALES:

1"=30' HORIZ.
1"=4' VERT.

SEWER EXTENSION PROFILE

SCALES:

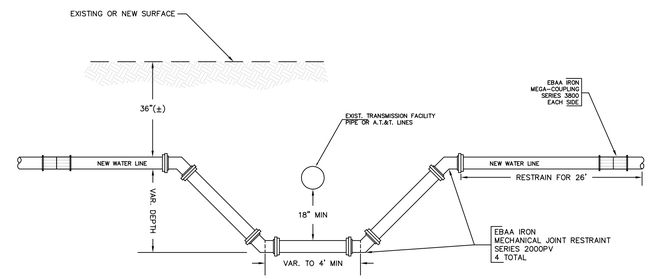
1"=30' HORIZ.
1"=4' VERT.



BUILDING SEWER LATERAL PROFILE

SCALES:

1"=30' HORIZ.
1"=4' VERT.



WATER MAIN/UTILITY CROSSING
(NO SCALE)

NOTE:
TELEPHONE LINES, GAS MAIN AND SERVICES, ELECTRICAL LINES, A.T.&T. LINES AND PRIVATE WATER LINES EXIST IN THE AREA OF WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CALL USA TO FIELD LOCATE ALL FACILITIES AND HE SHALL THEN POTHOLE EACH UTILITY TO VERIFY DEPTH AND LOCATION PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.

SEE PLAN SHT. C-4 FOR CONSTRUCTION NOTE LEGEND

UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT

DIAL 811

TWO WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG

WATER AND SEWER EXTENSION PLAN

STA. 13+50 TO 20+23

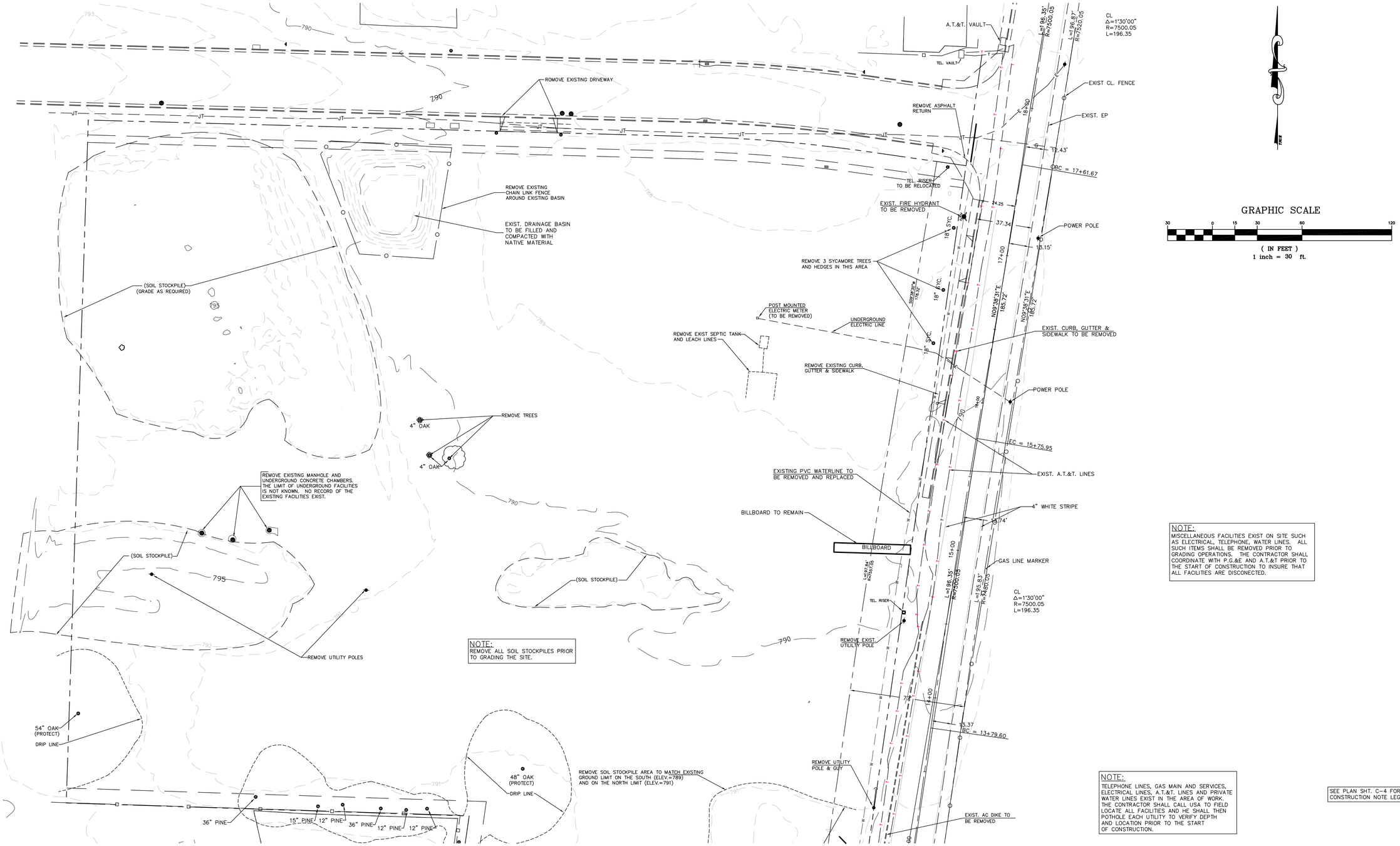
REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APP.
1	-	-	-

TARTAGLIA ENGINEERING
CIVIL ENGINEERS
7360 El Camino Real, Suite E, Atascadero, CA 93422
805-466-5660 FAX: 805-466-5471

C. ARCHER

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER ROBERT C. TARTAGLIA No. 24384 EXP 12/31/23 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DESIGN	RCT
DRAWN	RCT
CHECKED	XXX
SCALE	1"=30'
DWG.NO.	21-19
DATE	4/01/22
SHEET	C-11 OF 18



UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT

DIAL 811

TWO WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG

DEMOLITION PLAN

NORTH PORTION

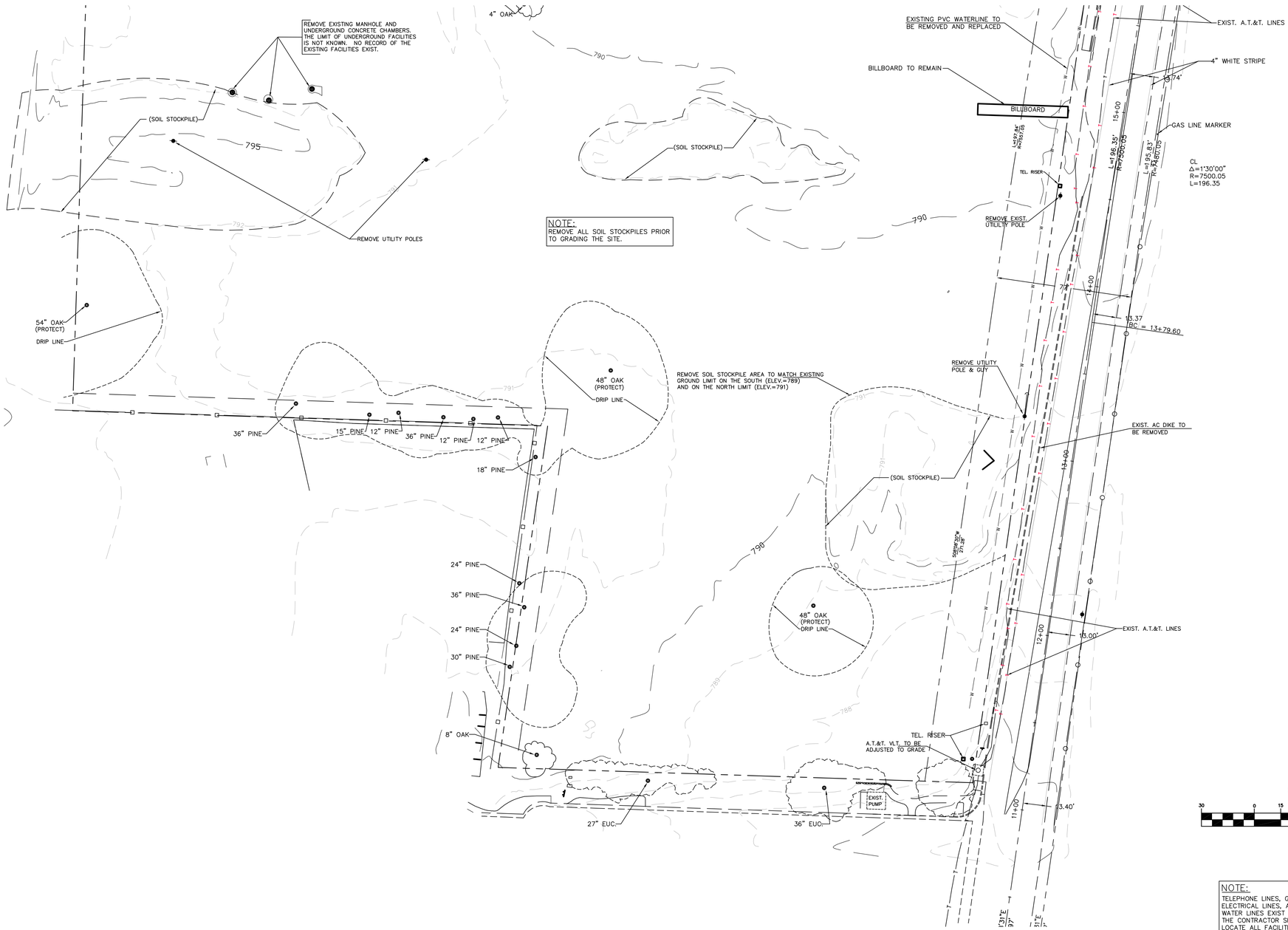
REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APP.
1	–	–	–

TARTAGLIA ENGINEERING
CIVIL ENGINEERS
7360 El Camino Real, Suite E, Atascadero, CA 93422
805-466-5660 FAX: 805-466-5471

C. ARCHER

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER ROBERT C. TARTAGLIA No. C 34784 EXP 12/31/23 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DESIGN	RCT
DRAWN	RCT
CHECKED	XXX
SCALE	1"=30'
DWG.NO.	21-19
DATE	4/01/22
SHEET	C16 OF 18



UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT

DIAL 811

TWO WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG

DEMOLITION PLAN
SOUTH PORTION

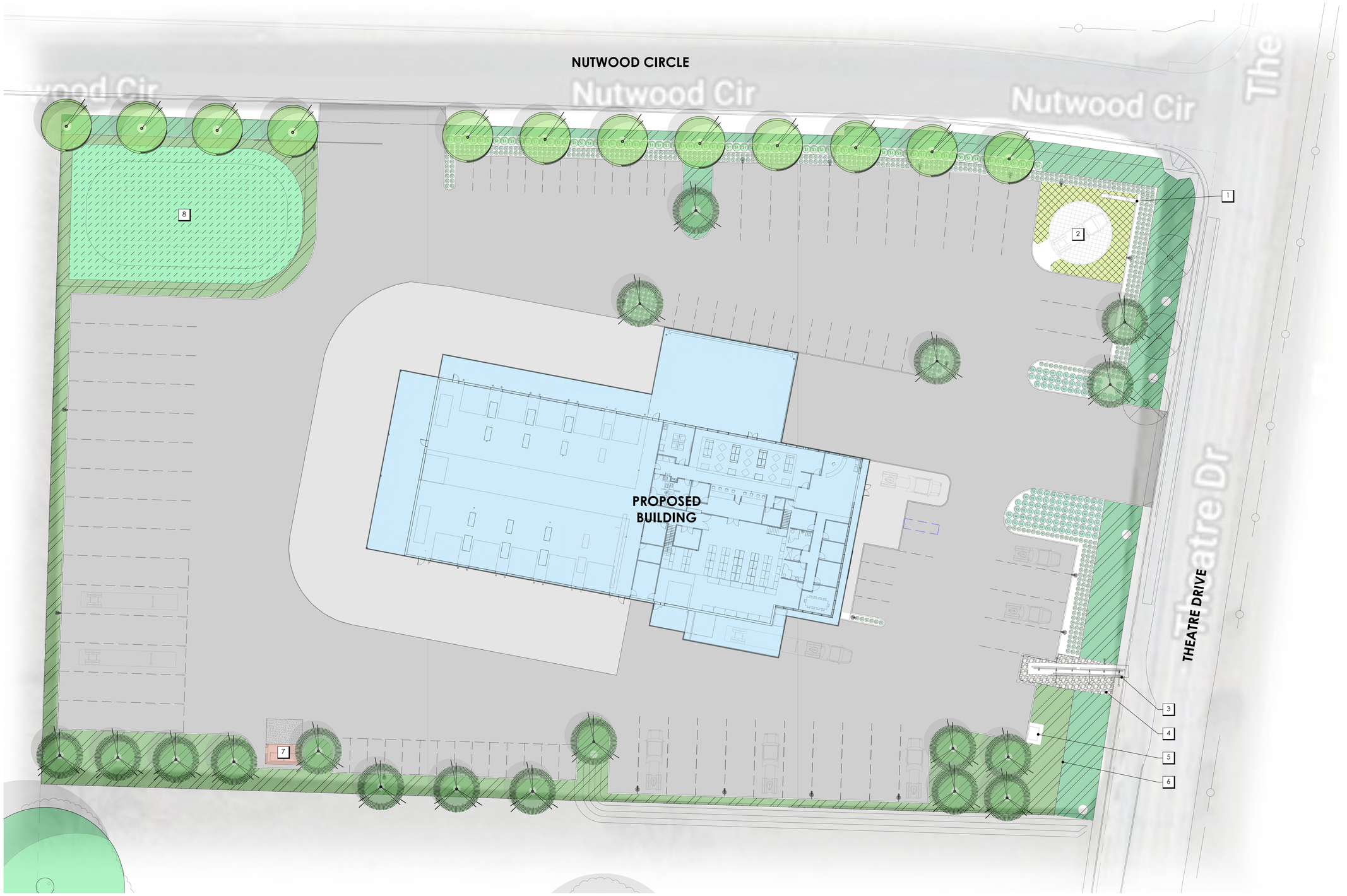
REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	APP.
A	-	-	-

TARTAGLIA ENGINEERING
CIVIL ENGINEERS
7360 El Camino Real, Suite E, Atascadero, CA 93422
805-466-5660 FAX: 805-466-5471

C. ARCHER

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER ROBERT C TARTAGLIA No. 24184 Exp 12/31/23 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DESIGN	RCT
DRAWN	RCT
CHECKED	XXX
SCALE	1"=30'
DWG.NO.	20-19
DATE	4/01/22
SHEET	C17 OF 18



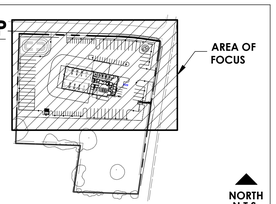
❑ CONCEPTUAL LANDSCAPE PLAN RENDER

0 10 20 40
SCALE : 1" = 20'-0"
NORTH

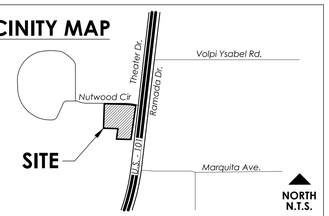
LEGEND

SYMBOL	NAME
1	*PROPOSED 35' TALL POLE MOUNTED SIGN*
2	*PROPOSED DISPLAY AREA*
3	*EXISTING BILLBOARD TO REMAIN*
4	*PROPOSED GRAVEL*
5	*PROPOSED LOCATION OF ELECTRICAL TRANS.*
6	*PROPOSED 6' TALL BLACK STEEL FENCING*
7	*PROPOSED TRASH ENCLOSURE*
8	*PROPOSED RETENTION BASIN*

SITE MAP



VICINITY MAP



PLEINAIRE
DESIGN GROUP
3203 Lightning St., Ste. 201 // Santa Maria, CA 93455
805.349.9095 // www.pleinairedg.com

PETERBILT PASO ROBLES

2805 THEATRE DRIVE // PASO ROBLES, CALIFORNIA 93446

SHEET TITLE

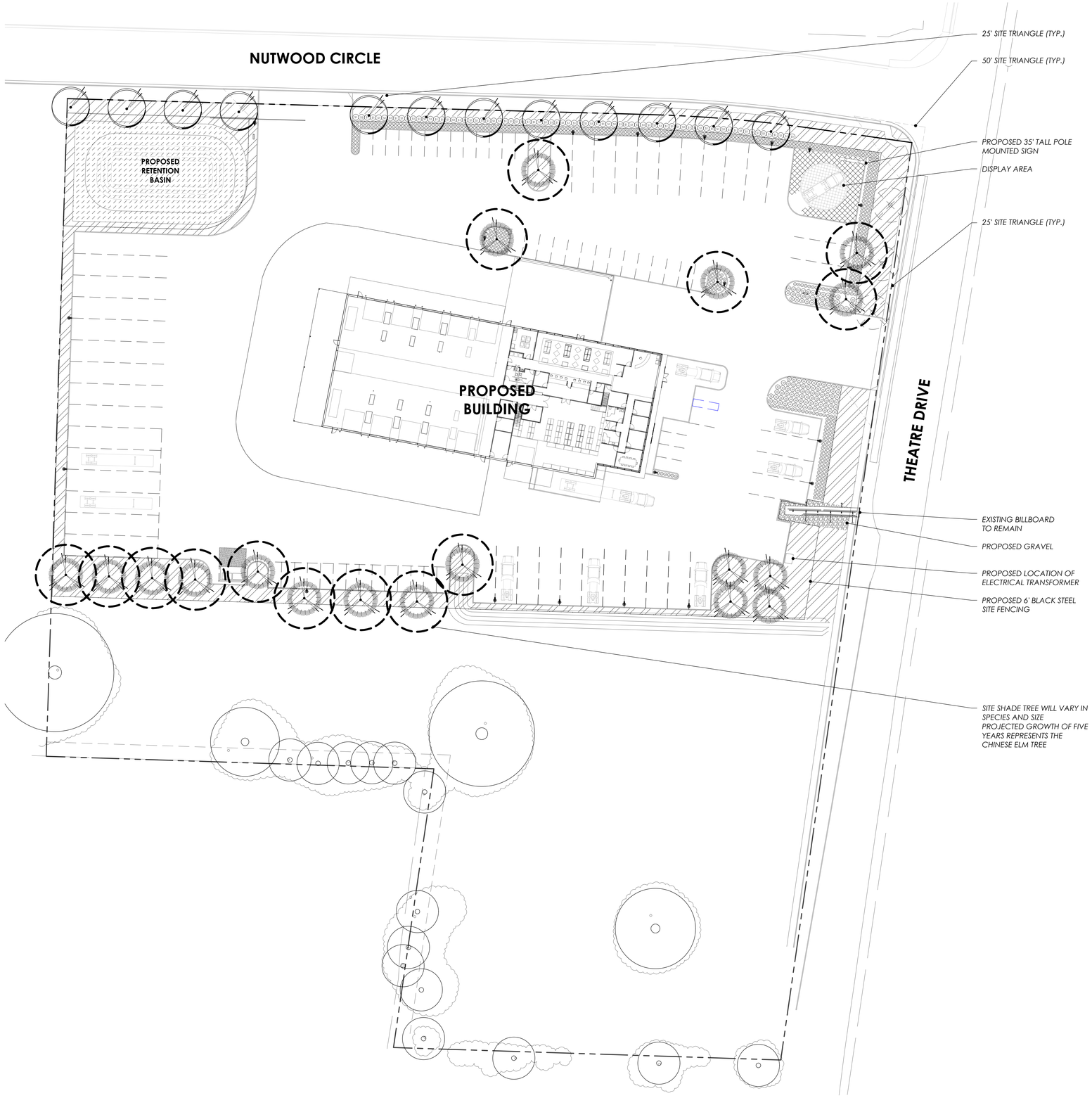
CONCEPTUAL LANDSCAPE PLAN RENDER

OWNER *Craig Archer*
3030 Ramada Drive
Paso Robles, California 93446

DATE *2022.05.16*
22219

SHEET NO.

L-00



❑ CONCEPTUAL LANDSCAPE PLAN

0 15 30 60
SCALE : 1" = 30'-0" NORTH

Preliminary

Appendix B - Water Efficient Landscape Work sheet

Reference Evapotranspiration (ETO): 49.2
Project: Peterbilt Paso Robles, 2805 Theater Drive, Paso Robles, CA 93446

Hydrozone # /Planting Description a	Plant Factor (PF)	Irrigation Method b	Irrigation Efficiency (IE)c	ETAF (PF/IE)	Landscape Area (sq. ft.)	ETAF x Area	Estimated Total Water Use (ETWU) e
Regular Landscape Areas							
Very Low	0.1	drip	0.81	0.12	-	-	-
Low	0.25	drip	0.81	0.31	36,356.40	11,221.11	342,288.77
Medium	0.5	drip	0.81	0.62	4,039.60	2,495.58	76,064.17
High	0.8	drip	0.81	0.99	-	-	-
Non-irrigated	0.0	n/a	100	0.00	-	-	-
				Totals	40,396.00	13,714.69	418,352.95
Special Landscape Areas							
Turf				1		-	-
						-	-
						-	-
						-	-
						-	-
				Totals	-	-	-
						ETWU Total	**418,352.95**
Maximum Allowed Water Allowance (MAWA)e							**554,507.81**

a
Hydrozone #/Planting Description
E.g.
1.) front lawn
2.) medium water use planting

b
Irrigation Method
overhead spray
or drip

c
Irrigation Efficiency
0.75 for spray head
0.81 for drip

d
ETWU (Annual Gallons Required)
= Eto x 0.62 x ETAF x Area
where 0.62 is a conversion factor that converts acre-inches per acre per year to gallons per square foot per year.

e
MAWA (Annual Gallons Allowed)
= (Eto) (.62) [(ETAF x LA) + ((1-ETAF) x SLA)]
where 0.62 is a conversion factor that converts acre-inches per acre per year to gallons per square foot per year, LA is the total landscape area in square feet, SLA is the total special landscape area in square feet, and ETAF is .55 for residential areas and 0.45 for non-residential areas.

ETAF Calculations:
Average ETAF for Regular Landscape Areas must be 0.55 or below for residential areas, and 0.45 or below for non-residential areas.

All Landscape Areas	
Total ETAF x Area (B+D)	**13,714.69**
Total Area (A+C)	**40,396.00**
Sitewide ETAF (B+D) ÷ (A+C)	**0.34**

Regular	
Total ETAF x Area (B)	**13,714.69**
Total Area (A)	**40,396.00**
Average ETAF (B ÷ A)	**0.34**

GENERAL NOTES

1. MINIMUM PLANT SIZES:
   STREET TREES (24"BOX), SITE TREES (15 GAL.), SHRUBS (1 GAL.), GROUNDCOVER (FLATS)
2. IRRIGATION SYSTEM TO BE INSTALLED AS A PART OF SITE CONSTRUCTION. SYSTEM SHALL BE UNDERGROUND, AUTOMATIC WITH POP-UP SPRAY HEADS, "SMART" CONTROLLER AND AUTOMATIC RAIN SHUTOFF. LOW PRECIPITATION RATE HEADS TO BE USED TO MINIMIZE RUNOFF.
3. POINT OF CONNECTION FOR WATER SUPPLY, SHALL BE BY A NEW LANDSCAPE SUB METER.
4. ALL PLANTING AREAS SHALL RECEIVE A 3" LAYER OF MEDIUM BARK MULCH AFTER INSTALLATION.
5. ALL PLANT MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO THE CITY OF PASO ROBLES OR STATE OF CALIFORNIA MODEL WATER CONSERVATION ORDINANCE.
6. ALL PLANTING AND IRRIGATION SHALL BE INSTALLED PER THE CITY OF PASO ROBLES STANDARDS AND CODES.
7. FOR SITE WORK, ARCHITECTURAL, AND GRADING/DRAINAGE INFORMATION SEE PLANS BY OTHERS.
8. ALL AREAS BEYOND THE AREA OF WORK THAT ARE DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE RETURNED TO ORIGINAL CONDITION.
9. DRAWINGS ARE FOR DESIGN AND REVIEW PURPOSES ONLY AND SHALL NOT BE USED AS CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS.
10. TREES PLANTED IN AN AREA LESS THAN 8' WIDE SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH A LINEAR ROOT BARRIER TO PROTECT AGAINST HARDSCAPE DAMAGE.
11. STREET TREES ARE TO BE SELECTED FROM THE CITY OF PASO ROBLES APPROVED TREE LIST.

CONCEPTUAL PLANTING LEGEND

STREET TREES
*Chinese Pistache - Pistacia chinensis **
*London Plan Tree - Platanus acerifolia **
Australian Willow - Geijera parviflora

PERIMETER SCREENING TREES
*Japanese Zelkova - Zelkova serrata **
*Golden Locust - Robinia p. 'Frisia' **
*Chinese Elm - Ulmus Parvifolia**
*Oak - Quercus spp. (Mitigation) **

EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN

EXISTING TREES TO BE REMOVED

HYDROSEED MIX
S&S Seeds - Basic Native Erosion Control Mix

1 MEDIUM FLOWERING SHRUBS
*Clara Indian Hawthorn - Rhaphiolepis i. 'Clara' **
*Fortnight Lily - Dietes bicolor **
Little John Bottlebrush - Callistemon 'Little John'
Concha ceanothus - Ceanothus 'Concha'

2 SMALL FLOWERING SHRUBS
*Red Hot Poker - Kniphofia uvaria **
*Hidcote Lavender - Lavandula a. 'Hidcote' **
Hardy Yellow Ice Plant - Delosperma nubigens
Blue Chalksticks - Senecio serpens

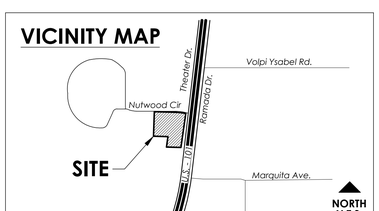
3 SMALL ORNAMENTAL GRASSES
*Berkeley Sedge - Carex divulsa **
*Blue Oat Grass - Helictotrichon sempervirens **
Siskiyou Blue Fescue - Fetuca 'Siskiyou Blue'

L.I.D. PLANTING
*Yarrow - Achillea millefolium **
*Small Cape Rush - Chondropetalus tectorum **
*Elk Blue CA Gray Rush - Juncus patens 'Blue Elk' **
Pine Muhly - Muhlenbergia dubia

FLOWERING GROUNDCOVERS
*Creeping Myoporum - Myoporum p. 'Putah Creek' **
*Bearberry Cotoneaster - Cotoneaster d. 'Low Fast' **
*Trailing Rosemary - Rosmarinus officinalis 'Prostratus' **

** - Preferred Plants*

VICINITY MAP



PLEINAIRE
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PETERBILT PASO ROBLES

2805 THEATRE DRIVE // PASO ROBLES, CALIFORNIA 93446

SHEET TITLE

CONCEPTUAL LANDSCAPE PLAN

OWNER	*Craig Archer*
	3030 Ramada Drive
	Paso Robles, California 93446
DATE	*2022.05.16*
	22219
SHEET NO.	

L-01

Chinese Pistache

London Plane Tree

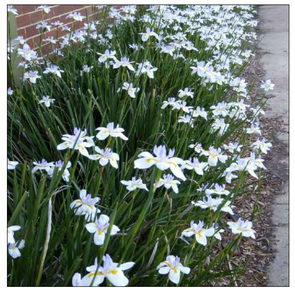
Japanese Zelkova

Golden Locust

Chinese Elm

Oak

Clara Indian Hawthorn



Fortnight Lily

Hidcote Lavender

Red Hot Poker

Berkeley Sedge

Blue Oat Grass

Yarrow

Small Cape Rush

Elk Blue California Gray Rush

Myoporum

Lowfast Cotoneaster

Trailing Rosemary

NOTE:
PLANT IMAGERY SHOWN IS REPRESENTATIVE ONLY. FINAL SELECTIONS MAY VARY. SEE CONCEPTUAL PLANTING LEGEND FOR MORE INFORMATION.

PLEIN AIRE
DESIGN GROUP
3203 Lightning St., Ste. 201 // Santa Maria, CA 93455
805.349.9695 // www.pleinairedg.com

PETERBILT PASO ROBLES
2805 THEATRE DRIVE // PASO ROBLES, CALIFORNIA 93446

SHEET TITLE
PLANT IMAGERY

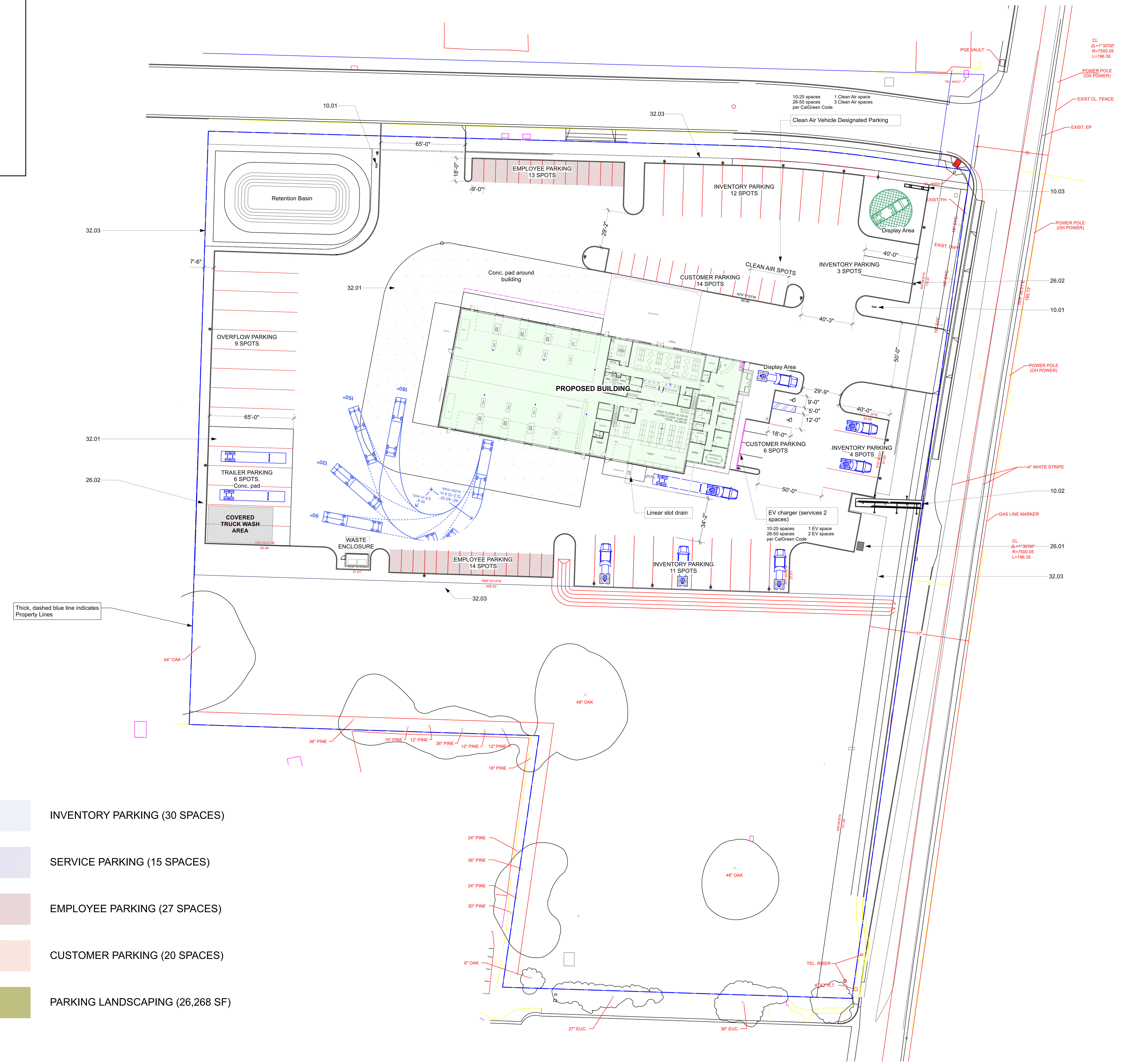
OWNER *Craig Archer*
3030 Ramada Drive
Paso Robles, California 93446

DATE *2022.05.16*
22219

SHEET NO.
L-02

Attachment 2

#	OVERALL SITE PLAN KEYNOTES
10.01	5' EXTERIOR DIRECTIONAL SIGNAGE
10.02	EXISTING BILLBOARD
10.03	PROPOSED 35' TALL POLE MOUNTED SIGN
26.01	PROPOSED LOCATION OF ELECTRICAL TRANSFORMER
26.02	POLE MOUNTED LED AREA LIGHTS
32.01	PROPOSED CONCRETE PAD AREA
32.03	6' BLACK STEEL SITE FENCING



INVENTORY PARKING (30 SPACES)

SERVICE PARKING (15 SPACES)

EMPLOYEE PARKING (27 SPACES)

CUSTOMER PARKING (20 SPACES)

PARKING LANDSCAPING (26,268 SF)

PROPOSED SITE PLAN
Scale: 1/32" = 1'-0"

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P 805.594.0771
F 805.594.5137

ARCHITECT STAMP | CONSULTANT STAMP

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Peterbilt Paso Robles

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APN: 009-851-022

SUBMITTALS & REVISIONS

DATE	ISSUE
03 JUN 22	DEVELOPMENT PLAN RESUBMITTAL

JOB NUMBER
2138

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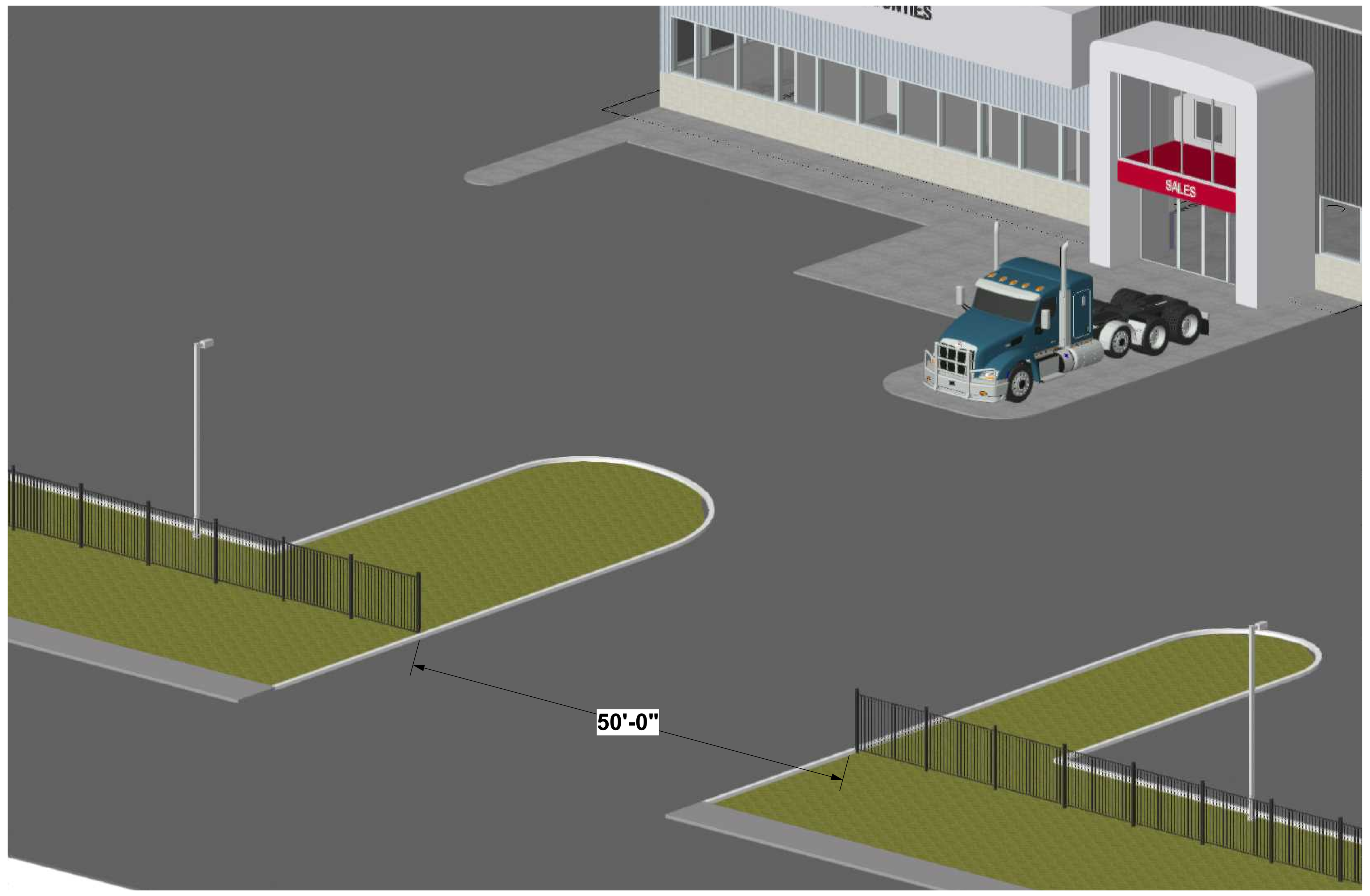
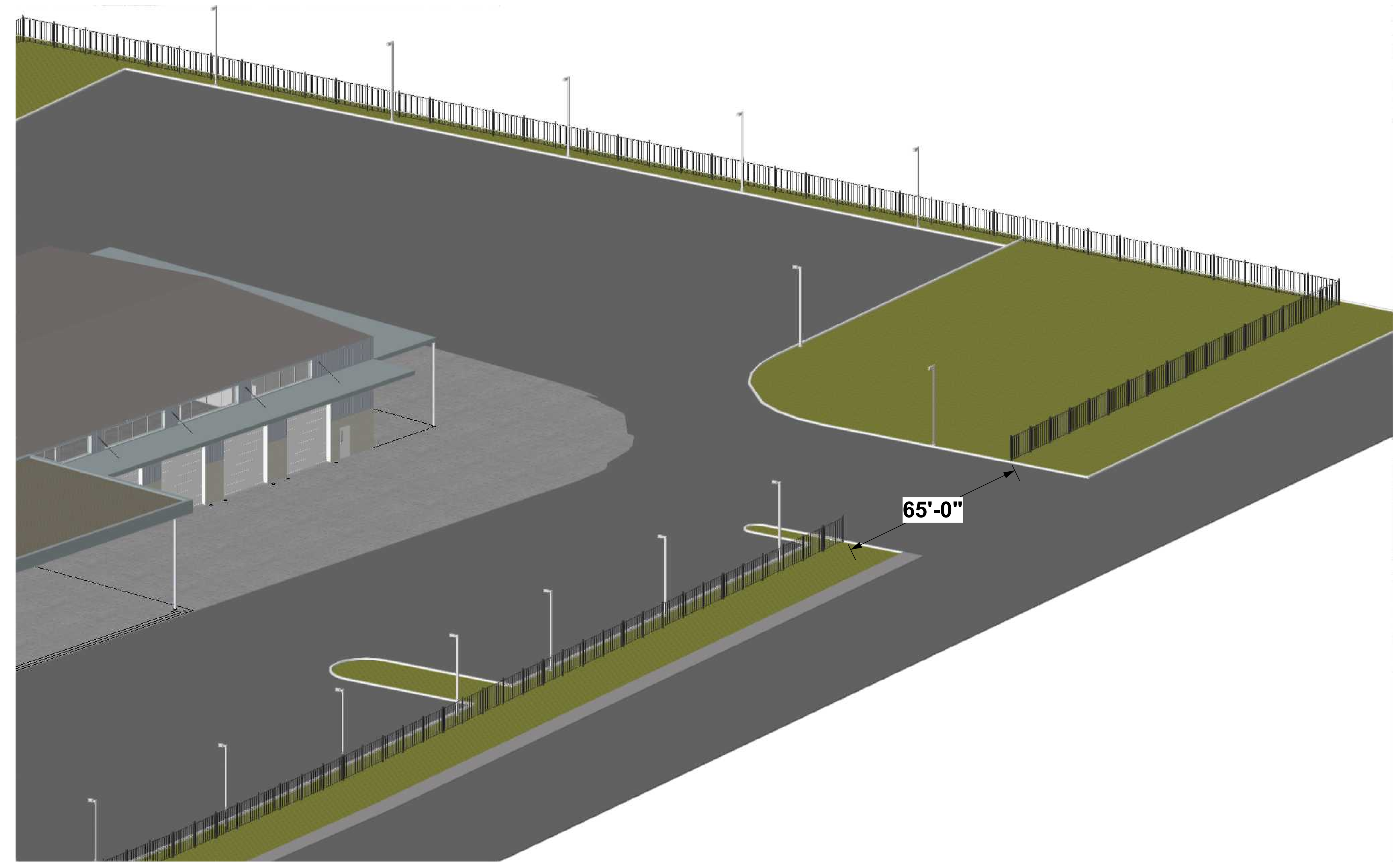
SHEET TITLE
OVERALL ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN

AS101

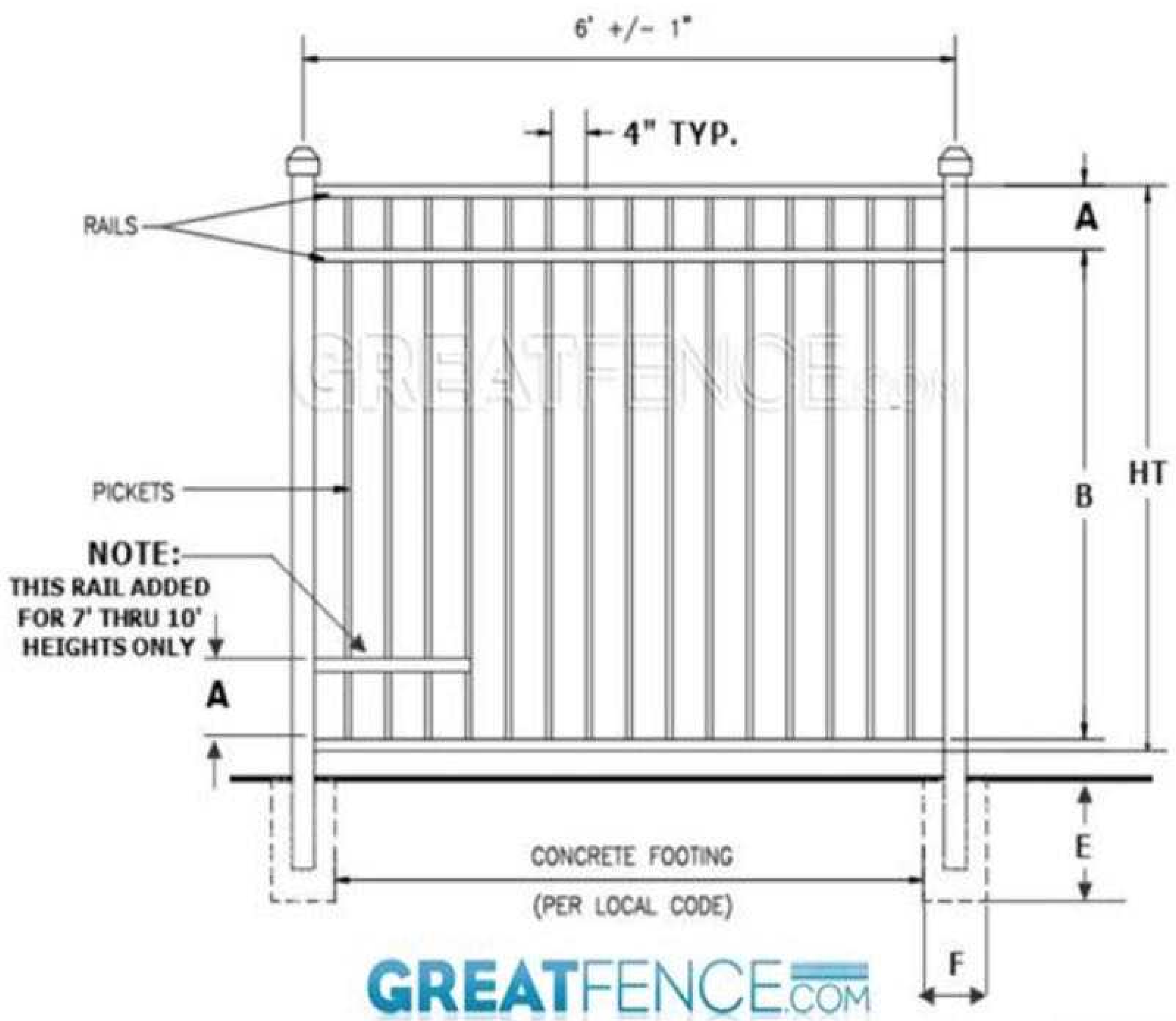
Attachment 2



PROPOSED FENCE AT THEATRE DRIVE ENTRY



PROPOSED FENCE AT NUTWOOD CIRCLE ENTRY



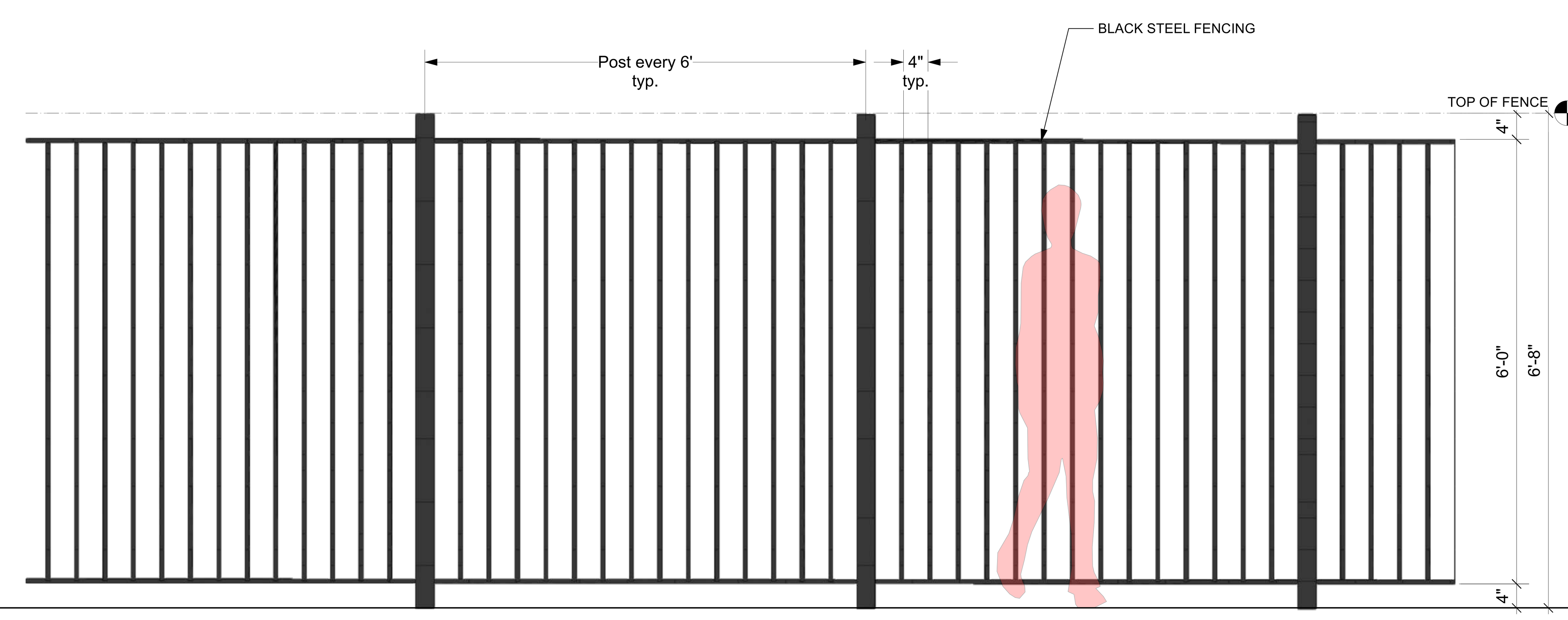
INDUSTRIAL STYLE 9 SPECIFICATIONS

Horizontal Rails: 1 5/8" X 1 5/8"
Side Walls: .100"
Top Walls: .070"
Internal: 8 Metal Support Ribs
ADDING RINGS TO YOUR FENCE PANEL DECREASES "A"
Pickets: 1" x 1" x .062"
Picket Spacing: 4"
Powder Coat: 2604-5 AAMA
Lifetime Warranty: No Rusting

DIMENSIONS

HT	A	B	E	F
4'	7 5/8"	40 3/8"	PER LOCAL	CODE
5'	7 5/8"	52 3/8"	PER LOCAL	CODE
6'	7 5/8"	64 3/8"	PER LOCAL	CODE
7'	10 5/8"	73 3/8"	PER LOCAL	CODE
8'	10 5/8"	85 3/8"	PER LOCAL	CODE
9'	13 5/8"	94 3/8"	PER LOCAL	CODE
10'	13 5/8"	106 3/8"	PER LOCAL	CODE

PROPOSED FENCE SPEC



PROPOSED SITE FENCING
SCALE: 3/4" = 1'-0"

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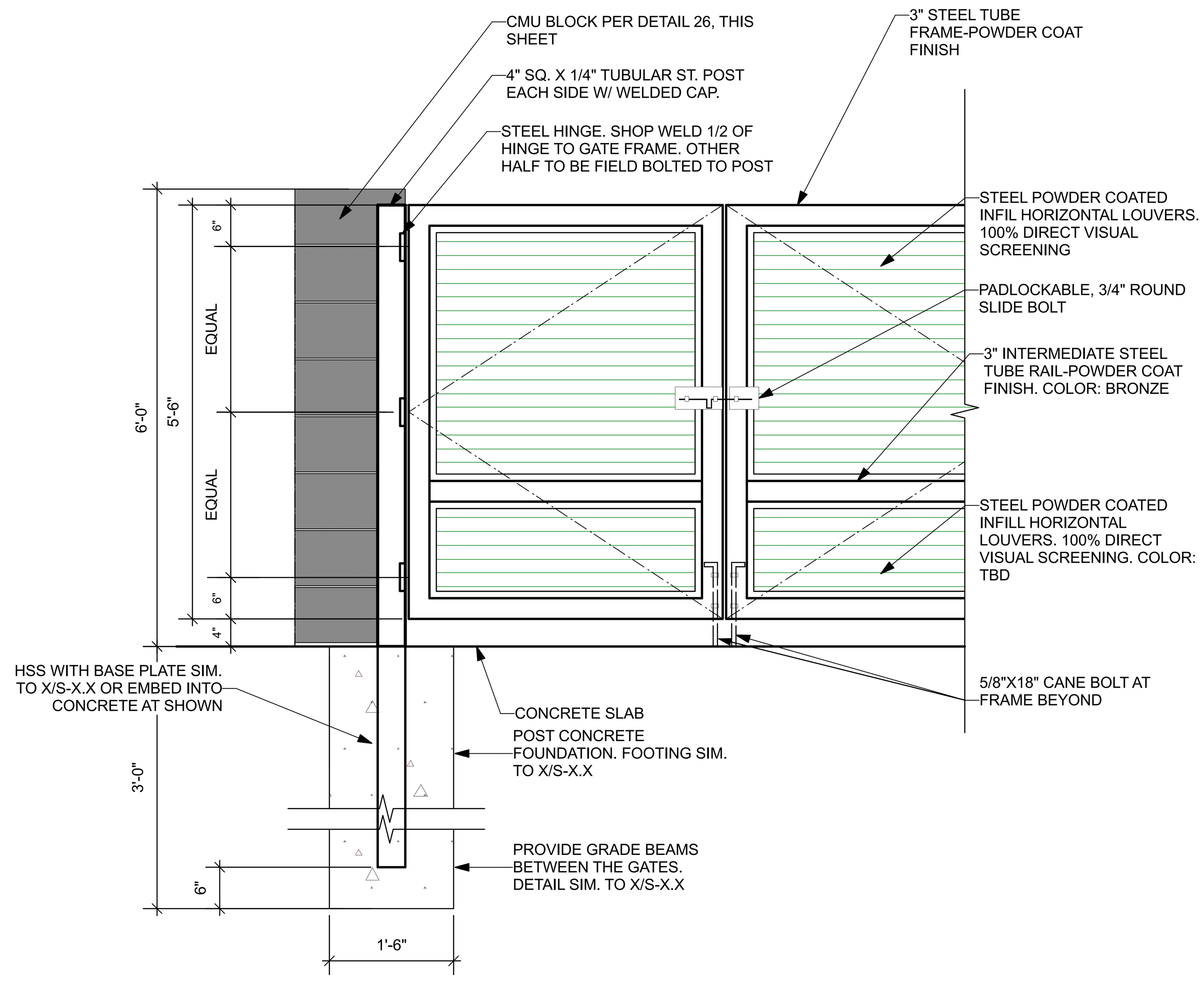
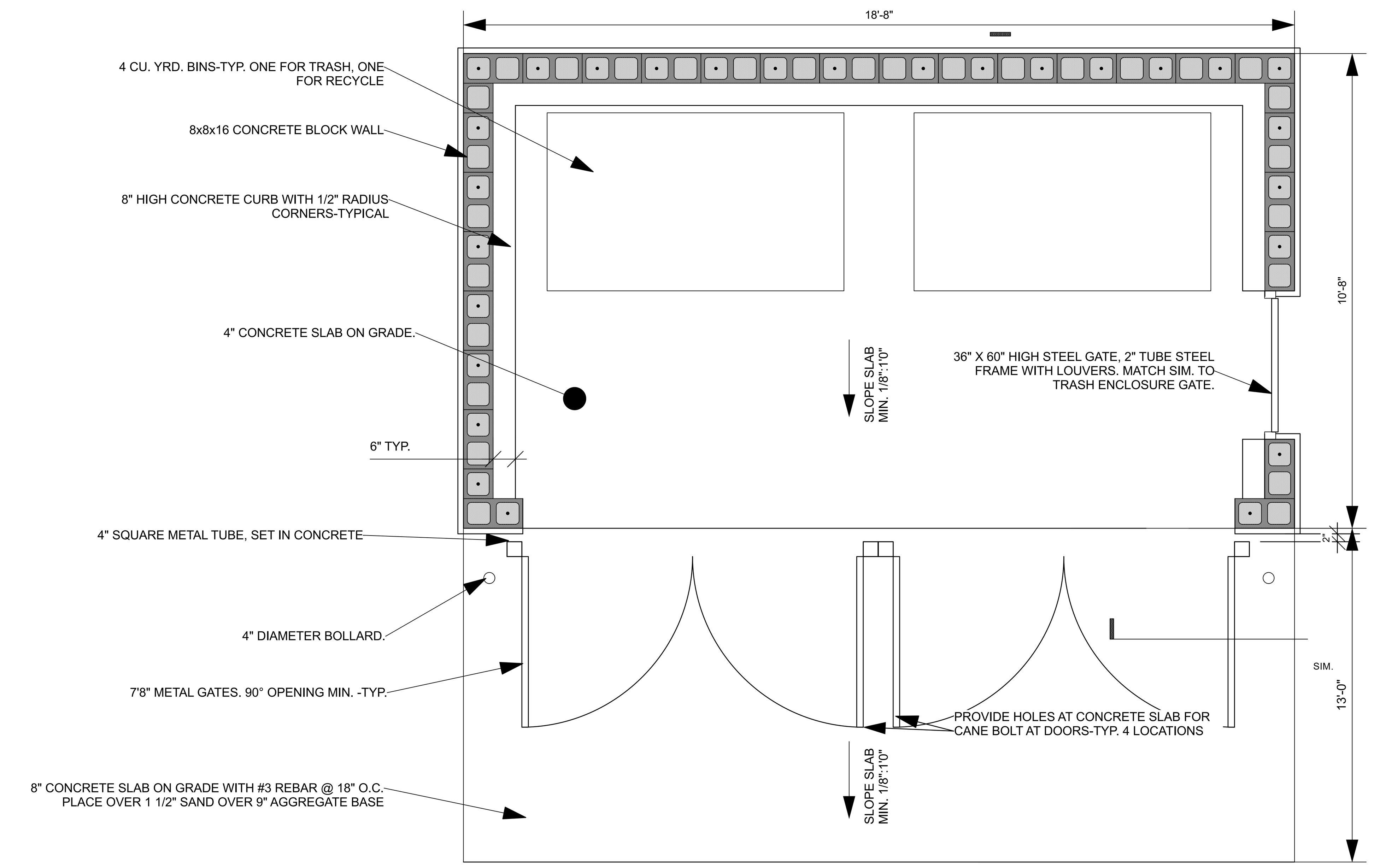
AGENCY APPROVAL

SHEET TITLE
SITE FENCING EXHIBIT

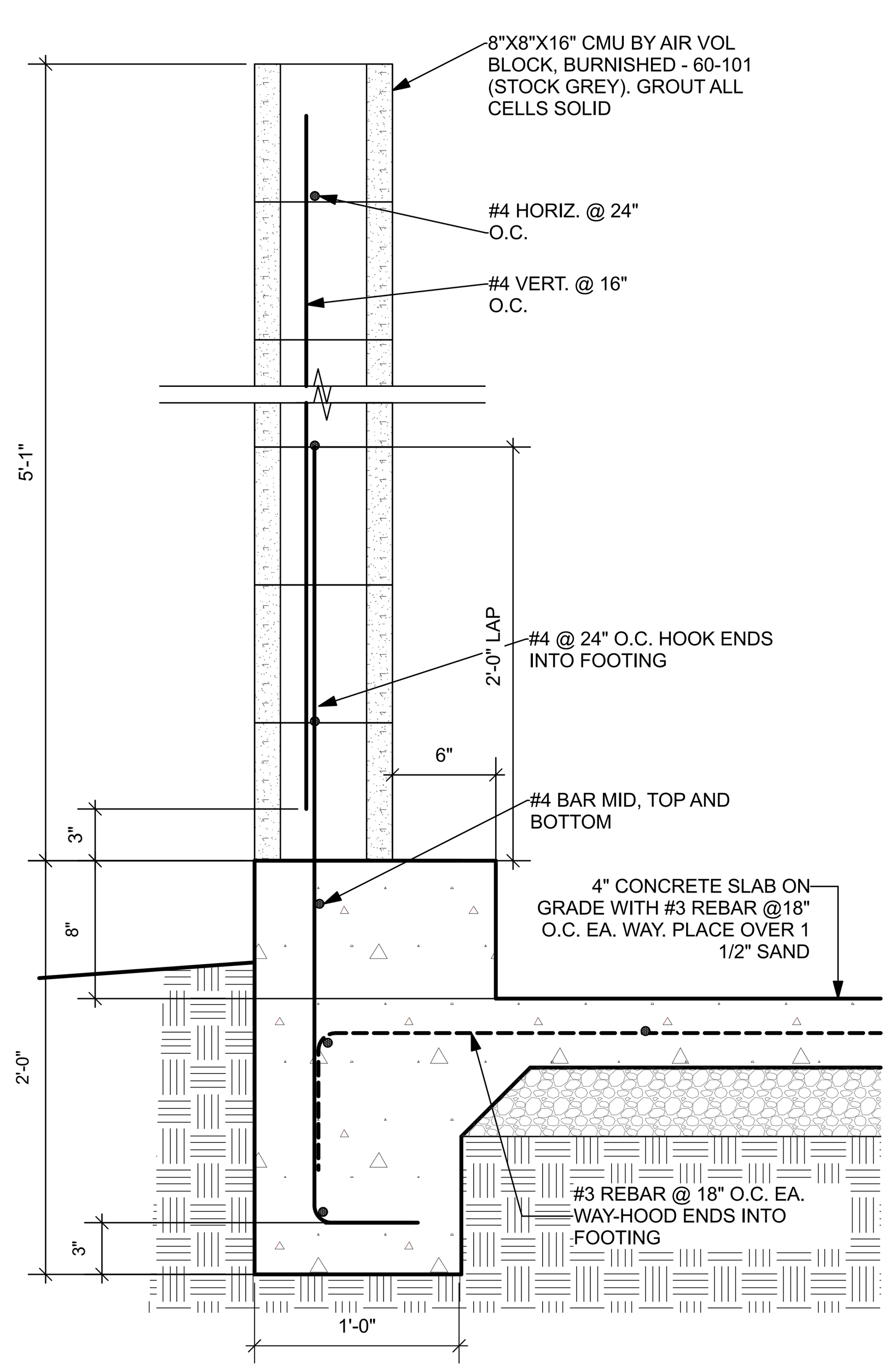
AS111



7 TRASH ENCLOSURE GATE DETAIL
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

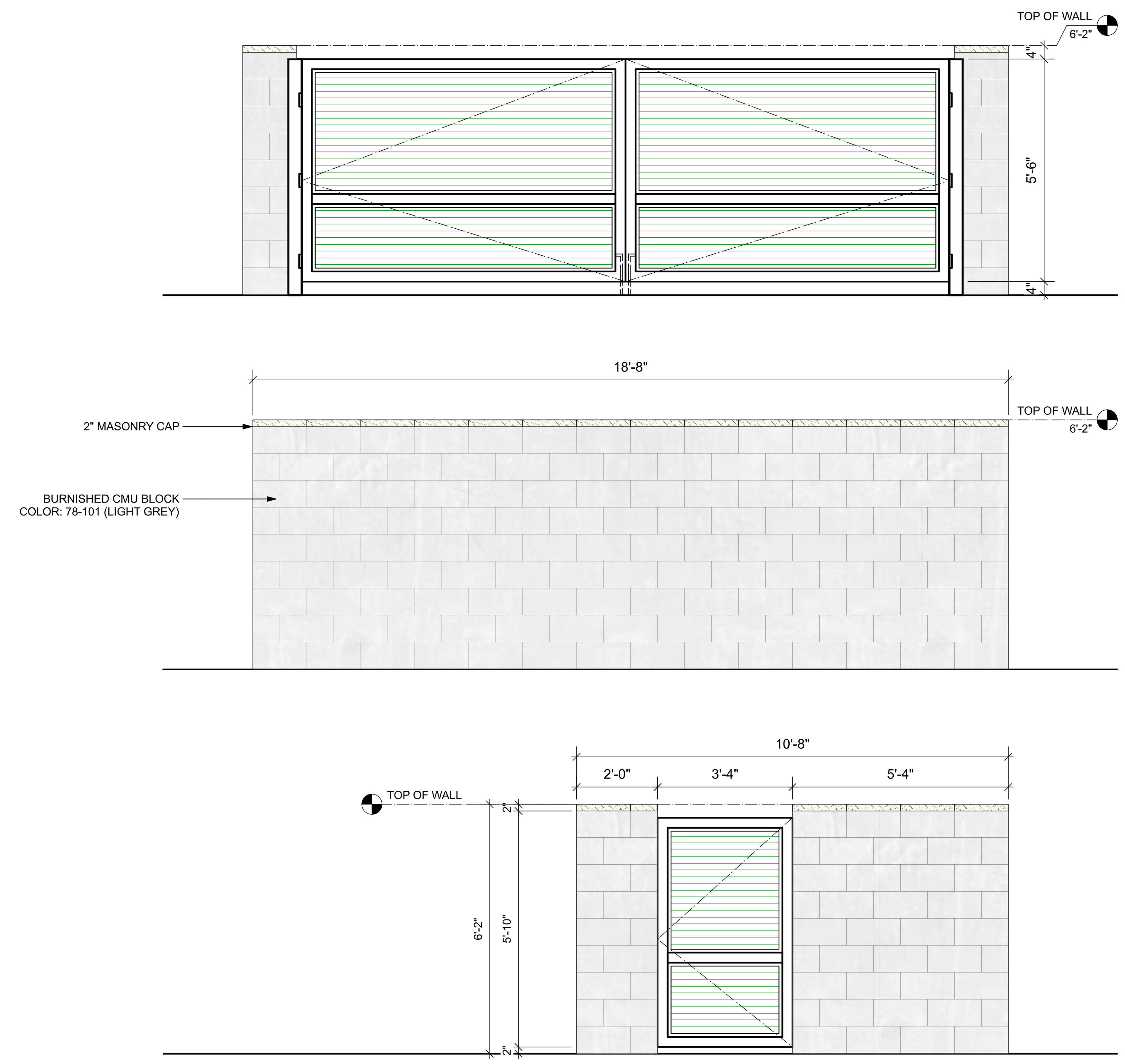


10 TRASH ENCLOSURE PLAN
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



1. ALL WORK SHALL CONFORM TO THE SECTIONS OF THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS ENTITLED "STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION", APPROVED CURRENT EDITION AND THE FOLLOWING GENERAL NOTES:
2. SUBGRADE PREPARATION SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED TRUE TO GRADE AND CROSS SECTION AND PER SOILS REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS
3. CONCRETE SHALL BE CLASS "B" AND HAVE A SLUMP BETWEEN 2.5" (65MM) AND 5.5" (0.14MM). THE SURFACE SHALL BE FINISHED TO GRADE AND CROSS SECTION WITH A FLOAT, TROWELED SMOOTH, AND FINISHED WITH A BROOM.
4. CONCRETE SHALL CONTAIN NO ADDITIVES UNLESS PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL IS OBTAINED FROM THE CITY/COUNTY ENGINEER.
5. IF ANY PLACE, PREMISES OR USE OF PROPERTY ACCUMULATES OR GENERATES SUFFICIENT REFUSE TO REQUIRE MORE THAN FOUR STANDARD CONTAINERS, THE SOLID WASTE MAY REQUIRE OCCUPANT TO PROVIDE AND INSTALL A DETACHABLE BIN-BOX OF SUFFICIENT CAPACITY TO HOLD ACCUMULATED REFUSE.
6. DETACHABLE BIN REFUSE CONTAINERS SHALL BE PLACED ON A CONCRETE REFUSE CONTAINER PAD AT GRADE LEVEL.
7. THE APRON SURFACE SHALL BE THE SAME ELEVATION AS THE ENCLOSURE PAD
8. ONLY SOLID WASTE CONTAINERS ARE ALLOWED INSIDE THE ENCLOSURE. GREASE STOARGE BINS, SOILED RAG STORAGE....ETC. SHALL NEVER BE STORED IN THE ENCLOSURE
9. GATES SHALL BE SOLID METAL WITH CANE BOLTS/SLEEVES IN THE OPEN AND CLOSED POSITION EACH GATE. HUNG GATES SHALL HAVE A 4" CLEARANCE OFF THE FINISHED PAD OR APRON

25 TRASH ENCLOSURE - CMU DETAIL
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



28 TRASH ENCLOSURE ELEVATIONS
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"

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SHEET TITLE
SITE DETAILS

AS112

Attachment 2

VIEW FROM NORTHWEST CORNER OF SITE

VIEW FROM SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SITE

VIEW TOWARDS TRUCK DISPLAY FROM THEATRE DRIVE ENTRY

VIEW FROM THEATRE DRIVE ENTRY AT NIGHT

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PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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SHEET TITLE
SITE RENDERINGS

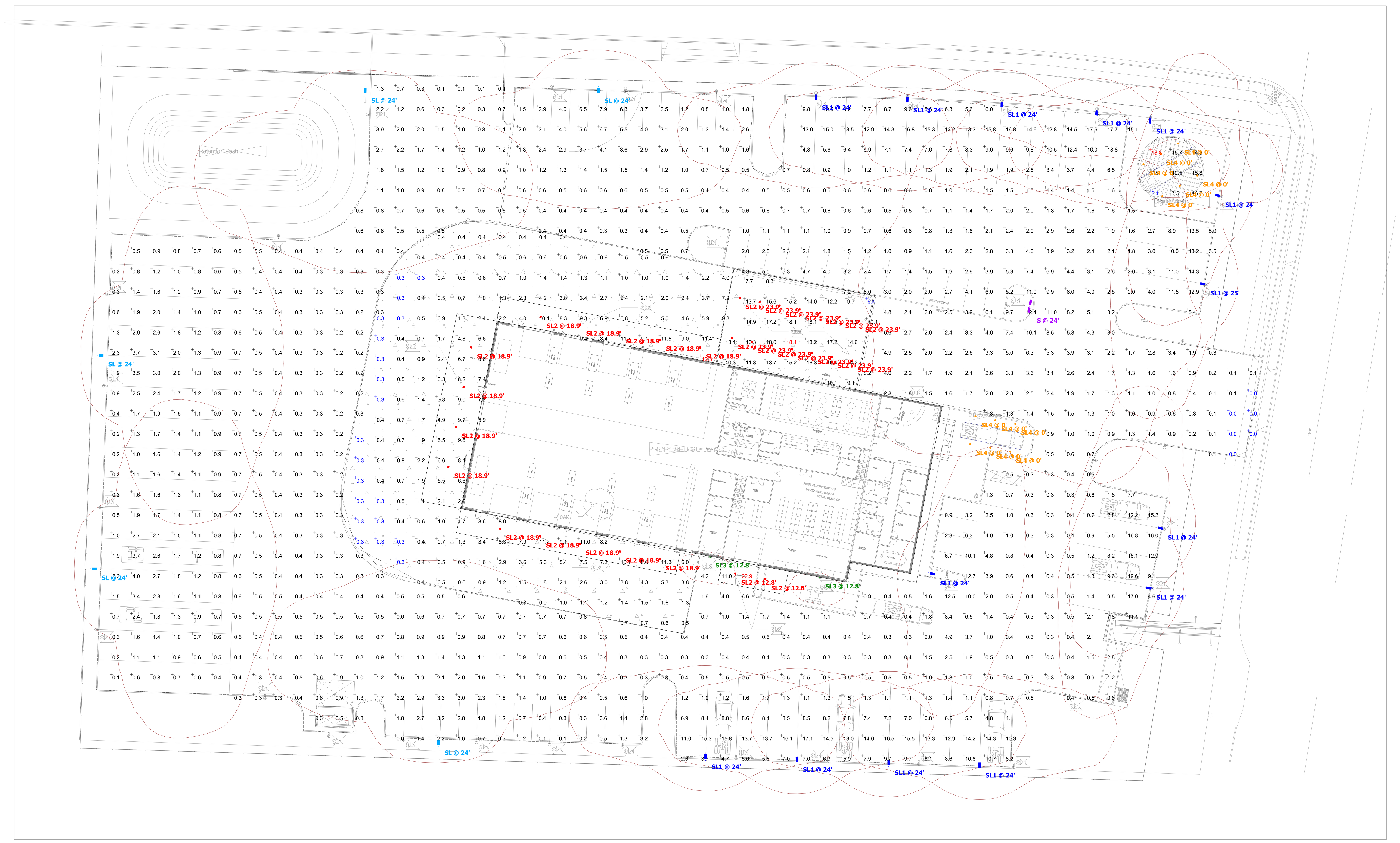
AS113

LED LUMINAIRE SCHEDULE

Symbol	Label	Quantity	Manufacturer	Catalog Number	Description	Lamp	Lumens Per Lamp	Light Loss Factor	Wattage	Notes
	S	1	LITHONIA	RSX2 LED P3 40K R4 MVOLT SPA NLTAIR2 PIRHN [FINISH]///SSS 21.5FT [THICKNESS] DM28AS [FINISH]	LED POLE MOUNTED AREA LUMIAIRE ON SQUARE STRAIGHT STEEL POLE	4000K LED	22020	0.92	299.96	ASSUMED 2.5FT CONCRETE BASE - PLEASE CONFIRM
	SL	5	LITHONIA	RSX2 LED P3 40K R4 MVOLT AASP HS NLTAIR2 PIRHN [FINISH]///SSS 21.5FT [THICKNESS] DM19AS [FINISH]	LED POLE MOUNTED AREA LUMIAIRE WITH TILTABLE ARM ON SQUARE STRAIGHT STEEL POLE	4000K LED	14473	0.92	149.98	ASSUMED 2.5FT CONCRETE BASE - PLEASE CONFIRM
	SL1	14	LITHONIA	RSX2 LED P3 40K AFR MVOLT SPA HS NLTAIR2 PIRHN [FINISH]///SSS 21.5FT [THICKNESS] DM19AS [FINISH]	LED POLE MOUNTED AREA LUMIAIRE ON SQUARE STRAIGHT STEEL POLE	4000K LED	16493	0.92	149.98	ASSUMED 2.5FT CONCRETE BASE - PLEASE CONFIRM
	SL2	30	LITHONIA	CNY LED P2 40K MVOLT	LED SURFACE MOUNTED CANOPY DOWNLIGHT	4000K LED	6601	0.92	51.86	
	SL3	2	LITHONIA	WDGE2 LED P2 40K 80CRI T3M MVOLT SRM [FINISH]	LED SURFACE MOUNTED WALL SCONCE	4000K LED	2062	0.92	18.9815	
	SL4	12	TARGETTI	KPL 41 WW L2 40 [TRIM RING] [INSTALLATION SLEEVE]	LED RECESSED INGRADE WALLWASHER	4000K LED	4665	0.92	35.7	

STATISTICS

Description	Symbol	Avg	Max	Min	Max/Min	Avg/Min
CORNER DISPLAY AREA	+	12.1 fc	18.8 fc	2.1 fc	9.0:1	5.8:1
PAD AROUND BUILDING	+	3.0 fc	12.3 fc	0.3 fc	41.0:1	10.0:1
PARKING+DRIVE	+	2.5 fc	22.9 fc	0.0 fc	N/A	N/A
SERVICE CANOPY	+	14.0 fc	18.4 fc	6.4 fc	2.9:1	2.2:1



Plan View
Scale - 1" = 30ft

DISCLAIMER
The photometric calculation is provided as service for evaluating lighting levels and the results are based upon the data entered by the designer and the criteria provided by the customer. Responsibility of approval is by others. All of the data and fixture selections shall be reviewed and accepted by the approving authority. Fixture nomenclature shall be approved through submittal process prior to product being ordered.

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LICENSED ARCHITECT LAURA T. ... 7829 ...08-31-2... STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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AGENCY APPROVAL

SHEET TITLE
SITE LIGHTING PLAN

AS201

RSX2 LED
Area Luminaire

Buy American

Catalog Number
Notes
Type

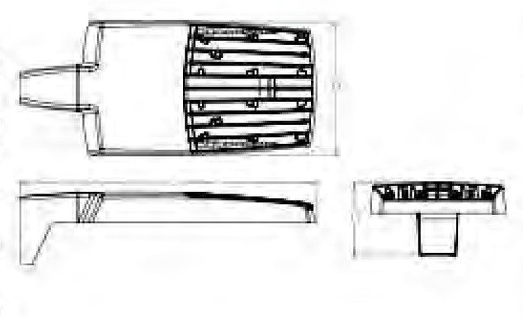
Introduction

The new RSX LED Area family delivers maximum value by providing significant energy savings, long life and outstanding photometric performance at an affordable price. The RSX2 delivers 11,000 to 31,000 lumens allowing it to replace 250W to 1000W HID luminaires.

The RSX features an integral universal mounting mechanism that allows the luminaire to be mounted on most existing drill hole patterns. This "no-drill" solution provides significant labor savings. An easy-access door on the bottom of mounting arm allows for wiring without opening the electrical compartment. A mast arm adaptor, adjustable integral slipfitter and other mounting configurations are available.

Specifications

EPA (ft²@0°):	0.69 ft² (0.06 m²)
Length:	29.3" (74.4 cm) (SPA mount)
Width:	13.4" (34.0 cm)
Height:	3.0" (7.6 cm) Main Body 7.2" (18.3 cm) Arm
Weight: (SPA mount)	30.0 lbs (13.6 kg)



Ordering Information

EXAMPLE: RSX2 LED P6 40K R3 MVOLT SPA DDBXD

RSX2 LED

LITHONIA LIGHTING

FEATURES & SPECIFICATIONS

INTENDED USE — These specifications are for USA standards only. Square Straight Steel is a general purpose light pole for up to 39-foot mounting heights. This pole provides a robust yet cost effective option for mounting area lights and floodlights.

CONSTRUCTION —

Pole Shaft: The pole shaft is of uniform dimension and wall thickness and is made of a weldable-grade, hot-rolled, commercial-quality steel tubing with a minimum yield of 55 KSI (11-gauge, 0.120"), or 50 KSI (7-gauge, 0.179"). Shaft is one-piece with a full-length longitudinal high-frequency electric resistance weld. Uniformly square in cross-section with flat sides, small corner radii and excellent torsional qualities. Available shaft widths are 4", 5" and 6".

Pole Top: Options include tenon top, drilled for side mount fixture, tenon with drilling (includes extra handhole) and open top. Side drilled and open top poles include a removable top cap.

Handhole: A reinforced handhole with grounding provision is provided at 18" from the base on side A. Positioning the handhole lower may not be possible and requires engineering review; consult Tech Support-Outdoor for further information. Every handhole includes a cover and cover attachment hardware. The handhole has a nominal dimension of 2.5" x 5".

Base Cover: A durable ABS plastic two-piece full base cover, finished to match the pole, is provided with each pole assembly. Additional base cover options are available upon request.

Anchor Base/Bolts: Anchor base is fabricated from steel that meets ASTM A36 standards and can be altered to match existing foundations; consult factory for modifications. Anchor bolts are manufactured to ASTM F1554 Standards grade 55, (55 KSI minimum yield strength and tensile strength of 75-95 KSI). Top threaded portion (nominal 12") is hot-dipped galvanized per ASTM A-153.

HARDWARE — All structural fasteners are high-strength galvanized carbon steel. All non-structural fasteners are galvanized or zinc-plated carbon steel or stainless steel.

FINISH — Extra durable painted finish is coated with TGIC (Triglycidyl Isocyanurate) Polyester powder that meets 5A and 5B classifications of ASTM D3359. Powder-coat Finishes include Dark Bronze, White, Black, and Natural Aluminum colors. Architectural Colors and Special Finishes are available by quote and include, but are not limited to Paint over Hot-dipped Galvanized, RAL Colors, Custom Colors and Extended Warranty Finishes.

BUY AMERICAN — Product with the BAA option is assembled in the USA and meets the Buy America(n) government procurement requirements under FAR, DFARS and DOT. Please refer to www.acuitybrands.com/buy-american for additional information.

INSTALLATION — **Do not** erect poles without having fixtures installed. Factory-supplied templates must be used when setting anchor bolts. Lithonia Lighting will not accept claim for incorrect anchorage placement due to failure to use Lithonia Lighting factory templates. If poles are stored outside, all protective wrapping must be removed immediately upon delivery to prevent finish damage. Lithonia Lighting is not responsible for the foundation design.

WARRANTY — 1-year limited warranty. This is the only warranty provided and no other statements in this specification sheet create any warranty of any kind. All other express and implied warranties are disclaimed. Complete warranty terms located at: www.acuitybrands.com/support/warranty/terms-and-conditions

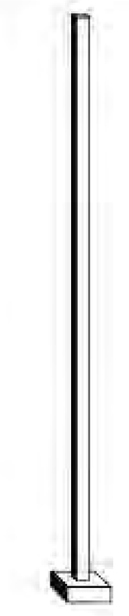
NOTE: Actual performance may differ as a result of end-user environment and application. Specifications subject to change without notice.

Catalog Number
Notes
Type

Anchor Base Poles

SSS

SQUARE STRAIGHT STEEL



TARGETTI

KEPLERO WALL WASHER
Professional Inground LED Fixture

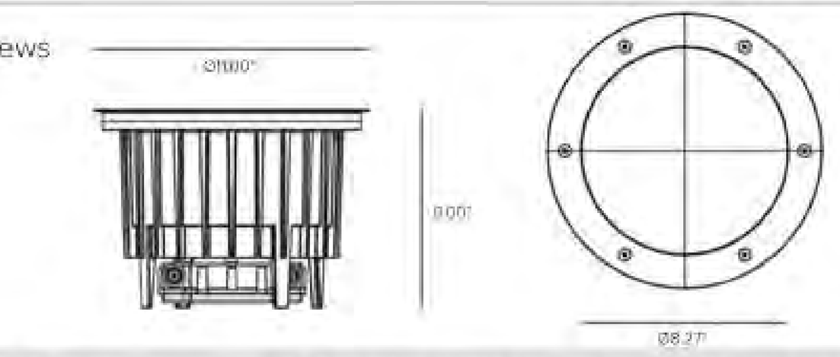
Concept: Single COB LED inground wall washer.
Housing: 8" tall x 11" diameter die-cast aluminum housing.
Materials: Anodized and powder coated black die-cast aluminum heat sink with PVC installation sleeve and stainless steel (AISI316L) trim ring with extra clear glass (anti-slip available). *Body completed with marine grade cataphoresis suitable for use in marine grade environments. Stainless steel trim will need to be maintained and cleaned regularly to avoid mineral deposits.
Trim: Stainless steel (AISI316L) trim available in ultra flat round decorative ring, with beveled edge in brushed natural, bronze or black finishes. Features tamper-proof Torx screws.
Optic: Wall Wash 106° x 66° optical unit includes acrylic lens, a high reflectance asymmetrical anodized aluminum reflector and integral holographic filter for even illumination of vertical surfaces as well as excellent light diffusion at ground level. This unique reflector system allows the Keplero Wall Wash fixtures to be installed at an unparalleled 1:5 ratio for completely uniform illumination on the vertical surface. Range of motion: +/- 15° optic rotation on the vertical axis and rotates 360° on the horizontal plane with integrated locking system.
Mounting: Flush and semi-flush installation sleeves with stainless steel extension sleeve or optional raised installation tube for landscape. Fixture includes screw down holes and stainless steel screws for attachment to installation sleeve. Includes optional stainless steel L brackets for mounting support. Installation sleeve required for flush or semi-flush mounting (sold separately).
Driver: Integrated 4/1 driver (Non-dimmable / 0-10V / Reverse Phase / Forward Phase).
Installation: Fixture flush mount installation includes 9" tall x 11" diameter sleeve, extension sleeve for wire slack and accessibility. Fixture is provided with 6ft IP68 connector cable, direct burial brass ingrade jbox (required, sold separately).
Wattage: 36W
Color Temperature: 2700K / 3000K / 3500K / 4000K
CRI: Ra84
Lumen Maintenance (L70): 50,000hrs
Calculation for LED fixtures are based on measurements that comply with IES LM-80.
Voltage: Universal Voltage 120-277V AC 50/60Hz
IK Rating: IK10
IP Rating: IP67*, IP68 Tested**
Load Rating: Resistant to static loads up to 4,496lbs in flush mounted cement and pavement installations
Certifications: cULus Wet Listed E477426
Tested in accordance with LM-79-08
Energy efficient for California installations
Warranty: 5 year limited warranty
* Up to 1 METER DEPTH of water for up to a maximum of 30 MINUTES
** Not suitable for submersible installations
*Not to be in direct contact with salt for extended periods of time or used with corrosive deicers

KEPLERO® Wall Washer with Clear Lens

Delivered Lumens:	3000K	4000K
Wall Wash =	2318Lm	2376Lm

PRODUCT CODE	DRIVER	TYPE	WATTAGE	COLOR TEMP	+	TRIM & INSTALLATION
KPL — KEPLERO	41 — 4n1 Dimming (Non-Dimming / 0-10V / Reverse Phase / Forward Phase)	WW — Wall Wash	L2 — 36W	27 — 2700K		Required (See Pg 2)
				30 — 3000K		
				35 — 3500K		
				40 — 4000K		

Views



WDGE2 LED
Architectural Wall Sconce
Precision Refractive Optic

Buy American

Catalog Number
Notes
Type

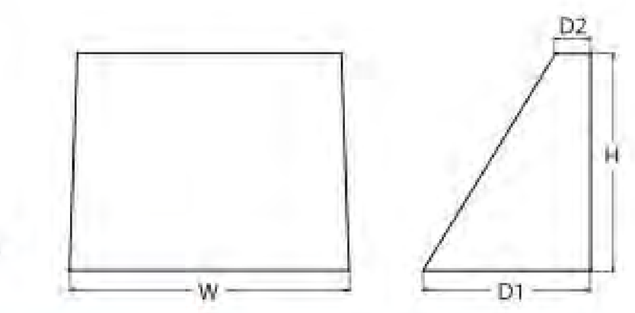
Introduction

The WDGE LED family is designed to meet specifier's every wall-mounted lighting need in a widely accepted shape that blends with any architecture. The clean rectilinear design comes in four sizes with lumen packages ranging from 1,200 to 25,000 lumens, providing a true site-wide solution. Embedded with nLight® AIR wireless controls, the WDGE family provides additional energy savings and code compliance.

WDGE2 with industry leading precision refractive optics provides great uniform distribution and optical control. When combined with multiple integrated emergency battery backup options, including an 18W cold temperature option, the WDGE2 becomes the ideal wall-mounted lighting solution for pedestrian scale applications in any environment.

Specifications

Depth (D1):	7"
Depth (D2):	1.5"
Height:	9"
Width:	11.5"
Weight: (without options)	13.5 lbs



WDGE LED Family Overview

Luminaire	Optics	Standard EM, 0°C	Cold EM, -20°C	Sensor	Approximate Lumens (4000K, 80CRI) P0	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6
WDGE1 LED	Visual Comfort	4W		—	750	1,200	2,000	—	—	—	—
WDGE2 LED	Visual Comfort	10W	18W	Standalone / nLight	—	1,200	2,000	3,000	4,500	6,000	—
WDGE2 LED	Precision Refractive	10W	18W	Standalone / nLight	700	1,200	2,000	3,200	4,200	—	—
WDGE3 LED	Precision Refractive	15W	18W	Standalone / nLight	—	7,500	8,500	10,000	12,000	—	—
WDGE4 LED	Precision Refractive			Standalone / nLight	—	12,000	16,000	18,000	20,000	22,000	25,000

Ordering Information

EXAMPLE: WDGE2 LED P3 40K 80CRI VF MVOLT SRM DDBXD

CNY LED
LED Canopy/Ceiling Luminaire

Catalog Number
Notes
Type

Introduction

The CNY LED canopy luminaires are energy efficient and budget friendly, perfect for replacing up to 250W metal halide luminaires while saving up to 80% energy costs. Quick mount mechanism significantly reduces the installation time. An LED array and translucent lens create uniform and visually comfortable illumination. CNY LED luminaires are DLC Premium listed and deliver quick payback!

Specifications

	CNY LED P0/P1/P2
Width:	10"
Height:	4.7"
Depth:	10"
Weight:	6.5lbs

Ordering Information

EXAMPLE: CNY LED P1 50K MVOLT DDB

FEATURES & SPECIFICATIONS

SSS Square Straight Steel Poles

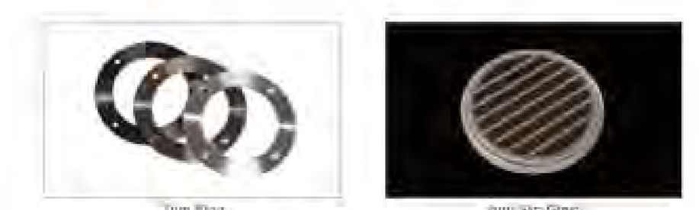
ORDERING INFORMATION

Example: SSS 20 5C DM19 DDBXD

TARGETTI

KEPLERO WALL WASHER

TRIM RING (REQUIRED) - CHOOSE 1



INSTALLATION SLEEVE (REQUIRED) - CHOOSE 1

INSTALLATION ACCESSORIES

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SUBMITTALS & REVISIONS

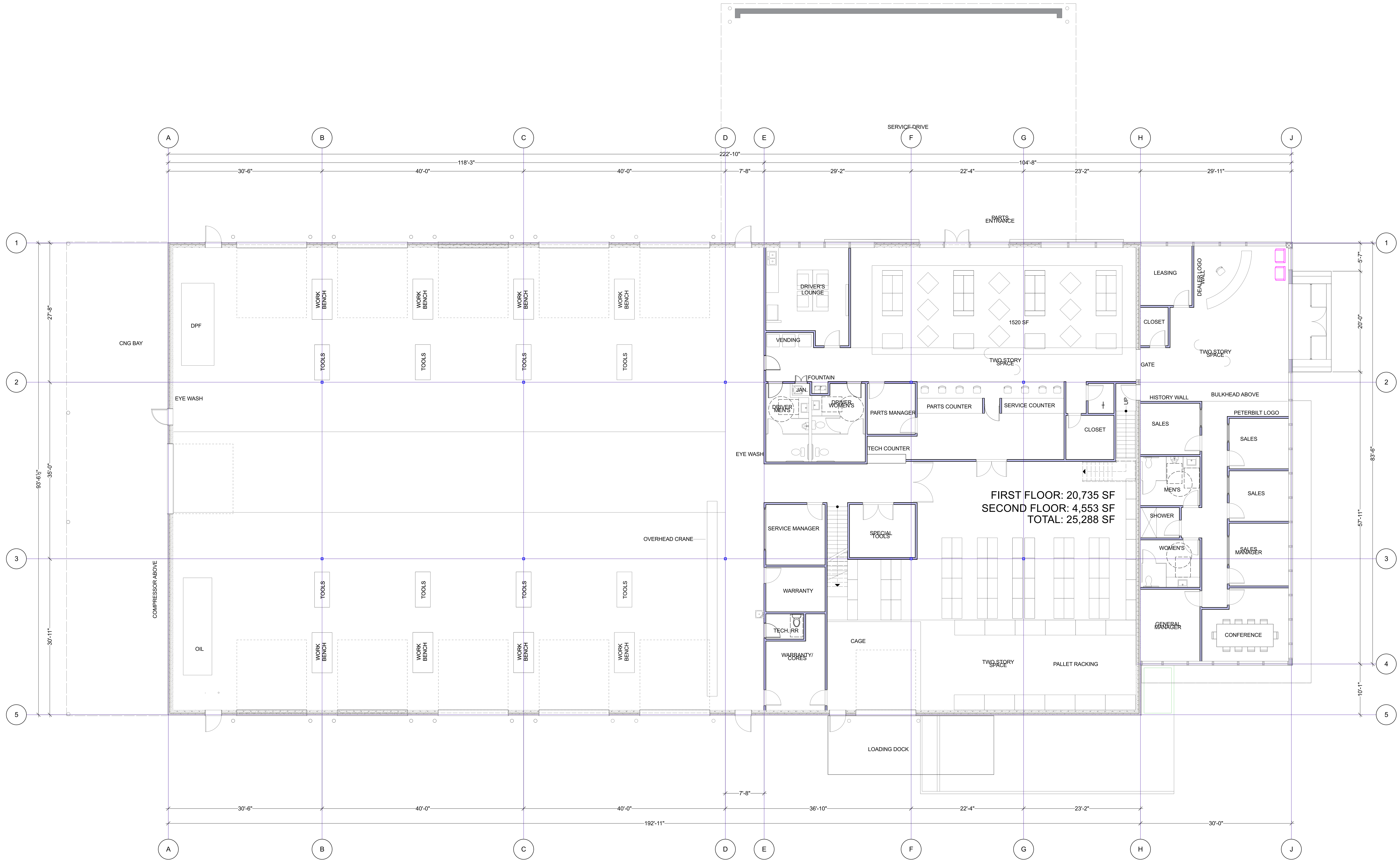
DATE	ISSUE
03 JUN 22	DEVELOPMENT PLAN RESUBMITTAL

JOB NUMBER
2138

AGENCY APPROVAL

SHEET TITLE
SITE LIGHTING PLAN

AS202



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

studio 2G Architects, LLP
811 Palm Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
www.studio-2G.com
P 805.594.0771
F 805.594.5137

ARCHITECT STAMP | CONSULTANT STAMP

OWNER INFO
Craig Archer
3030 Ramada Dr, Paso Robles, CA

Peterbilt Paso Robles

2805 Theatre Drive
Paso Robles, CA 93446
APN: 009-851-022

PROJECT DATA

SUBMITTALS & REVISIONS

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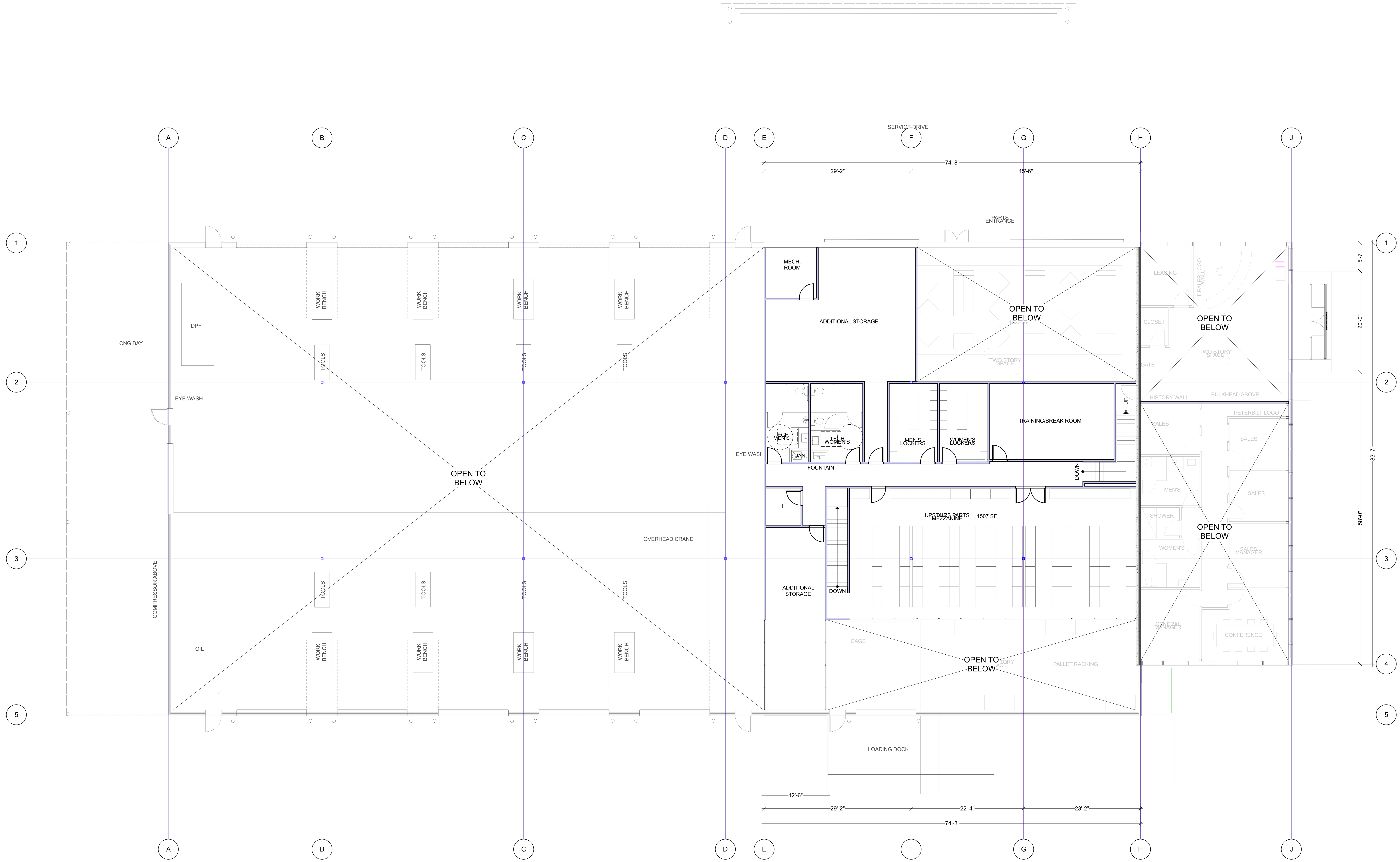
JOB NUMBER
2138

AGENCY APPROVAL

SHEET TITLE
FIRST FLOOR DIMENSIONAL PLAN

A-101

Attachment 2



SECOND FLOOR PLAN
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

studio 2G Architects, LLP
811 Palm Street
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
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P 805.594.0771
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3030 Ramada Dr, Paso Robles, CA

Peterbilt Paso Robles
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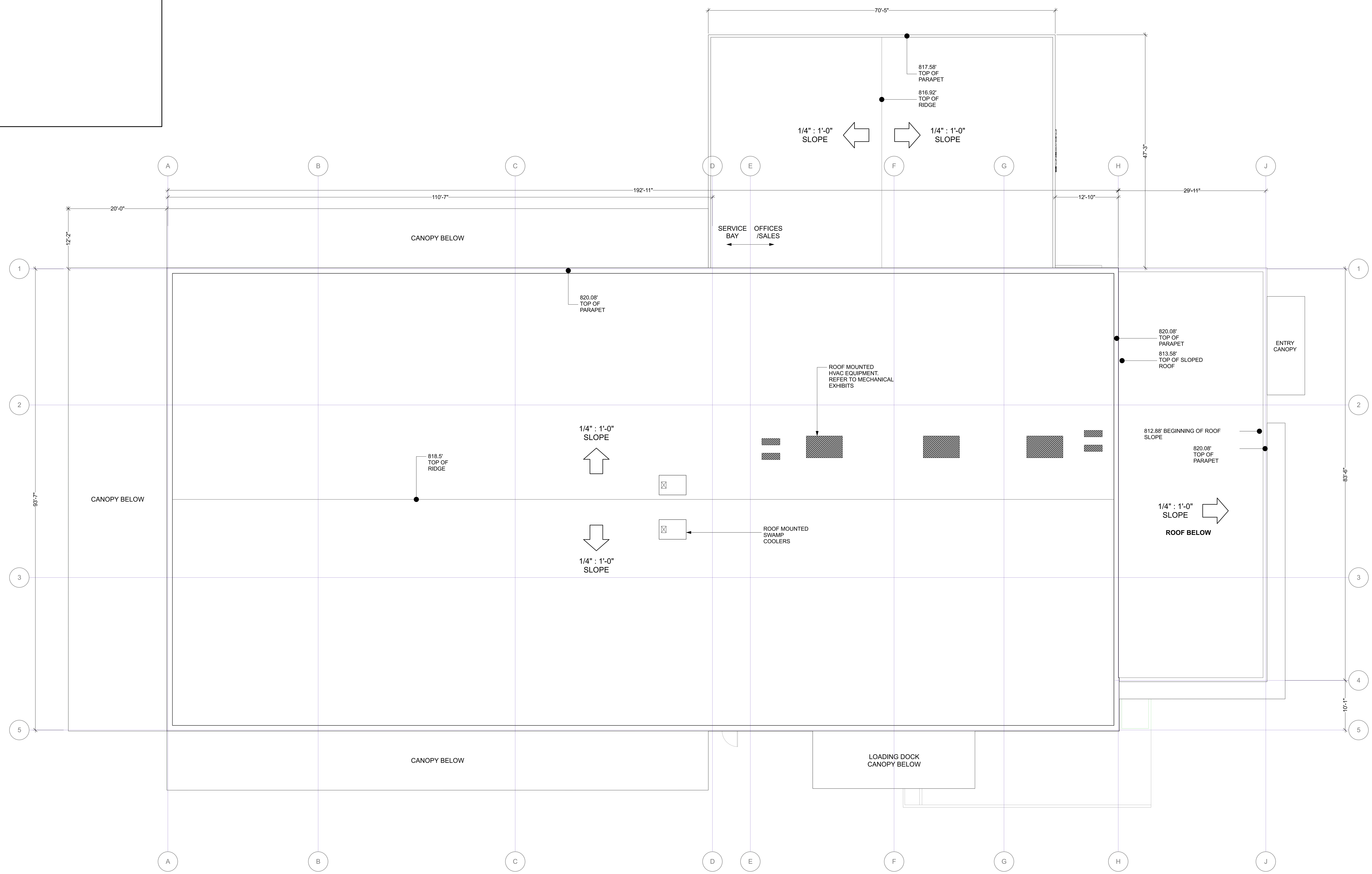
JOB NUMBER
2138

AGENCY APPROVAL

SHEET TITLE
SECOND FLOOR DIMENSIONAL PLAN

A-102

#	ROOF PLAN KEYNOTES



ROOF PLAN
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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811 Palm Street
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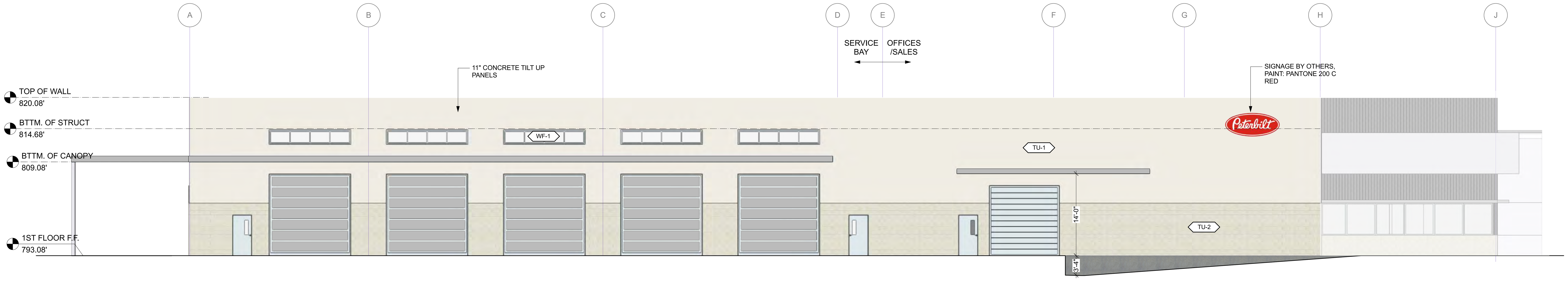
DATE	ISSUE
03 JUN 22	DEVELOPMENT PLAN RESUBMITTAL

JOB NUMBER
2138

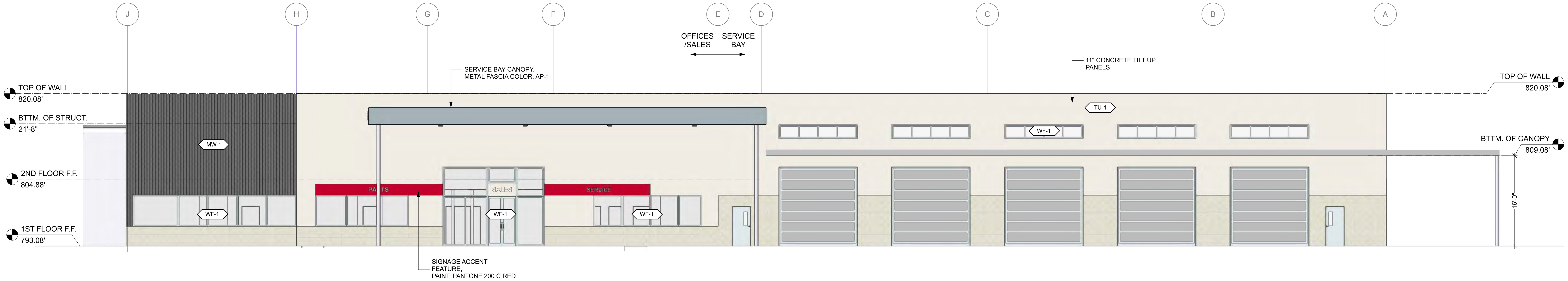
AGENCY APPROVAL

SHEET TITLE
ROOF PLAN

A-131

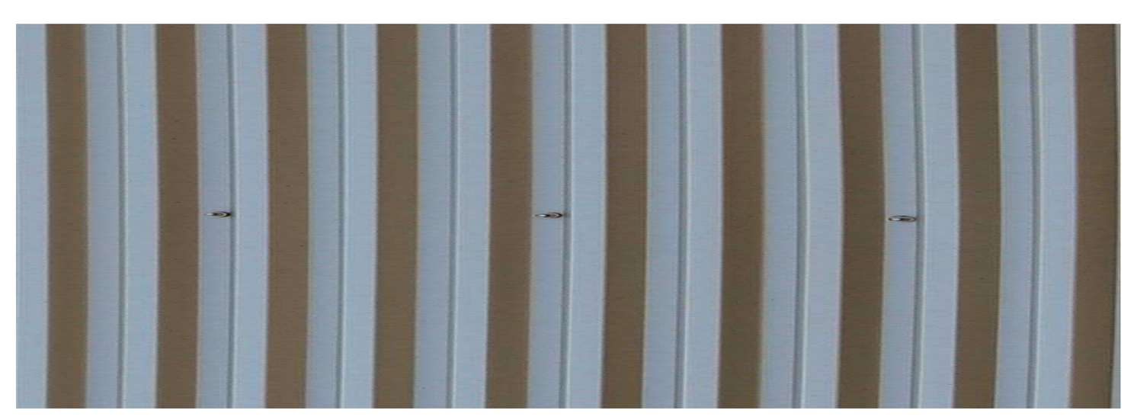


2 SOUTH ELEVATION
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

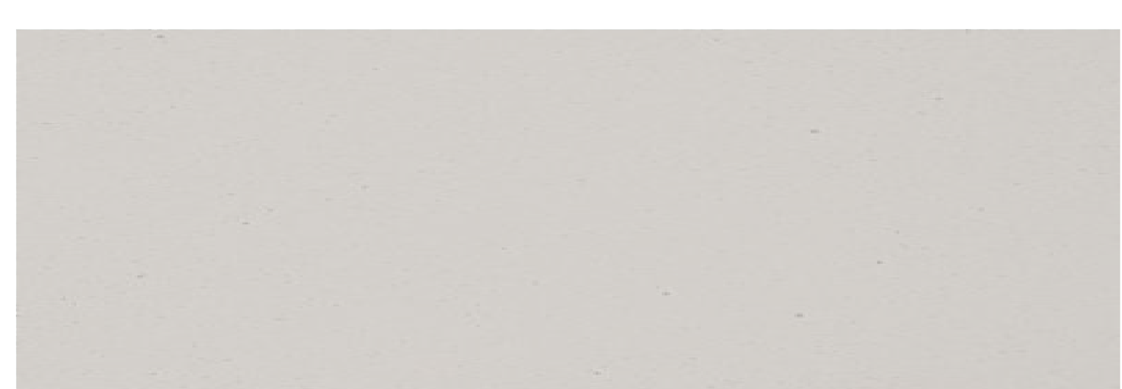


13 NORTH ELEVATION
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

FINISH LEGEND

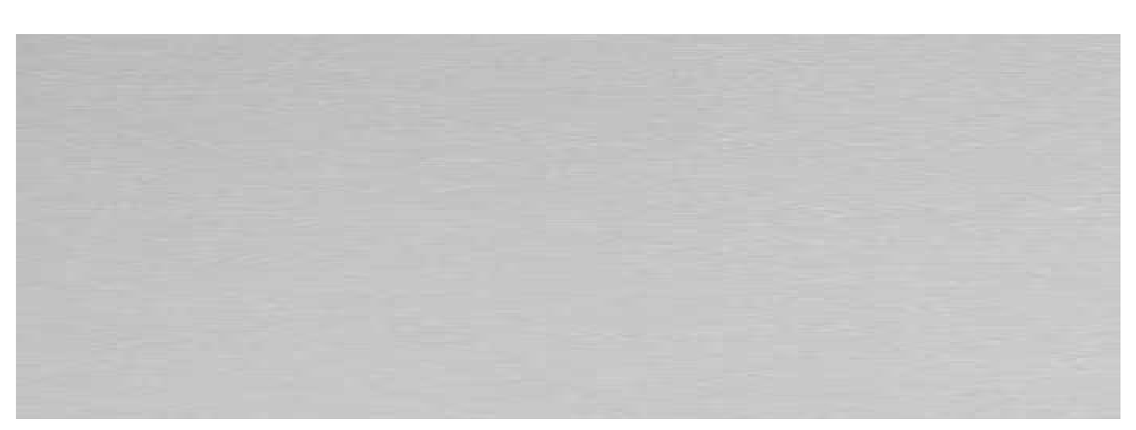


MW-1
KINGSPAN METAL WALL PANEL
STYLE: EXPOSED E8-40
COLOR: BLUE GRAY 42R1690



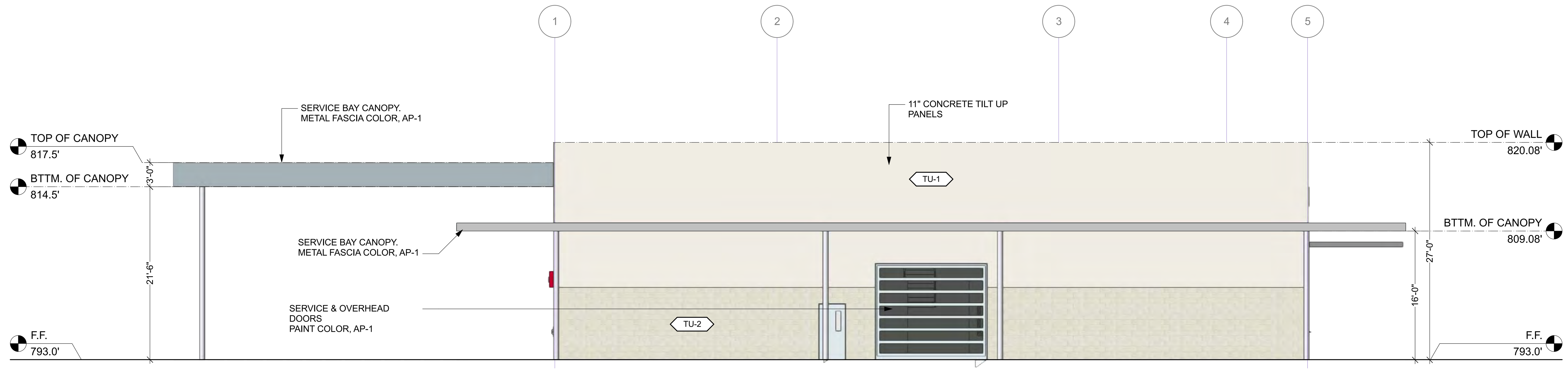
TU-1
TILT UP CONCRETE W/ PIGMENT
FINISH: SMOOTH
COLOR: PEBBLE 641 (DAVIS COLORS)

TU-2
STAMPED CMU PATTERN
FINISH: SMOOTH
COLOR: PEWTER 860 (DAVIS COLORS)

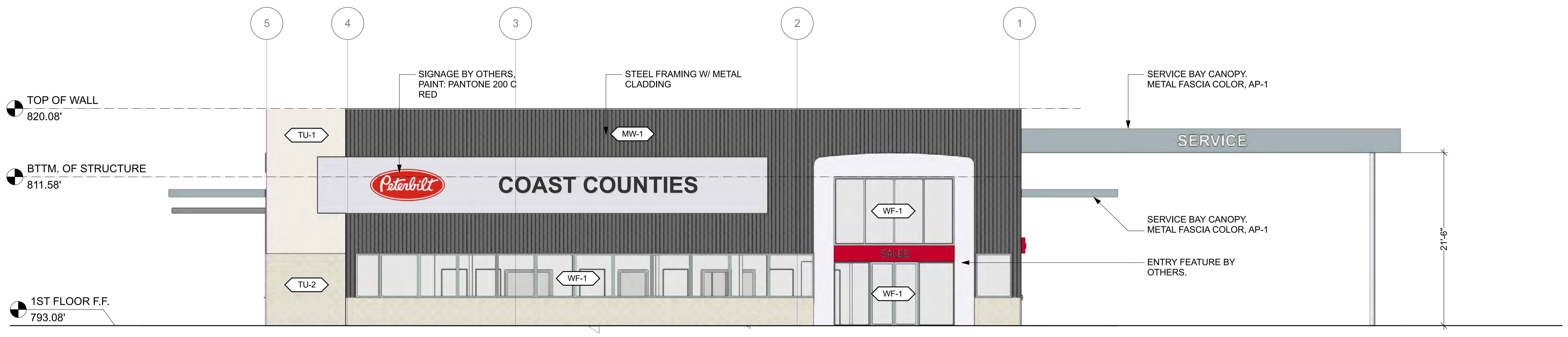


WF-1
WINDOW/STOREFRONT FINISH
FINISH: ANODIZED
COLOR: CLEAR

AP-1
ACCENT PAINT
SHERWIN WILLIAMS
COLOR: SW 7066 GRAY MATTERS



27 WEST ELEVATION
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



1 EAST ELEVATION
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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APN: 009-851-022

PROJECT DATA

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JOB NUMBER
2138

AGENCY APPROVAL

SHEET TITLE
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

A-201

Peterbilt v2 Detailed Report

Table of Contents

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Peterbilt v2
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	3.00
Precipitation (days)	15.6
Location	35.57808909727966, -120.69854418153587
County	San Luis Obispo
City	Paso Robles
Air District	San Luis Obispo County APCD
Air Basin	South Central Coast
TAZ	3309
EDFZ	6
Electric Utility	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
General Light Industry	11.0	1000sqft	0.25	11,000	40,394	—	—	Truck service
Automobile Care Center	14.0	1000sqft	0.32	14,000	1.00	—	—	Sales

Parking Lot	3.00	Acre	3.00	0.00	1.00	—	—	Parking

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

Sector	#	Measure Title
Construction	C-2*	Limit Heavy-Duty Diesel Vehicle Idling
Construction	C-10-A	Water Exposed Surfaces
Construction	C-10-C	Water Unpaved Construction Roads
Construction	C-11	Limit Vehicle Speeds on Unpaved Roads
Construction	C-12	Sweep Paved Roads
Transportation	T-33*	Locate Project near Bike Path/Bike Lane
Water	W-5	Design Water-Efficient Landscapes
Natural	N-2	Expand Urban Tree Planting

* Qualitative or supporting measure. Emission reductions not included in the mitigated emissions results.

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.78	40.4	39.8	36.1	0.06	1.81	2.76	3.75	1.66	0.51	1.68	—	5,778	5,778	0.27	0.47	5.62	5,929
Mit.	4.78	40.4	39.8	36.1	0.06	1.81	2.76	3.75	1.66	0.51	1.68	—	5,778	5,778	0.27	0.47	5.62	5,929
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unmit.	1.56	1.30	12.0	13.6	0.02	0.55	0.08	0.63	0.51	0.02	0.53	—	2,548	2,548	0.10	0.04	0.01	2,561
Mit.	1.56	1.30	12.0	13.6	0.02	0.55	0.08	0.63	0.51	0.02	0.53	—	2,548	2,548	0.10	0.04	0.01	2,561
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.69	2.59	5.27	6.31	0.01	0.23	0.08	0.27	0.21	0.02	0.22	—	1,171	1,171	0.05	0.02	0.10	1,177
Mit.	0.69	2.59	5.27	6.31	0.01	0.23	0.08	0.27	0.21	0.02	0.22	—	1,171	1,171	0.05	0.02	0.10	1,177
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.13	0.47	0.96	1.15	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	0.04	—	194	194	0.01	< 0.005	0.02	195
Mit.	0.13	0.47	0.96	1.15	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	0.04	—	194	194	0.01	< 0.005	0.02	195
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	4.78	4.03	39.8	36.1	0.06	1.81	2.76	3.75	1.66	0.51	1.68	—	5,778	5,778	0.27	0.47	5.62	5,929
2024	1.49	40.4	11.4	13.5	0.02	0.50	0.11	0.57	0.46	0.03	0.48	—	2,548	2,548	0.10	0.04	0.55	2,562
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	1.56	1.30	12.0	13.6	0.02	0.55	0.08	0.63	0.51	0.02	0.53	—	2,548	2,548	0.10	0.04	0.01	2,561
2024	1.49	1.24	11.4	13.5	0.02	0.50	0.08	0.57	0.46	0.02	0.48	—	2,546	2,546	0.10	0.04	0.01	2,559

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.44	0.37	3.52	3.73	0.01	0.16	0.08	0.24	0.15	0.02	0.16	—	719	719	0.03	0.02	0.10	725
2024	0.69	2.59	5.27	6.31	0.01	0.23	0.04	0.27	0.21	0.01	0.22	—	1,171	1,171	0.05	0.02	0.10	1,177
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.08	0.07	0.64	0.68	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	< 0.005	0.03	—	119	119	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	120
2024	0.13	0.47	0.96	1.15	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	0.04	—	194	194	0.01	< 0.005	0.02	195

2.3. Construction Emissions by Year, Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	4.78	4.03	39.8	36.1	0.06	1.81	2.76	3.75	1.66	0.51	1.68	—	5,778	5,778	0.27	0.47	5.62	5,929
2024	1.49	40.4	11.4	13.5	0.02	0.50	0.11	0.57	0.46	0.03	0.48	—	2,548	2,548	0.10	0.04	0.55	2,562
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	1.56	1.30	12.0	13.6	0.02	0.55	0.08	0.63	0.51	0.02	0.53	—	2,548	2,548	0.10	0.04	0.01	2,561
2024	1.49	1.24	11.4	13.5	0.02	0.50	0.08	0.57	0.46	0.02	0.48	—	2,546	2,546	0.10	0.04	0.01	2,559
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.44	0.37	3.52	3.73	0.01	0.16	0.08	0.24	0.15	0.02	0.16	—	719	719	0.03	0.02	0.10	725
2024	0.69	2.59	5.27	6.31	0.01	0.23	0.04	0.27	0.21	0.01	0.22	—	1,171	1,171	0.05	0.02	0.10	1,177
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.08	0.07	0.64	0.68	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.03	< 0.005	0.03	—	119	119	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	120
2024	0.13	0.47	0.96	1.15	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	0.04	—	194	194	0.01	< 0.005	0.02	195

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.98	1.68	0.46	2.76	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.6	—	—	4.51	0.04	2,905	—
Mit.	0.98	1.68	0.46	2.76	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.6	—	—	4.51	0.04	2,905	—
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.76	1.47	0.47	2.04	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.6	—	—	4.51	0.04	2,905	—
Mit.	0.76	1.47	0.47	2.04	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.6	—	—	4.51	0.04	2,905	—
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.21	0.92	0.29	1.22	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.6	—	—	4.46	0.03	2,905	—
Mit.	0.21	0.92	0.29	1.22	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	43.6	—	—	4.46	0.03	2,905	—
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.04	0.17	0.05	0.22	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.21	—	—	0.74	< 0.005	481	—
Mit.	0.04	0.17	0.05	0.22	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.21	—	—	0.74	< 0.005	481	—
% Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	< 0.5%	< 0.5%	—	—

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.75	0.74	0.17	1.43	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	64.9	64.9	0.03	0.01	0.15	70.2
Area	0.19	0.92	0.01	1.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.47	4.47	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.49
Energy	0.03	0.02	0.28	0.24	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	759	759	0.10	0.01	—	764
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.40	12.9	20.3	0.76	0.02	—	44.7
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.2	0.00	36.2	3.62	0.00	—	127
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,905	2,905
Vegetation	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Total	0.98	1.68	0.46	2.76	< 0.005	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	43.6	NaN	NaN	4.51	0.04	2,905	NaN
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.73	0.71	0.19	1.81	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	64.6	64.6	0.04	0.02	< 0.005	70.4
Area	—	0.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.03	0.02	0.28	0.24	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	759	759	0.10	0.01	—	764
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.40	12.9	20.3	0.76	0.02	—	44.7
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.2	0.00	36.2	3.62	0.00	—	127
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,905	2,905
Vegetation	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Total	0.76	1.47	0.47	2.04	< 0.005	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	43.6	NaN	NaN	4.51	0.04	2,905	NaN
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mobile	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	0.00
Area	0.17	0.91	0.01	0.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.04	4.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.06
Energy	0.03	0.02	0.28	0.24	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	697	697	0.09	0.01	—	701
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.40	12.9	20.3	0.76	0.02	—	44.7
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.2	0.00	36.2	3.62	0.00	—	127
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,905	2,905
Vegetation	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Total	0.21	0.92	0.29	1.22	< 0.005	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	43.6	NaN	NaN	4.46	0.03	2,905	NaN
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	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	0.00
Area	0.03	0.17	< 0.005	0.18	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.67	0.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.67
Energy	0.01	< 0.005	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	115	115	0.01	< 0.005	—	116
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.22	2.13	3.35	0.13	< 0.005	—	7.40
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.99	0.00	5.99	0.60	0.00	—	21.0
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481	481
Vegetation	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Total	0.04	0.17	0.05	0.22	< 0.005	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	7.21	NaN	NaN	0.74	< 0.005	481	NaN

2.6. Operations Emissions by Sector, Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.75	0.74	0.17	1.43	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	64.9	64.9	0.03	0.01	0.15	70.2
Area	0.19	0.92	0.01	1.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.47	4.47	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.49
Energy	0.03	0.02	0.28	0.24	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	759	759	0.10	0.01	—	764

Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.40	12.2	19.6	0.76	0.02	—	44.1
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.2	0.00	36.2	3.62	0.00	—	127
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,905	2,905
Vegetation	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Total	0.98	1.68	0.46	2.76	< 0.005	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	43.6	NaN	NaN	4.51	0.04	2,905	NaN
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.73	0.71	0.19	1.81	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	64.6	64.6	0.04	0.02	< 0.005	70.4
Area	—	0.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.03	0.02	0.28	0.24	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	759	759	0.10	0.01	—	764
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.40	12.2	19.6	0.76	0.02	—	44.1
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.2	0.00	36.2	3.62	0.00	—	127
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,905	2,905
Vegetation	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Total	0.76	1.47	0.47	2.04	< 0.005	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	43.6	NaN	NaN	4.51	0.04	2,905	NaN
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	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	0.00
Area	0.17	0.91	0.01	0.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.04	4.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.06
Energy	0.03	0.02	0.28	0.24	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	697	697	0.09	0.01	—	701
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.40	12.2	19.6	0.76	0.02	—	44.1
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.2	0.00	36.2	3.62	0.00	—	127
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,905	2,905
Vegetation	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Total	0.21	0.92	0.29	1.22	< 0.005	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	43.6	NaN	NaN	4.46	0.03	2,905	NaN
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mobile	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	0.00
Area	0.03	0.17	< 0.005	0.18	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.67	0.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.67
Energy	0.01	< 0.005	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	115	115	0.01	< 0.005	—	116
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.22	2.02	3.25	0.13	< 0.005	—	7.30
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.99	0.00	5.99	0.60	0.00	—	21.0
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481	481
Vegetation	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Total	0.04	0.17	0.05	0.22	< 0.005	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	7.21	NaN	NaN	0.74	< 0.005	481	NaN

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Site Preparation (2023) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	4.70	3.95	39.7	35.5	0.05	1.81	—	1.81	1.66	—	1.66	—	5,295	5,295	0.21	0.04	—	5,314
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.54	0.49	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	72.5	72.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	72.8

Onsite truck	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	12.0	12.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.1
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	111	111	0.01	< 0.005	0.52	113
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1.46	1.46	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.49
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.24	0.24	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.25
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00

3.2. Site Preparation (2023) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	4.70	3.95	39.7	35.5	0.05	1.81	—	1.81	1.66	—	1.66	—	5,295	5,295	0.21	0.04	—	5,314
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.54	0.49	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	72.5	72.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	72.8
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	12.0	12.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	12.1
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	111	111	0.01	< 0.005	0.52	113
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1.46	1.46	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.49
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.24	0.24	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.25
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00

3.3. Grading (2023) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.43	2.04	20.0	19.7	0.03	0.94	—	0.94	0.87	—	0.87	—	2,958	2,958	0.12	0.02	—	2,968
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.02	2.02	—	0.31	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.04	0.44	0.43	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	64.8	64.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	65.1

Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	10.7	10.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.8
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	94.8	94.8	0.01	< 0.005	0.44	96.6
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	0.21	0.05	4.01	1.30	0.03	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.05	0.06	0.11	—	2,726	2,726	0.14	0.44	5.18	2,865
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	2.01	2.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.04
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	59.7	59.7	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	62.7
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.33	0.33	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.34
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	9.89	9.89	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	10.4

3.4. Grading (2023) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.43	2.04	20.0	19.7	0.03	0.94	—	0.94	0.87	—	0.87	—	2,958	2,958	0.12	0.02	—	2,968
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.02	2.02	—	0.31	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.04	0.44	0.43	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	64.8	64.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	65.1
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	10.7	10.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.8
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	94.8	94.8	0.01	< 0.005	0.44	96.6
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	0.21	0.05	4.01	1.30	0.03	0.05	0.17	0.22	0.05	0.06	0.11	—	2,726	2,726	0.14	0.44	5.18	2,865
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	2.01	2.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.04
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	59.7	59.7	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	62.7
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.33	0.33	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.34
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	9.89	9.89	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	10.4

3.5. Building Construction (2023) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.50	1.26	11.8	13.2	0.02	0.55	—	0.55	0.51	—	0.51	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	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	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.50	1.26	11.8	13.2	0.02	0.55	—	0.55	0.51	—	0.51	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.31	0.26	2.40	2.68	< 0.005	0.11	—	0.11	0.10	—	0.10	—	488	488	0.02	< 0.005	—	490
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.44	0.49	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	80.8	80.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	81.1
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.34	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	57.5	57.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.27	58.6
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	95.0	95.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.24	99.4
Hauling	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.33	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	55.1	55.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	56.0
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	95.0	95.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	99.2
Hauling	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	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	11.3	11.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	11.5
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19.3	19.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	20.2
Hauling	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1.87	1.87	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.90
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.20	3.20	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.35
Hauling	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	0.00

3.6. Building Construction (2023) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.50	1.26	11.8	13.2	0.02	0.55	—	0.55	0.51	—	0.51	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.50	1.26	11.8	13.2	0.02	0.55	—	0.55	0.51	—	0.51	—	2,397	2,397	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.31	0.26	2.40	2.68	< 0.005	0.11	—	0.11	0.10	—	0.10	—	488	488	0.02	< 0.005	—	490

Onsite truck	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.44	0.49	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	80.8	80.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	81.1
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.34	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	57.5	57.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.27	58.6
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	95.0	95.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.24	99.4
Hauling	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.33	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	55.1	55.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	56.0
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	95.0	95.0	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	99.2
Hauling	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	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	11.3	11.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	11.5
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19.3	19.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	20.2
Hauling	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1.87	1.87	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.90
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.20	3.20	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	3.35
Hauling	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	0.00

3.7. Building Construction (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.44	1.20	11.2	13.1	0.02	0.50	—	0.50	0.46	—	0.46	—	2,398	2,398	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.44	1.20	11.2	13.1	0.02	0.50	—	0.50	0.46	—	0.46	—	2,398	2,398	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.62	0.52	4.81	5.62	0.01	0.21	—	0.21	0.20	—	0.20	—	1,028	1,028	0.04	0.01	—	1,031
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.11	0.09	0.88	1.03	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	170	170	0.01	< 0.005	—	171
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.32	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	56.5	56.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.25	57.6
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.14	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	93.7	93.7	< 0.005	0.01	0.24	98.1
Hauling	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.31	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	54.2	54.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	55.0
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	93.7	93.7	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	97.9
Hauling	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	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	23.4	23.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	23.8
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	40.2	40.2	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	42.0
Hauling	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	3.87	3.87	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.94
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.65	6.65	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	6.95
Hauling	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	0.00

3.8. Building Construction (2024) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	1.44	1.20	11.2	13.1	0.02	0.50	—	0.50	0.46	—	0.46	—	2,398	2,398	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.44	1.20	11.2	13.1	0.02	0.50	—	0.50	0.46	—	0.46	—	2,398	2,398	0.10	0.02	—	2,406
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.62	0.52	4.81	5.62	0.01	0.21	—	0.21	0.20	—	0.20	—	1,028	1,028	0.04	0.01	—	1,031
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.11	0.09	0.88	1.03	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	170	170	0.01	< 0.005	—	171
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.32	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	56.5	56.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.25	57.6
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.14	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	93.7	93.7	< 0.005	0.01	0.24	98.1
Hauling	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.31	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	54.2	54.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	55.0

Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	93.7	93.7	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	97.9
Hauling	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	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	23.4	23.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	23.8
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	40.2	40.2	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	42.0
Hauling	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	3.87	3.87	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.94
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.65	6.65	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	6.95
Hauling	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	0.00

3.9. Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.91	0.76	6.87	8.89	0.01	0.33	—	0.33	0.30	—	0.30	—	1,351	1,351	0.05	0.01	—	1,355
Paving	—	0.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.04	0.34	0.44	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.01	—	0.01	—	66.6	66.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	66.8
Paving	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	11.0	11.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.1
Paving	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	124	124	0.01	0.01	0.55	127
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	5.91	5.91	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	6.01
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.98	0.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.00
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00

3.10. Paving (2024) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.91	0.76	6.87	8.89	0.01	0.33	—	0.33	0.30	—	0.30	—	1,351	1,351	0.05	0.01	—	1,355
Paving	—	0.44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.04	0.34	0.44	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.01	—	0.01	—	66.6	66.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	66.8
Paving	—	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.08	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	11.0	11.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.1
Paving	—	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	124	124	0.01	0.01	0.55	127
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	5.91	5.91	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	6.01
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.98	0.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.00
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00

3.11. Architectural Coating (2024) - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.17	0.14	0.91	1.15	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	—	40.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.58	6.58	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.61
Architectural Coatings	—	1.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.09	1.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.09
Architectural Coatings	—	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	11.3	11.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	11.5
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.54	0.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.55

Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00

3.12. Architectural Coating (2024) - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.17	0.14	0.91	1.15	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	134	134	0.01	< 0.005	—	134
Architectural Coatings	—	40.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	6.58	6.58	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	6.61
Architectural Coatings	—	1.99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	1.09	1.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.09
Architectural Coatings	—	0.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	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	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	11.3	11.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	11.5
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.54	0.54	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.55
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.09	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.09
Vendor	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	0.00
Hauling	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	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

Mobile source emissions results are presented in Sections 2.6. No further detailed breakdown of emissions is available.

4.1.2. Mitigated

Mobile source emissions results are presented in Sections 2.5. No further detailed breakdown of emissions is available.

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.0	62.0	0.01	< 0.005	—	62.6
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.9	78.9	0.01	< 0.005	—	79.7
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64.0	64.0	0.01	< 0.005	—	64.6
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	216	0.03	< 0.005	—	218
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421	421	0.07	0.01	—	425
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.0	62.0	0.01	< 0.005	—	62.6
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.9	78.9	0.01	< 0.005	—	79.7
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64.0	64.0	0.01	< 0.005	—	64.6
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	216	0.03	< 0.005	—	218
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421	421	0.07	0.01	—	425
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	10.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.4
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	13.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.2
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.6	10.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.7
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.5	25.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	25.7
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.4	59.4	0.01	< 0.005	—	60.0

4.2.2. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.0	62.0	0.01	< 0.005	—	62.6
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.9	78.9	0.01	< 0.005	—	79.7
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64.0	64.0	0.01	< 0.005	—	64.6
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	216	0.03	< 0.005	—	218
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421	421	0.07	0.01	—	425
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62.0	62.0	0.01	< 0.005	—	62.6
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.9	78.9	0.01	< 0.005	—	79.7
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64.0	64.0	0.01	< 0.005	—	64.6
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	216	0.03	< 0.005	—	218
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	421	421	0.07	0.01	—	425
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.3	10.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.4
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.1	13.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.2

Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.6	10.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.7
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25.5	25.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	25.7
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59.4	59.4	0.01	< 0.005	—	60.0

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.10	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	149	149	0.01	< 0.005	—	149
Automobile Care Center	0.02	0.01	0.16	0.13	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	189	189	0.02	< 0.005	—	190
Parking Lot	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
Total	0.03	0.02	0.28	0.24	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	338	338	0.03	< 0.005	—	339
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.10	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	149	149	0.01	< 0.005	—	149
Automobile Care Center	0.02	0.01	0.16	0.13	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	189	189	0.02	< 0.005	—	190

Parking Lot	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
Total	0.03	0.02	0.28	0.24	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	338	338	0.03	< 0.005	—	339
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	24.6	24.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.7
Automobile Care Center	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	31.3	31.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	31.4
Parking Lot	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
Total	0.01	< 0.005	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	56.0	56.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	56.1

4.2.4. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.10	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	149	149	0.01	< 0.005	—	149
Automobile Care Center	0.02	0.01	0.16	0.13	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	189	189	0.02	< 0.005	—	190
Parking Lot	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
Total	0.03	0.02	0.28	0.24	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	338	338	0.03	< 0.005	—	339

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.10	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	149	149	0.01	< 0.005	—	149
Automobile Care Center	0.02	0.01	0.16	0.13	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	189	189	0.02	< 0.005	—	190
Parking Lot	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
Total	0.03	0.02	0.28	0.24	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	338	338	0.03	< 0.005	—	339
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	24.6	24.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	24.7
Automobile Care Center	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	31.3	31.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	31.4
Parking Lot	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
Total	0.01	< 0.005	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	56.0	56.0	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	56.1

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Architect Coatings	—	40.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.19	0.18	0.01	1.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.47	4.47	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.49
Total	0.19	41.2	0.01	1.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.47	4.47	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.49
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	0.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.18	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.67	0.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.67
Total	0.03	0.53	< 0.005	0.18	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.67	0.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.67

4.3.1. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	40.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.19	0.18	0.01	1.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.47	4.47	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.49
Total	0.19	41.2	0.01	1.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	4.47	4.47	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.49
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	0.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Landscape Equipme	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.18	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.67	0.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.67
Total	0.03	0.53	< 0.005	0.18	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	0.67	0.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.67

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.2. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.87	8.88	13.8	0.50	0.01	—	29.9
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.52	3.98	6.51	0.26	0.01	—	14.8
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.40	12.9	20.3	0.76	0.02	—	44.7
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.87	8.88	13.8	0.50	0.01	—	29.9
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.52	3.98	6.51	0.26	0.01	—	14.8

Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.40	12.9	20.3	0.76	0.02	—	44.7
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.81	1.47	2.28	0.08	< 0.005	—	4.95
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.42	0.66	1.08	0.04	< 0.005	—	2.46
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.22	2.13	3.35	0.13	< 0.005	—	7.40

4.4.1. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.87	8.22	13.1	0.50	0.01	—	29.2
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.52	3.98	6.51	0.26	0.01	—	14.8
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.40	12.2	19.6	0.76	0.02	—	44.1

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.87	8.22	13.1	0.50	0.01	—	29.2
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.52	3.98	6.51	0.26	0.01	—	14.8
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.40	12.2	19.6	0.76	0.02	—	44.1
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.81	1.36	2.17	0.08	< 0.005	—	4.84
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.42	0.66	1.08	0.04	< 0.005	—	2.46
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.22	2.02	3.25	0.13	< 0.005	—	7.30

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.35	0.00	7.35	0.73	0.00	—	25.7
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.8	0.00	28.8	2.88	0.00	—	101
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.2	0.00	36.2	3.62	0.00	—	127
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.35	0.00	7.35	0.73	0.00	—	25.7
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.8	0.00	28.8	2.88	0.00	—	101
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.2	0.00	36.2	3.62	0.00	—	127
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.22	0.00	1.22	0.12	0.00	—	4.26
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.77	0.00	4.77	0.48	0.00	—	16.7
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.99	0.00	5.99	0.60	0.00	—	21.0

4.5.1. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.35	0.00	7.35	0.73	0.00	—	25.7
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.8	0.00	28.8	2.88	0.00	—	101
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.2	0.00	36.2	3.62	0.00	—	127
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.35	0.00	7.35	0.73	0.00	—	25.7
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28.8	0.00	28.8	2.88	0.00	—	101
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.2	0.00	36.2	3.62	0.00	—	127
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.22	0.00	1.22	0.12	0.00	—	4.26

Automob Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.77	0.00	4.77	0.48	0.00	—	16.7
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.99	0.00	5.99	0.60	0.00	—	21.0

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.86	2.86
Automob ile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,902	2,902
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,905	2,905
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.86	2.86
Automob ile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,902	2,902

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,905	2,905
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.47	0.47
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481	481
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481	481

4.6.2. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.86	2.86
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,902	2,902
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,905	2,905
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.86	2.86

Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,902	2,902
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,905	2,905
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Light Industry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.47	0.47
Automobile Care Center	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481	481
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	481	481

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.7.2. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.8.2. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.9.2. Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Equipment Type	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.2. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak, interior live	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Planetree, London	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pistache, Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak, interior live	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planetree, London	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pistache, Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Oak, interior live	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Planetree, London	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pistache, Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak, interior live	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planetree, London	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pistache, Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak, interior live	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Planetree, London	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Pistache, Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak, interior live	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planetree, London	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pistache, Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN

4.10.4. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Vegetation	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.5. Above and Belowground Carbon Accumulation by Land Use Type - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.6. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Mitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Species	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak, interior live	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Planetree, London	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

undefine	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pistache, Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak, interior live	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planetree, London	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pistache, Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak, interior live	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Planetree, London	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

undefined	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pistache, Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak, interior live	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planetree, London	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pistache, Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak, interior live	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Planetree, London	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Pistache, Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oak, interior live	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planetree, London	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
undefined	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pistache, Chinese	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	—	NaN	NaN	—	—	—	NaN

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	8/30/2023	9/6/2023	5.00	5.00	—
Grading	Grading	9/7/2023	9/18/2023	5.00	8.00	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	9/19/2023	8/6/2024	5.00	230	—
Paving	Paving	8/7/2024	9/1/2024	5.00	18.0	—

Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	9/2/2024	9/27/2024	5.00	18.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	4.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	10.0	0.56
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	36.0	0.38
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.2.2. Mitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	4.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	7.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	7.00	84.0	0.37
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	10.0	0.56
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	6.00	36.0	0.38
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	6.00	37.0	0.48

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix

Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	8.10	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	6.90	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	15.0	8.10	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	6.90	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	36.0	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	9.10	8.10	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	4.10	6.90	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	20.0	8.10	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	6.90	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	1.82	8.10	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	6.90	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.3.2. Mitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	17.5	8.10	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	—	6.90	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	15.0	8.10	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	—	6.90	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	36.0	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	9.10	8.10	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	4.10	6.90	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	20.0	8.10	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	6.90	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	1.82	8.10	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	6.90	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	43,381	14,460	7,841

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Building Square Footage)	Acres Paved (acres)
Grading	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,000	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	2	61%	61%
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
General Light Industry	0.00	0%
Automobile Care Center	0.00	0%

Parking Lot	3.00	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2023	0.00	204	0.03	< 0.005
2024	0.00	204	0.03	< 0.005

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Total all Land Uses	178	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.0	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.9.2. Mitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Total all Land Uses	178	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.0	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.1.2. Mitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
0	0.00	43,381	14,460	7,841

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	330

5.10.4. Landscape Equipment - Mitigated

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	330

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
General Light Industry	110,948	204	0.0330	0.0040	464,137
Automobile Care Center	141,206	204	0.0330	0.0040	590,720
Parking Lot	114,476	204	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.11.2. Mitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
General Light Industry	110,948	204	0.0330	0.0040	464,137

Automobile Care Center	141,206	204	0.0330	0.0040	590,720
Parking Lot	114,476	204	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
General Light Industry	2,543,750	547,924
Automobile Care Center	1,317,136	13.6
Parking Lot	0.00	13.6

5.12.2. Mitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
General Light Industry	2,543,750	246,151
Automobile Care Center	1,317,136	6.09
Parking Lot	0.00	6.09

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
General Light Industry	13.6	0.00
Automobile Care Center	53.5	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00

5.13.2. Mitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
General Light Industry	13.6	0.00
Automobile Care Center	53.5	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
General Light Industry	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	0.30	4.00	4.00	18.0
Automobile Care Center	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
Automobile Care Center	Supermarket refrigeration and condensing units	R-404A	3,922	26.5	16.5	16.5	18.0

5.14.2. Mitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
General Light Industry	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	0.30	4.00	4.00	18.0
Automobile Care Center	Other commercial A/C and heat pumps	R-410A	2,088	< 0.005	4.00	4.00	18.0
Automobile Care Center	Supermarket refrigeration and condensing units	R-404A	3,922	26.5	16.5	16.5	18.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Air Compressors	Electric	Average	10.0	8.00	37.0	0.48
—	Diesel	Average	—	8.00	—	—

5.15.2. Mitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Air Compressors	Electric	Average	10.0	8.00	37.0	0.48
—	Diesel	Average	—	8.00	—	—

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number per Day	Hours per Day	Hours per Year	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16.2. Process Boilers

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Number	Boiler Rating (MMBtu/hr)	Daily Heat Input (MMBtu/day)	Annual Heat Input (MMBtu/yr)

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1.2. Mitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1.2. Mitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
Pistache, Chinese	35.0	—	—
Oak, interior live	-3.00	—	—
Planetree, London	-3.00	—	—

5.18.2.2. Mitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
Pistache, Chinese	35.0	—	—
—	—	—	—
Oak, interior live	-3.00	—	—

Planetree, London	-3.00	—	—
—	—	—	—

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

Cal-Adapt midcentury 2040–2059 average projections for four hazards are reported below for your project location. These are under Representation Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5 which assumes GHG emissions will continue to rise strongly through 2050 and then plateau around 2100.

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	21.6	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	5.70	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	27.4	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 50 meters (m) by 50 m, or about 164 feet (ft) by 164 ft.
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	0	0	N/A
Wildfire	1	0	0	N/A

Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Extreme Precipitation	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	1	1	1	2
Wildfire	1	1	1	2
Flooding	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Drought	1	1	1	2
Snowpack	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.
The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.
The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

6.4.1. Wildfire

User Selected Measures	Co-Benefits Achieved	Exposure Reduction	Sensitivity Reduction	Adaptive Capacity Increase

WF-1: Implement Fire-safe Landscaping	Improved Air Quality, Improved Ecosystem Health, Improved Public Health	—	1.00	—

6.4.2. Drought

User Selected Measures	Co-Benefits Achieved	Exposure Reduction	Sensitivity Reduction	Adaptive Capacity Increase
D-3: Install Drought Resistant Landscaping	Water Conservation	—	1.00	1.00

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	26.7
AQ-PM	4.19
AQ-DPM	7.27
Drinking Water	64.2
Lead Risk Housing	5.77
Pesticides	58.4
Toxic Releases	15.0
Traffic	35.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	0.00
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	16.6
Impaired Water Bodies	51.2

Solid Waste	59.2
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	32.4
Cardio-vascular	24.0
Low Birth Weights	19.0
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	17.2
Housing	22.1
Linguistic	10.4
Poverty	15.8
Unemployment	6.30

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	78.91697677
Employed	43.98819453
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	70.67881432
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	76.63287566
Transportation	—
Auto Access	61.56807391
Active commuting	28.23046324
Social	—
2-parent households	63.80084691

Voting	96.77916079
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	75.47799307
Park access	2.194276915
Retail density	7.391248556
Supermarket access	20.78788656
Tree canopy	89.15693571
Housing	—
Homeownership	88.6179905
Housing habitability	75.08020018
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	41.46028487
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	37.03323495
Uncrowded housing	81.14974978
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	70.40934172
Arthritis	0.0
Asthma ER Admissions	59.2
High Blood Pressure	0.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.0
Asthma	0.0
Coronary Heart Disease	0.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	0.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	0.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	62.5
Cognitively Disabled	68.5
Physically Disabled	32.1
Heart Attack ER Admissions	79.3

Mental Health Not Good	0.0
Chronic Kidney Disease	0.0
Obesity	0.0
Pedestrian Injuries	19.6
Physical Health Not Good	0.0
Stroke	0.0
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	0.0
Current Smoker	0.0
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	0.0
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	28.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	84.0
Elderly	4.7
English Speaking	95.9
Foreign-born	8.4
Outdoor Workers	40.3
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	94.8
Traffic Density	19.7
Traffic Access	0.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	25.9
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	96.3

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	6.00
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	73.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

a: The maximum CalEnviroScreen score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects a higher pollution burden compared to other census tracts in the state.
b: The maximum Health Places Index score is 100. A high score (i.e., greater than 50) reflects healthier community conditions compared to other census tracts in the state.

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

Measure Title	Co-Benefits Achieved
IE-5: Provide Education on Essential Topics Related to Project	Social Equity
PH-2: Increase Urban Tree Canopy and Green Spaces	Energy and Fuel Savings, Enhanced Energy Security, Improved Air Quality, Improved Ecosystem Health, Improved Public Health, Social Equity

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health and Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Construction: Construction Phases	There are no existing structures to demolish
Construction: Demolition	Spreading water is required during grading.
Construction: Dust From Material Movement	Grading is balanced. No import or export trips are anticipated.

Attachment 4

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

PASO ROBLES PETERBILT PROJECT
2805 THEATRE DRIVE
PASO ROBLES, CALIFORNIA

Project No. 2202-1101

Prepared for:

Craig Archer
Coast Counties Peterbilt
1740 4th Street
San Jose, California 95112

Prepared by:

Padre Associates, Inc.
369 Pacific Street
San Luis Obispo, California 93401

APRIL 2022

padre associates, inc.
ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS

Authenticity and Signature Page

Padre Associates, Inc.
369 Pacific Street
San Luis Obispo, California 93401

Padre Associates, Inc. hereby certifies that all statements furnished in the following Biological Resources Assessment Report and all supporting information acquired for this biological assessment are true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief. Further, we certify that the field survey associated with this report was performed by Padre and that the report accurately represents all information retained from the field visit.

Christina Santala
Project Biologist

Shannon Gonzalez
Project Biologist

Alyssa Berry
Senior Biologist

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LIST OF FIGURES

APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Padre Associates, Inc. (Padre) has prepared this Biological Resources Assessment Report (Report) on behalf of Craig Archer of Coast Counties Peterbilt (Client) to document the results of a biological resources assessment completed in support of the environmental review process for the proposed Paso Robles Peterbilt Dealership Development Project (Project) at 2805 Theatre Drive, Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California (Project Site) (Figure 1-1 – Project Location); Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 009-851-022. This Report documents the results of a desktop review and field survey, and includes a discussion of existing biological resources, special-status biological resources that have the potential to occur within the proposed Project Site, potential Project impacts to these resources, and recommendations for impact avoidance and minimization measures.

LEGEND:

Project Boundary

MAP EXTENT:

padre associates, inc.	PROJECT NAME: 2805 THEATRE DRIVE SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CA	PROJECT LOCATION	FIGURE 1-1
	PROJECT NUMBER: 2202-1101 / DATE: April 2022		

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2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework identifies policies and plans administered by resource agencies pertaining to biological resources that are known to exist and/or have the potential to occur within the Project region.

2.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

2.1.1 Endangered Species Act of 1972.

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), provides protection to species listed as Threatened or Endangered, and critical habitat designated for the protection of such species. The FESA prohibits "take" of Threatened and Endangered species (including plants) except under certain circumstances and only with authorization from the USFWS through a permit under sections 4(d), 7, or 10(a) of the FESA. Under the FESA, take is defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.

Critical Habitat is defined in Section 3(5)(A) of the FESA as: (1) specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing, on which are found those physical or biological features that are essential to the conservation of the listed species and that may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing that are essential for the conservation of a listed species.

The FESA also provides protection to those species proposed to be listed under FESA or critical habitats proposed to be designated for such species. In addition to the listed species, the federal government also maintains lists of species that are neither formally listed nor proposed but could potentially be listed in the future. These federal candidate species include taxa for which substantial information on biological vulnerability and potential threats exist and are maintained to support the appropriateness of proposing to list the taxa as an Endangered or Threatened species.

2.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The USFWS also administers the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 USC 703-711). Under the MBTA, it is unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed in 50 CFR 10, including feathers or other parts of birds, nests, eggs or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). In 2017, Solicitor of the Department of the Interior issued a legal opinion (M-37050 or M-Opinion) stating that "The Migratory Bird Treaty Act Does Not Prohibit Incidental Take" which in effect revoked take protections under the MBTA. On January 5, 2021, the USFWS published a final rule that defined the scope of the MBTA stating that incidental take of birds resulting from an activity is not prohibited when the underlying purpose of that activity is not to take birds. On May 6, 2021, the USFWS announced a proposed rule to revoke the January 7 final regulation that limited the scope of the MBTA, in an effort to reinstate federal MBTA protections. The proposed rule is pending as of June 2021.

In the interim, migratory birds are protected (for take) through AB 454 California Migratory Bird Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code 3513).

2.2 STATE REGULATIONS

2.2.1 California Fish and Game Code.

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) administers a number of laws and programs designed to protect plants, fish, and wildlife resources. Principal of these is the California Endangered Species Act of 1984 (CESA - Fish and Game Code Section 2050) that regulates the listing and take of State Endangered and Threatened species. CDFW also maintains lists of Candidate-Endangered species and Candidate-Threatened species. California candidate species are afforded the same level of protection as listed species. CDFW manages the California Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (Fish and Game Code Section 1900, *et seq*.), which was enacted to identify, designate, and protect rare plants. The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) operates under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the CDFW which outlines broad cooperation in rare plant assessment and protection and formalizes cooperative ventures such as data sharing and production of complementary information sources for rare plants.

2.3 LOCAL REGULATIONS

San Luis Obispo County (County) incorporates all USFWS, CDFW, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) standards when assessing project impacts to vegetation, wildlife, and wetland habitats, as well as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) evaluation process, when applicable. The County has developed a framework of land use policies and recommendations intended to reduce impacts to sensitive biological resources.

Oak trees are protected under San Luis Obispo County Land Use Ordinance, Title 22; Chapters 22.56 (Tree Preservation) and 22.58 (Oak Woodland Ordinance) (San Luis Obispo County 2021).

3.0 METHODS

Methods to collect biological resources information included a desktop review and field survey of the Biological Study Area (BSA), which encompassed the entire Project Site.

3.1 DESKTOP REVIEW

Prior to conducting the field survey, a query of the CDFW California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) was conducted to identify documented occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species, and sensitive habitats within the vicinity of the BSA. The CNDDB is a continually refined and updated computerized inventory of rare animals, plants, and natural community location information in California, including species that are listed as federally and/or State endangered/threatened. All wildlife taxa listed with the CNDDB are considered "special animals" in which the CDFW is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal protection status.

The Project Site is located within the Templeton 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle, and the CNDDB search was focused on this and eight adjacent quadrangles within approximately ten miles of the BSA, including Paso Robles, Estrella, Creston, Santa Margarita, Atascadero, Morro Bay North, York Mountain, and Adelaida. The USFWS Critical Habitat database was also investigated to identify critical habitat for federally listed species within the BSA or surrounding region. In addition, the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) was accessed to identify previously documented wetlands within the BSA or surrounding area.

3.2 FIELD SURVEYS

On March 31, 2022, Padre Biologists, Christina Santala and Shannon Gonzalez completed a field survey within the BSA focused on the existing biological resources, presence/absence of special-status plant and wildlife species and habitats, as well as the suitability of habitat to support these species within the BSA.

Field survey methods consisted of walking paths of opportunity throughout the BSA and recording wildlife species observed by visual observation using binoculars, indirect signs (e.g., tracks, scat, skeletal remains, and burrows), and/or auditory cues (i.e., calls and songs). Field notes on botanical resources and vegetation communities/habitats were also recorded. Field surveys were conducted in March, within the typical blooming period for most special-status plant species know to occur in the proposed Project region.

Vegetation within the BSA was divided and classified into vegetation types based on *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (MCV2) (Sawyer, et. al., 2009), or described as site-specific vegetation and/or land use cover types not treated in the MCV2 (i.e., ruderal). All identifiable plant species observed within the BSA were documented. Plant specimens that were not positively identified in the field were further examined using appropriate botanical keys, including *The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et. al., 2012).

4.0 FINDINGS

The following discussion of biological resources includes those that were observed within the BSA, those identified in the desktop review, and resources that have the potential to occur based on the presence of suitable habitat. Supporting documentation includes Figure 4-1 – Biological Resources Assessment Results, Figure 4-2 – Regional Special-Status Biological Resources, Appendix A – Site Photographs, Appendix B – Plant List, Appendix C – Wildlife List, and Appendix D – CNDDB Results.

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Site is located on the corner of Nutwood Circle and Theatre Drive, just west of Highway 101 in the City of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo County, California. The Project Site is a vacant lot surrounded by residential and commercial development, with areas of previous disturbance (e.g., tilling, stockpiling, grading, etc.) and old infrastructure throughout the property. The topography of the area is level to moderately sloping and is situated on the eastern edge of the Santa Lucia Range.

4.2 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.2.1 Botanical

A list of plant species identified in the BSA during the March 2022 field survey is provided in Appendix B – Plant List. Vegetation communities documented to occur within the Project Site are described in the following paragraphs.

Wild oats and annual brome grassland (*Avena* spp. – *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance). The Wild oats and annual brome grassland alliance occurs in all topographic settings in foothills, waste places, rangelands, and openings in woodlands. This alliance is characterized by presence of slender wild oats (*Avena barbata*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), false brome (*Brachypodium distachyon*), rattlesnake grass (*Briza maxima*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*) and/or foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*) as dominant or co-dominant with other non-natives in the herbaceous layer; cover is open to continuous (Sawyer et. al., 2009). As observed during the field survey, this alliance occurred throughout the BSA. Dominant to co-dominant species included ripgut brome, wild oats, Mediterranean vetch (*Vicia benghalensis*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), with sparse to moderate occurrences of common fiddleneck (*Amsinckia intermedi*a), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*) and wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*). There were several sapling and mature valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) trees scattered throughout this vegetation alliance within the BSA. This alliance is not considered sensitive by the CDFW and is not protected under CEQA.

Ornamental. Within this Report, Ornamental is a site-specific vegetation classification that describes the planted landscape trees and shrubs within the BSA. As observed during the field survey, tree species included blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), pine (*Pinus* sp.) and Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). Ornamental trees may provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat for fauna. This vegetation community is not considered sensitive by the CDFW and is not protected under CEQA.

Ruderal. Within this Report, Ruderal is a term used to describe the unpaved parking area within the BSA. This disturbed area can support vegetative cover consisting primarily of disturbance adapted plant species (ruderal species). As observed during the field survey, the Ruderal area consisted of bare ground with patches of non-native species including cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*), redstem filaree, and barley. This vegetation community is not considered sensitive by the CDFW and is not protected under CEQA.

4.2.2 Wildlife

Wildlife was identified during the survey through indirect sign and direct observations of individuals. Species observed and detected included western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*). A complete list of observed wildlife species can be found in Appendix C – Wildlife Species Observed within the BSA.

4.2.3 Aquatic Resources

Based on the results of the desktop review and field observations, no aquatic resources were identified within the Project Site; however, several aquatic features were identified within one mile of the BSA. The NWI recorded features include a Riverine unnamed drainage approximately 0.07 miles south, the Salinas River approximately 0.8 miles east, a Freshwater Emergent Wetland approximately 0.3 miles northwest, and two Freshwater Ponds approximately 0.4 miles west of the BSA (USFWS, 2022b). In addition, an unrecorded drainage basin approximately 0.01 miles west of the Project Site was observed within the BSA during the March 2022 survey. This man-made basin appeared to collect water run-off from the street drain off Nutwood Circle and was vegetated with plant species similar to the surrounding grassland including tocalote, redstem filaree, and annual grasses. A fenced drainage basin was also present within the Project Site and supported vegetation similar to the surrounding grassland. No water was present in these aquatic features.

4.2.4 Oak Trees

Six valley oak trees of varying diameter at breast height (DBH) were observed throughout the Project Site (Figure 4-1). DBH for the six oak trees were as follows: 54 inches, 48 inches, 48 inches, 8 inches, 4 inches, and 4 inches.

4.3 SPECIAL-STATUS BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Results of the nine-quadrangle (approximately ten miles surrounding the Project Site) CNDDB query for regional occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species, and sensitive vegetation communities can be found in Appendix D (CDFW, 2022a). This Report focuses on the special-status plants and wildlife biological resources within five miles of the BSA (Project region)

that have a greater potential to occur within the Project Site based on proximity of documented occurrences. Figure 4-2 depicts CNDDB occurrences and USFWS Critical Habitat within five miles of the Project Site.

LEGEND:

- Project Boundary
- BSA Boundary
- Culvert
- Drainage Basin
- Remnant soil/gravel stockpile feature

Tree

- Valley Oak

Vegetation Communities

- Ornamental
- Ruderal
- Wild oats and annual brome grassland

MAP EXTENT:

0 125 250
Feet

padre associates, inc.

PROJECT NAME: 2805 THEATRE DRIVE
SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CA

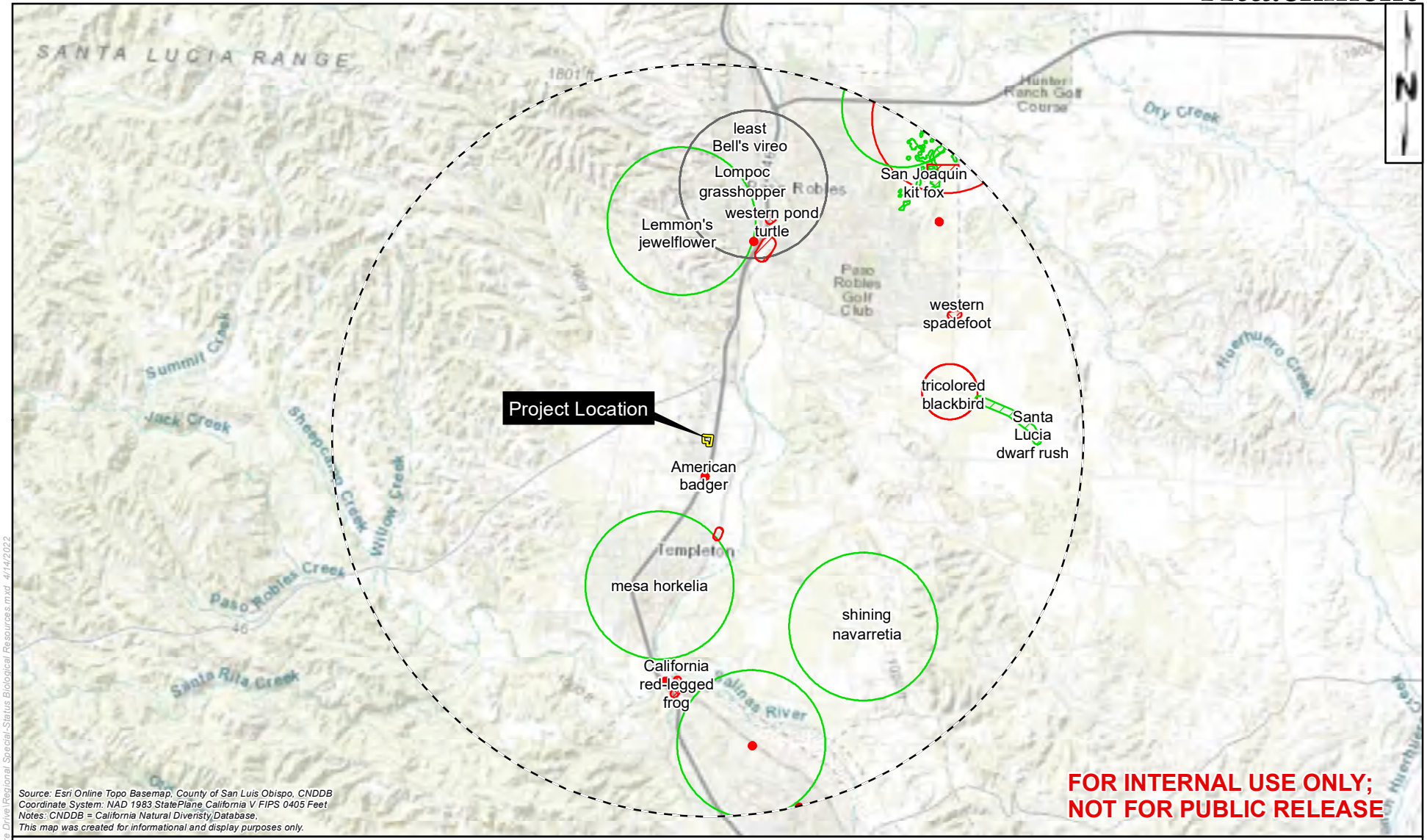
PROJECT NUMBER: 2202-1101

DATE: April 2022

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT RESULTS MAP

FIGURE 4-1

Z:\GIS Projects\GIS Maps\Map Project\2805 Theatre Drive Biological Resources Assessment Results Map.mxd 4/14/2022



LEGEND:

- Project Boundary
- Buffer - 5 miles

CNDDB Occurrences

- Plant (specific)
- Plant (non-specific)
- Plant (circular)
- Animal (80m)
- Animal (specific)
- Animal (non-specific)
- Animal (circular)
- Multiple (circular)

MAP EXTENT:

0 5,000 10,000
Feet

padre associates, inc.

PROJECT NAME: 2805 THEATRE DRIVE SAN LUIS COUNTY, CA

PROJECT NUMBER: 2202-1101

DATE: April 2022

REGIONAL SPECIAL-STATUS BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MAP

FIGURE 4-2

Z:\GIS Projects\GIS Maps\Map Projects\2805 Theatre Drive\Regional Special-Status Biological Resources.mxd 4/14/2022

4.3.1 Special-Status Habitats

No USFWS-Designated Critical Habitat overlaps the BSA. The nearest occurrence is vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) USFWS-Designated Critical Habitat approximately 5.4 miles northeast of the BSA (USFWS, 2022a).

Valley Oak Woodland, a sensitive natural community defined by CDFW, is documented within five miles of the BSA; however, this natural community is not present within the Project Site (CDFW, 2022a).

4.3.2 Special-Status Botanical

Special-status plants are either listed as Endangered or Threatened under FESA or CESA, considered Rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act, or considered rare (but not legally listed) by resources agencies, professional organizations, and the scientific community under the following categories:

1. Plants listed or proposed for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (50 CFR 17.12 for listed plants and various notices in the Federal Register for proposed species,).
2. Plants that are candidates for possible future listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (Federal Register October 10, 2019).
3. Plants that meet the definitions of rare or endangered species under the CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15380).
4. Plants considered by the CNPS to be "Rare, Threatened, or Endangered" in California (Ranks 1B and 2 in CNPS, 2020).
5. Plants listed by CNPS as plants about which we need more information and plants of limited distribution (Ranks 3 and 4 in CNPS, 2020).
6. Plants listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as Threatened or Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (14 CCR 670.5).
7. Plants listed under the California Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code 1900 et seq.).
8. Plants considered sensitive by other Federal agencies (i.e., U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management), state and local agencies or jurisdictions.
9. Plants considered sensitive or unique by the scientific community or occurring at the limits of their natural range (State CEQA Guidelines).

Based on the CNDDB query completed as part of the desktop review, there were 43 special-status plant species documented within approximately ten miles of the BSA (Appendix D). Of these species, one species, Lemmon's jewelflower (*Caulanthus lemmonii*), had a greater potential to occur within the Project Site based on proximity of documented occurrences (less than five miles) and presence of generally suitable habitat (grassland) within the BSA.

No special-status plant species were observed during the March 2022 field survey. The survey was conducted within the typical blooming period for potentially occurring special-status plant species of the region and would be identifiable in March. Based on the field survey observations and habitat conditions (dominance of disturbance-adapted plant species) no special-status plant species are likely to occur within the Project Site.

4.3.3 Special-Status Wildlife

Special-status wildlife species are either listed as Endangered or Threatened under FESA or CESA, or considered rare (but not formally listed) by resources agencies, professional organizations, and the scientific community under the following categories:

- Animals listed or proposed for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (50 CFR 17.11 for listed animals and various notices in the Federal Register for proposed species).
- Animals that are candidates for possible future listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (Federal Register October 10, 2019).
- Animals that meet the definitions of rare or endangered species under the CEQA (*State CEQA Guidelines*, Section 15380)
- Animal considered Species of Special Concern (SSC) by CDFW (Shuford and Gardali, 2008 for birds; Williams, 1986 for mammals; Moyle et al., 2015 for fish; and Thomson et al., 2016 for amphibians and reptiles).
- Animals listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as Threatened and Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (14 CCR 670.5).
- Animal species that are fully protected in California (California Fish and Game Code, Section 3511 [birds], 4700 [mammals], and 5050 [reptiles and amphibians]).
- Animal species protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (as amended in 1994).
- Birds of Conservation Concern. Migratory and nonmigratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally Threatened or Endangered) that represent the USFWS highest conservation priorities in effort to draw attention to species in need of conservation action (Shuford and Gardali, 2008).
- Birds on the CDFW Watch List include “Taxa to Watch” (Shuford and Gardali, 2008) 1) not on the current Special Concern list but were on previous lists and they have not been state listed under CESA; 2) were previously state or federally listed and now are on neither list; or 3) are on the list of “Fully Protected” species.

Based on the CNDDB query completed as part of the desktop review, there were 38 special-status wildlife species documented within approximately ten miles of the BSA. Of those 38, there are three special-status wildlife species with the potential to occur within the Project Site based on suitable habitat and regional (less than five miles) documented occurrences. These species include Northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), and San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*).

No special-status wildlife species were observed during the March 2022 field survey. However, the Project Site may provide suitable habitat to support the special-status wildlife species listed above. The following sections provide an overview of the general habitat requirements for these species and further detail on the potential for each of these species to occur in the Project Site.

4.3.3.1 Reptiles

Northern legless lizard is a predominantly subterranean lizard that occupies moist, warm, and loose soils with vegetative cover (Stebbins, 2003). It has the potential to utilize areas of the Project Site that have dense leaf litter. Refer to Section 6.0 for recommended mitigation measures for protection of Northern legless lizard during Project activities.

4.3.3.2 Mammals

American badger is a CDFW Species of Special Concern and San Joaquin kit fox is listed as Federally Endangered and State Threatened. The annual grassland habitat, and presence of small mammal (ground squirrel) burrows indicate that general conditions within the Project Site are suitable for both species. No large burrows or sign (i.e., scat, tracks, prey remains, etc.) were identified during the March 2022 survey. Further, the Project Site is situated adjacent to Highway 101 and is surrounded by residential and commercial development that creates significant dispersal barriers for these species. However, because there are documented occurrences within five miles, and generally suitable grassland habitat is, there is a low potential for American badger and San Joaquin kit fox to occur within the Project Site. Refer to Section 6.0 for recommended mitigation measures for protection of these species during Project activities.

4.3.3.3 Nesting Birds

No nesting bird activity was observed within the BSA during the March 2022 field survey; however, trees and vegetation present within or adjacent to the Project Site provide suitable nesting habitat for a variety of bird species. Nesting birds and their nests/eggs are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and California Fish and Game Code. Nesting bird season generally occurs between February 1 and August 31. Refer to Section 6.0 for recommended mitigation measures for protection of potentially nesting birds during Project activities.

5.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The proposed Project would include development of most of the Project Site. Grading and construction activities have the potential to impact special-status biological resources that have the potential to occur within the Project Site.

Potential impacts to special-status biological resources are construction-related, including mortality or injury from equipment operations, vehicle traffic, and loss of habitat. Project-related noise also has the potential to negatively affect nesting bird activity within or adjacent to the Project Site. Refer to Section 6.0 for recommended mitigation measures to avoid and/or minimize impacts to special-status biological resources.

6.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Implementation of the following avoidance and minimization measures are recommended to protect sensitive biological resources to the greatest extent feasible during proposed Project activities:

1. Work Timing. All work activities shall be completed during daylight hours (between sunrise and sunset) and outside of rain events;
2. Work Limits. The Project impact area shall be clearly marked or delineated with stakes, flagging, tape, or signage prior to work. Areas outside of work limits shall be considered environmentally sensitive and shall not be disturbed;
3. Vehicles and Equipment. All equipment and vehicles shall be checked and maintained daily to prevent spills of fuel, oil, and other hazardous materials. A designated staging area shall be established for vehicle/equipment parking and storage of fuel, lubricants, and solvents. All fueling and maintenance activities shall take place in the staging area;
4. Pre-Activity Nesting Bird Survey. If vegetation removal (i.e., tree trimming/removal activities) is scheduled between February 1 and August 31 (general nesting bird season), nesting bird surveys shall be completed by a qualified biologist within 48 hours prior to start of work. If any active nests are discovered within or adjacent to work limits, an appropriate buffer (i.e., 500 feet for raptors and 250 feet for other birds, or at the discretion of a qualified biologist based on biological or ecological reasons) shall be established to protect the nest until a qualified biologist has determined that the nest is no longer active and/or the young have fledged;
5. Pre-Activity Special-Status Species Survey. Within 30 days of the start of construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-activity survey of the Project Site for signs of San Joaquin kit fox and American badger, including tracks, scat, or suitable burrows (burrows four inches or greater in diameter). Potential dens shall be tracked for a minimum of four nights with motion-activated cameras to determine if the burrow is actively being used by San Joaquin kit fox or badger. All potential dens shall be avoided by a minimum of 50 feet until they have been determined to be inactive. In the event San Joaquin kit fox is identified within the Project Site, the USFWS, CDFW, and all other appropriate agencies/government entities shall be contacted for further consultation.

   In conjunction with the badger and kit fox survey, the qualified biologist will conduct a survey for Northern legless lizard. Hand search methods, including raking, will be used during the survey in areas where legless lizards are expected to be found (e.g., sandy/loose soils, under shrubs/leaf litter, other vegetation, or debris). If observed, the qualified biologist will relocate the lizard to nearby suitable habitat. The qualified biologist will prepare a completion letter-report to document the pre-activity survey results.
6. Oak Tree Removal. If oak tree removal and/or damage is unavoidable due to Project implementation, the County may require mitigation for impacts to mature oak trees.

Mitigation may require preparation of an oak tree protection and replacement plan that would provide guidance for onsite and/or offsite oak tree replacement planting.

7.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

Site Photographs

Photo 1. Representative view of Wild oats and annual brome grassland vegetation within the BSA.

Photo 2. Representative view of valley oak tree and Ornamental vegetation within the BSA.

Photo 3. Ruderal area adjacent to Theater Drive.

Photo 4. Representative view of vegetated soil/gravel stockpile feature within the BSA.

Photo 5. Fenced drainage basin within the BSA.

Photo 6. View of storm drain and culvert to direct flow from Nutwood Circle into shallow drainage basin located off-site (north) of the Project Site.

APPENDIX B

Plant List

Attachment 4

List of Plant Species Observed
Paso Robles Peterbilt Biological Resources Assessment, Paso Robles, CA

FAMILY	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Native Status	Cal-IPC Rating	Listing Status
ARALIACEAE	*Hedera helix*	English ivy	PV	FACU		High	
ASTERACEAE	*Baccharis pilularis*	Coyote brush	S	-	N		
	Centaurea melitensis	Tocalote	AH	-		Moderate	
	Heterotheca grandiflora	Telegraph weed	AH	-			
	Hypocharus glabra	Smooth cat's ear	AH	-		Limited	
	Silybum marianum	Milk thistle	A/PH	-		Limited	
	Uropappus lindleyi	Silverpuffs	AH	-	N		
BORAGINACEAE	*Amsinckia intermedia*	Common fiddleneck	AH	-	N		
BRASSICACEAE	*Brassica nigra*	Black mustard	AH	-		Moderate	
	Raphanus sativus	Wild radish	AH	-		Limited	
CONVOLVULACEAE	*Convolvulus arvensis*	Bindweed	PH	-			
CUPRESSACEAE	*Hesperocyparis macrocarpa**	Monterey cypress	T	-	N		1B.2
FABACEAE	*Vicia benghalensis*	Mediterranean vetch	AH/V	-			
FAGACEAE	*Quercus agrifolia**	Coast live oak	T	-	N		
	Quercus lobata	Valley oak	T	FACU	N		
GERANIACEAE	*Erodium cicutarium*	Redstem filaree	AH	-		Limited	
MALVACEAE	*Malva parviflora*	Cheese-weed	AH	-			
POACEAE	*Avena barbata*	Slender wild oats	AG	-		Moderate	
	Avena fatua	Wild oats	AG	-		Moderate	
	Bromus diandrus	Ripgut grass	AG	-		Moderate	
	Bromus hordeaceus	Soft chess	AG	FACU		Limited	
	Bromus madritensis ssp. *rubens*	Red brome	AG	-		High	
	Festuca myuros	Rattail fescue	AG	FACU		Moderate	
	Hordeum murinum ssp. *leporinum*	Barley	AG	FACU			
POLYGONACEAE	*Rumex crispus*	Curly dock	PH	FAC		Limited	
PINACEAE	*Pinus radiata**	Monterey pine	T	-	N		
	Larix sp.*	Larch	T	-			
RUBIACEAE	*Galium aparine*	Bedstraw	AH	FACU	N		

Notes:
Scientific nomenclature follows Baldwin (2012).
* Planted as landscape tree
N - Native species

Habit definitions:
AG - Annual grass.
AH - Annual herb.
F - Fern
PG - Perennial grass.

List of Plant Species Observed
Paso Robles Peterbilt Biological Resources Assessment, Paso Robles, CA

PH - Perennial herb.
PV - Perennial vine.
S - Shrub
T - Tree

Wetland indicator status (Lichvar and Kartesz, 2016):
OBL (Obligate Wetland Plants) - Almost always occur in wetlands.
FACW (Facultative Wetland Plants) - Usually occur in wetland, but may occur in non-wetlands.
FAC (Facultative Wetland Plants) - Occur in wetlands and non-wetlands.
FACU (Facultative Upland Plants) - Usually occur in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands.
UPL (Upland Plants) - Almost always occur in non-wetlands.

Cal-IPC (California Invasive Plant Council) Ratings:
High - These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Most are widely distributed ecologically.
Moderate - These species have substantial and apparent-but generally not severe-ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation
Limited - These species are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score.

Listing Status:
FE - Federally endangered
FT - Federally threatened
SE - State endangered
ST - State threatened

CNPS (California Native Plant Society) Ranking System; CRPR (California Rare Plant Rank):
1A - Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
1B - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2A - Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere
2B - Plants, rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
3 - Plants about which more information is needed – a review list
4 - Plant of limited distribution – a watch list
CRPR Threat Ranks:
0.1 - Seriously threatened in California
0.2 - Moderately threatened in California
0.3 - Not very threatened in California

APPENDIX C

Wildlife List

Wildlife Species Observed within the BSA
2805 Theatre Drive, Paso Robles, California

Attachment 4

Common Name	Scientific Name	Residence Status	Protected Status	Habitat
Reptiles				
Western fence lizard	*Sceloporus occidentalis*	R	--	G, D, P, S, M
Birds				
Acorn woodpecker	*Melanerpes formicivorus*	R	M	P
California scrub-jay	*Aphelocoma californica*	R	M	R, G, P
House finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*	R	M	P, D, M
Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*	R	M	P, D, M
Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	R	M	S, G, D, M
Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	R	M	G, P, M
Turkey vulture	*Cathartes aura*	R	M	P, M
Yellow-rumped warbler	*Setophaga coronata*	R	M	P
Mammals				
Botta's pocket gopher	*Thomomys bottae*	R	--	R, G, P
California ground squirrel	*Otospermophilus beecheyi*	R	--	G, M, P

Notes:
Fauna observed by visualizations, indirect signs (tracks, scat, skeletal remains, burros, etc.), and/or auditory cues.

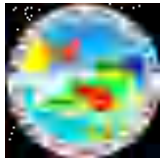
Residence Status
R - Permanent resident
W - Winter resident
B - Summer resident

Protected Status
FE - Federal
FT - Federal threatened species
FC - Federal candidate species
M - Migratory Bird Treaty Act
SE - State endangered species
ST - State threatened species
CS - Candidate species for CESA
CSC - California Species of Special Concern
CFP - California Fully Protected Species
BCC - Bird of Conservation Concern (USFWS)

Typical Habitat
A - Aquatic
D - Developed areas
G - Grassland
M - Multiple habitats
P - Woodland
R - Riparian
W - Wetland
C - Coastal lagoons, shores, oceans
O - Rock outcrops
S - Scrub

APPENDIX D

CNDDB Results



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Attachment 4

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Templeton (3512056) OR Paso Robles (3512066) OR Estrella (3512065) OR Creston (3512055) OR Santa Margarita (3512045) OR Atascadero (3512046) OR Morro Bay North (3512047) OR York Mountain (3512057) OR Adelaida (3512067))
 AND Taxonomic Group IS (Dune OR Scrub OR Herbaceous OR Marsh OR Riparian OR Woodland OR Forest OR Alpine OR Inland Waters OR Marine OR Estuarine OR Riverine OR Palustrine OR Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals OR Mollusks OR Arachnids OR Crustaceans OR Insects OR Ferns OR Gymnosperms OR Monocots OR Dicots OR Lichens OR Bryophytes OR Fungi)

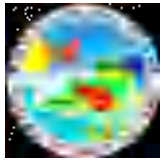
Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Abies bracteata bristlecone fir	G2G3 S2S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 IUCN_NT-Near Threatened SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive		80 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	G1G2 S1S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	684 1,036	955 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0
Agrostis hooveri Hoover's bent grass	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	1,000 1,000	31 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Ammodramus savannarum grasshopper sparrow	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	984 984	27 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Anniella pulchra Northern California legless lizard	G3 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	80 1,263	383 S:10	0	1	0	0	0	9	9	1	10	0	0
Antirrhinum ovatum oval-leaved snapdragon	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.2	720 720	16 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0

Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	175 1,050	420 S:2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	G5 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	720 1,340	324 S:2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Arctostaphylos luciana Santa Lucia manzanita	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz USFS_S-Sensitive	2,700 2,700	10 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Arctostaphylos pilosula Santa Margarita manzanita	G2? S2?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	955 1,400	58 S:4	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	0	0
Ardea herodias great blue heron	G5 S4	None None	CDF_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern	996 996	156 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Astragalus didymocarpus var. milesianus Miles' milk-vetch	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	1,250 1,250	16 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
Atractelmis wawona Wawona riffle beetle	G3 S1S2	None None		231 231	80 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Batrachoseps minor lesser slender salamander	G1 S1	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_DD-Data Deficient USFS_S-Sensitive	895 1,376	8 S:7	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	6	7	0	0



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Attachment 4

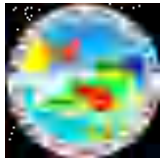
Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	G4? S1S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	1,200 1,200	181 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	G3G4 S1S2	None None		900 1,300	437 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
Branchinecta lynchi vernal pool fairy shrimp	G3 S3	Threatened None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	725 1,125	795 S:6	0	2	3	1	0	0	4	2	6	0	0
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	G4 S3S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	995 995	107 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Calochortus obispoensis San Luis mariposa-lily	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,300 1,700	46 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0
Calochortus simulans La Panza mariposa-lily	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,000 1,600	109 S:14	0	5	2	3	0	4	4	10	14	0	0
Calycadenia villosa dwarf calycadenia	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	984 1,130	59 S:4	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	4	0	0
Camissoniopsis hardhamiae Hardham's evening-primrose	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	1,100 1,600	22 S:7	3	3	0	0	0	1	6	1	7	0	0
Carex obispoensis San Luis Obispo sedge	G3? S3?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,600 2,500	29 S:3	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	0

Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Castilleja densiflora var. obispoensis San Luis Obispo owl's-clover	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	75 1,580	69 S:7	0	1	2	0	0	4	3	4	7	0	0
Caulanthus lemmonii Lemmon's jewelflower	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,000 1,000	91 S:4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0
Charadrius nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	G3T3 S2	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	10 10	138 S:2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Chorizanthe breweri Brewer's spineflower	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	1,000 2,500	45 S:7	2	0	0	0	0	5	4	3	7	0	0
Chorizanthe rectispina straight-awned spineflower	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	1,000 1,900	38 S:10	2	1	1	0	0	6	7	3	10	0	0
Cicindela hirticollis gravida sandy beach tiger beetle	G5T2 S2	None None		10 10	34 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
Cirsium fontinale var. obispoense Chorro Creek bog thistle	G2T2 S2	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	1,000 1,000	22 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Cirsium occidentale var. lucianum Cuesta Ridge thistle	G3G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2		9 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Coelus globosus globose dune beetle	G1G2 S1S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	10 10	50 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0



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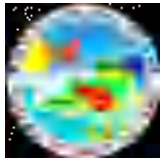
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	G4 S2	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	1,000 1,000	635 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Danaus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	G4T2T3 S2S3	Candidate None	USFS_S-Sensitive	15 40	383 S:2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae dune larkspur	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2		27 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Delphinium parryi ssp. eastwoodiae Eastwood's larkspur	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	900 900	15 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Delphinium umbraculorum umbrella larkspur	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive		95 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
Dudleya abramsii ssp. bettinae Betty's dudleya	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	170 820	14 S:7	0	3	1	1	0	2	4	3	7	0	0
Dudleya abramsii ssp. murina mouse-gray dudleya	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	330 1,600	36 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae Blochman's dudleya	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	30 562	81 S:8	0	1	0	0	0	7	3	5	8	0	0
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	G5 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern	1,165 1,240	180 S:2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0



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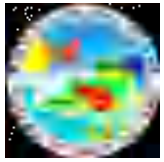
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	G3G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	10 1,464	1404 S:27	2	14	4	0	0	7	10	17	27	0	0
Eriastrum luteum yellow-flowered eriastrum	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	860 1,900	34 S:12	3	1	1	0	0	7	6	6	12	0	0
Erigeron blochmaniae Blochman's leafy daisy	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	15 15	36 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	G3 S3	Endangered None	AFS_EN-Endangered IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	20 20	127 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Extriplex joaquinana San Joaquin spearscale	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden		127 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Fritillaria ojaiensis Ojai fritillary	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,200 1,200	49 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Helminthoglypta walkeriana Morro shoulderband (=banded dune) snail	G1 S1S2	Threatened None	IUCN_CR-Critically Endangered	10 10	14 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula mesa horkelia	G4T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 USFS_S-Sensitive	820 875	103 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
Horkelia cuneata var. sericea Kellogg's horkelia	G4T1? S1?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz USFS_S-Sensitive	600 1,140	58 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
Icaricia icarioides moroensis Morro Bay blue butterfly	G5T2 S2	None None		25 80	12 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Juncus luciensis Santa Lucia dwarf rush	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	984 984	37 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0



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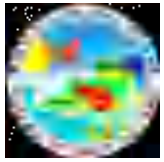
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Layia jonesii Jones' layia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	200 522	25 S:8	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	5	8	0	0
Lepidium jaredii ssp. jaredii Jared's pepper-grass	G2G3T1T2 S1S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden		12 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	G2G3 S2S3	None None	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	968 1,076	508 S:5	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0
Malacothamnus palmeri var. palmeri Santa Lucia bush-mallow	G3T2Q S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	850 1,000	10 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Meconella oregana Oregon meconella	G2G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	1,200 1,200	9 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Monardella palmeri Palmer's monardella	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	1,600 1,600	24 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Monolopia gracilens woodland woollythreads	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2		68 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Navarretia fossalis spreading navarretia	G2 S2	Threatened None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	1,100 1,100	82 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. radians shining navarretia	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	700 1,571	102 S:12	0	0	5	0	0	7	6	6	12	0	0
Neotoma macrotis luciana Monterey dusky-footed woodrat	G5T3 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_DD-Data Deficient	988 1,700	8 S:3	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0



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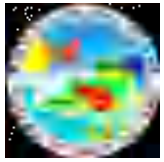
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Northern Interior Cypress Forest	G2	None		2,400	22	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Northern Interior Cypress Forest	S2.2	None		2,400	S:1											
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 9	G5T2Q	Threatened	AFS_TH-Threatened	200	41	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	0
steelhead - south-central California coast DPS	S2	None		400	S:3											
Perognathus inornatus psammophilus	G2G3T2?	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	1,220	9	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0
Salinas pocket mouse	S1	None		1,225	S:3											
Phrynosoma blainvillii	G3G4	None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	25	784	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
coast horned lizard	S3S4	None		25	S:1											
Plagiobothrys uncinatus	G2	None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	1,780	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
hooked popcornflower	S2	None		1,780	S:1											
Polyphylla nubila	G1	None		800	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
Atascadero June beetle	S1	None		900	S:3											
Progne subis	G5	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	915	71	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
purple martin	S3	None		915	S:1											
Pyrgulopsis taylori	G1	None		880	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
San Luis Obispo pyrg	S1	None		880	S:1											
Rana boylii	G3	None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	1,010	2476	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
foothill yellow-legged frog	S3	Endangered		1,010	S:1											
Rana draytonii	G2G3	Threatened	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	10	1671	4	10	1	3	1	2	11	10	20	1	0
California red-legged frog	S2S3	None		1,684	S:21											
Senecio aphanactis	G3	None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	536	98	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
chaparral ragwort	S2	None		536	S:1											



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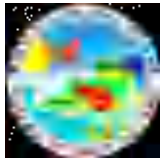
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. anomala Cuesta Pass checkerbloom	G3T1 S1	None Rare	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	2,500 2,500	4 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	G2G3 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	764 1,591	1422 S:21	2	4	9	2	0	4	9	12	21	0	0
Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus most beautiful jewelflower	G2T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley USFS_S-Sensitive		103 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Suaeda californica California seablite	G1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1		18 S:1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	G4 S4	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	965 1,700	88 S:9	1	3	0	1	0	4	3	6	9	0	0
Taxidea taxus American badger	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	670 1,055	594 S:16	14	2	0	0	0	0	14	2	16	0	0
Trimerotropis occulens Lompoc grasshopper	G1G2 S1S2	None None	IUCN_EN-Endangered	900 900	8 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Valley Oak Woodland Valley Oak Woodland	G3 S2.1	None None		1,060 2,000	91 S:6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	G5T2 S2	Endangered Endangered	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	660 710	503 S:2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0



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Vulpes macrotis mutica	G4T2	Endangered		658	1020	2	0	0	1	0	14	16	1	17	0	0
San Joaquin kit fox	S2	Threatened		1,049	S:17											

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY SURVEY AT 2805 THEATRE DRIVE, PASO ROBLES, SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

[APN: 009-851-022]

Prepared for:

Coast Counties Peterbilt
1740 No. 4th Street
San Jose, CA 95116

Prepared by:

Nancy Farrell
Cultural Resource Management Services
829 Paso Robles Street
Paso Robles, California 93446

Templeton 7.5' Quadrangle

May, 2022

CRMS

CRMS Project No. 56-2027

INTRODUCTION

At the request of Craig Archer, Cultural Resource Management Services (CRMS) has conducted a literature and records search and intensive archaeological survey of a parcel at 2805 Theatre Drive, Paso Robles. This will be the new business location of the Central Coast Peterbilt dealership. The purpose of this investigation is to identify any cultural resources present on the parcel that may be affected by the proposed construction. This work was completed in order to comply with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the County of San Luis Obispo (Figure 1, 2, and 3).

CEQA requires lead agencies to evaluate proposed projects for their potential to impact archaeological resources (Public Resources Code Section 21082, 21083.2, and 21084.1, and California Code of Regulations 15064.5). According to the CEQA Guidelines, "historical resources" include buildings, structures, objects, districts, or sites that may possess prehistoric or historical archaeological, architectural, cultural, or scientific importance. CEQA states that if a project will have a significant effect on important cultural resources, then alternative plans or mitigation measures need to be developed. were conducted to identify and evaluate any significant prehistoric or historic cultural resources that might be impacted by the proposed construction (Exhibit A).

In addition, as part of an early participation notice, letters were sent to Native American tribes, organizations and individuals. The list of recipients was provided by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), and is comprised of those groups and individuals thought to have a cultural interest in this area, notifying them of the proposed project, inviting them to consult, and requesting information or concerns regarding the proposed project. A Sacred Lands Search was conducted at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). Concurrent with that search, Native Americans and Native American groups cited by the NAHC were contacted. There was one responses to the letters written, noted specifically in Exhibit B.

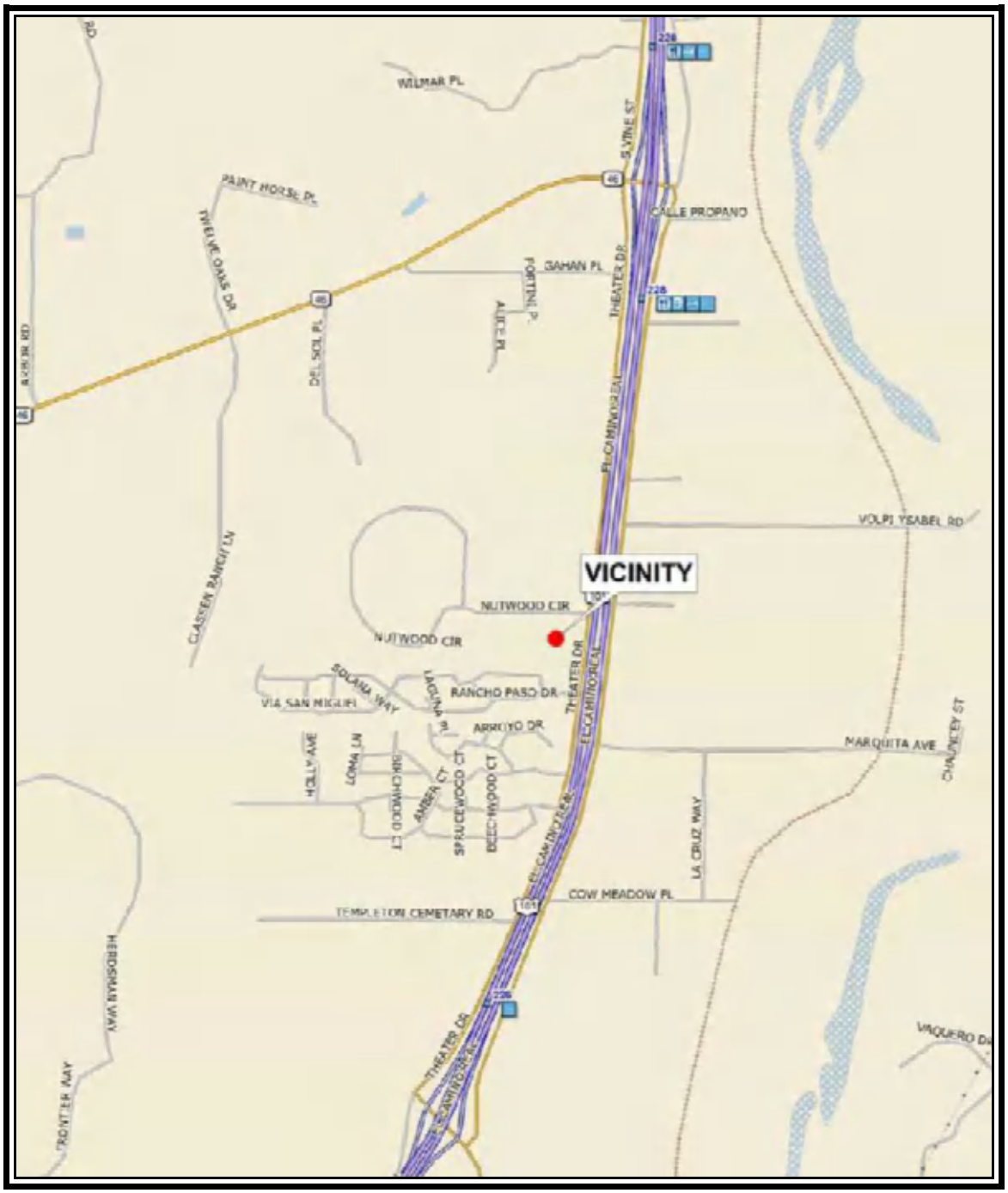

Figure 1: Vicinity Map (No Scale)

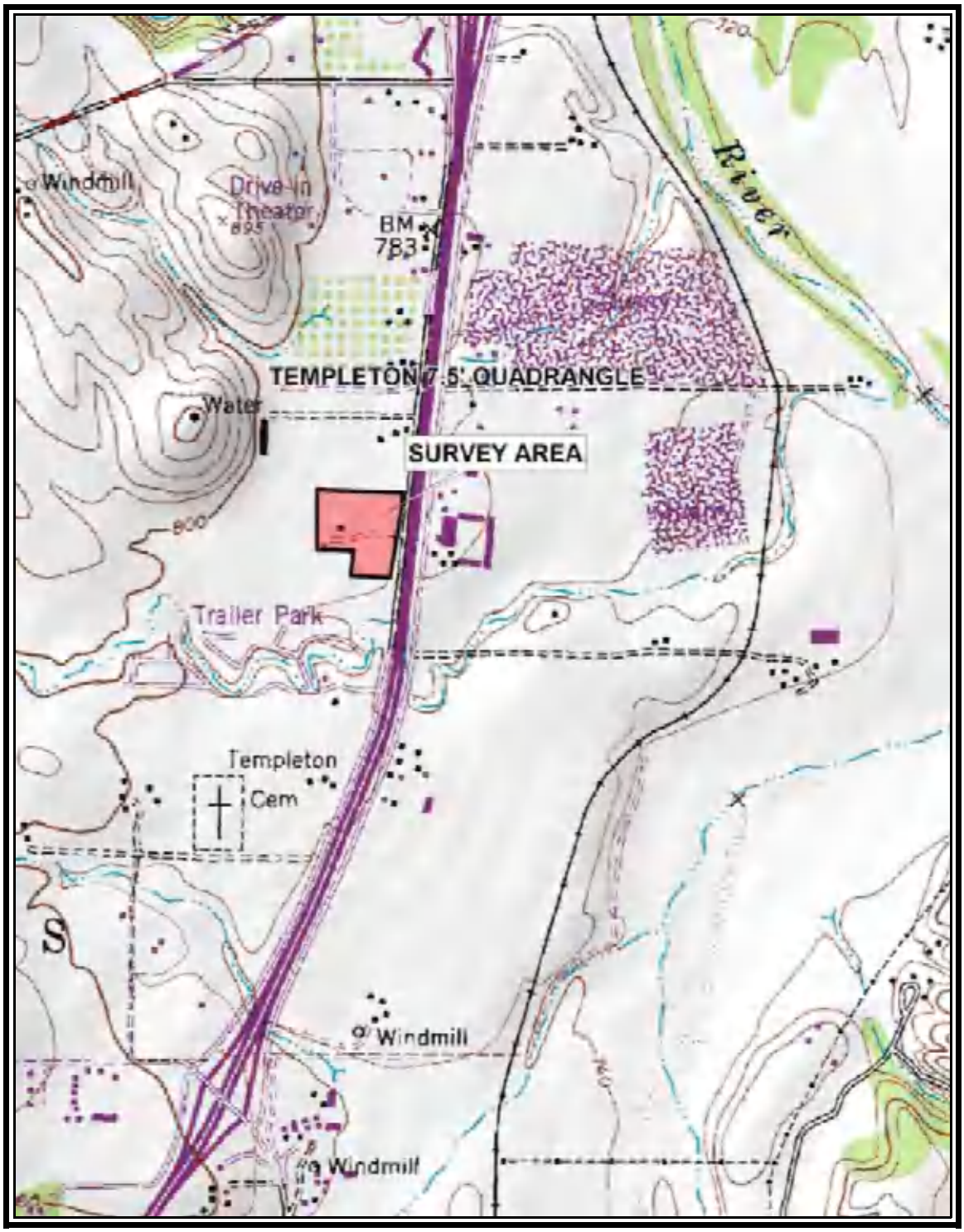

Figure 2: Portion of USGS 7.5' Quadrangle-Templeton, CA

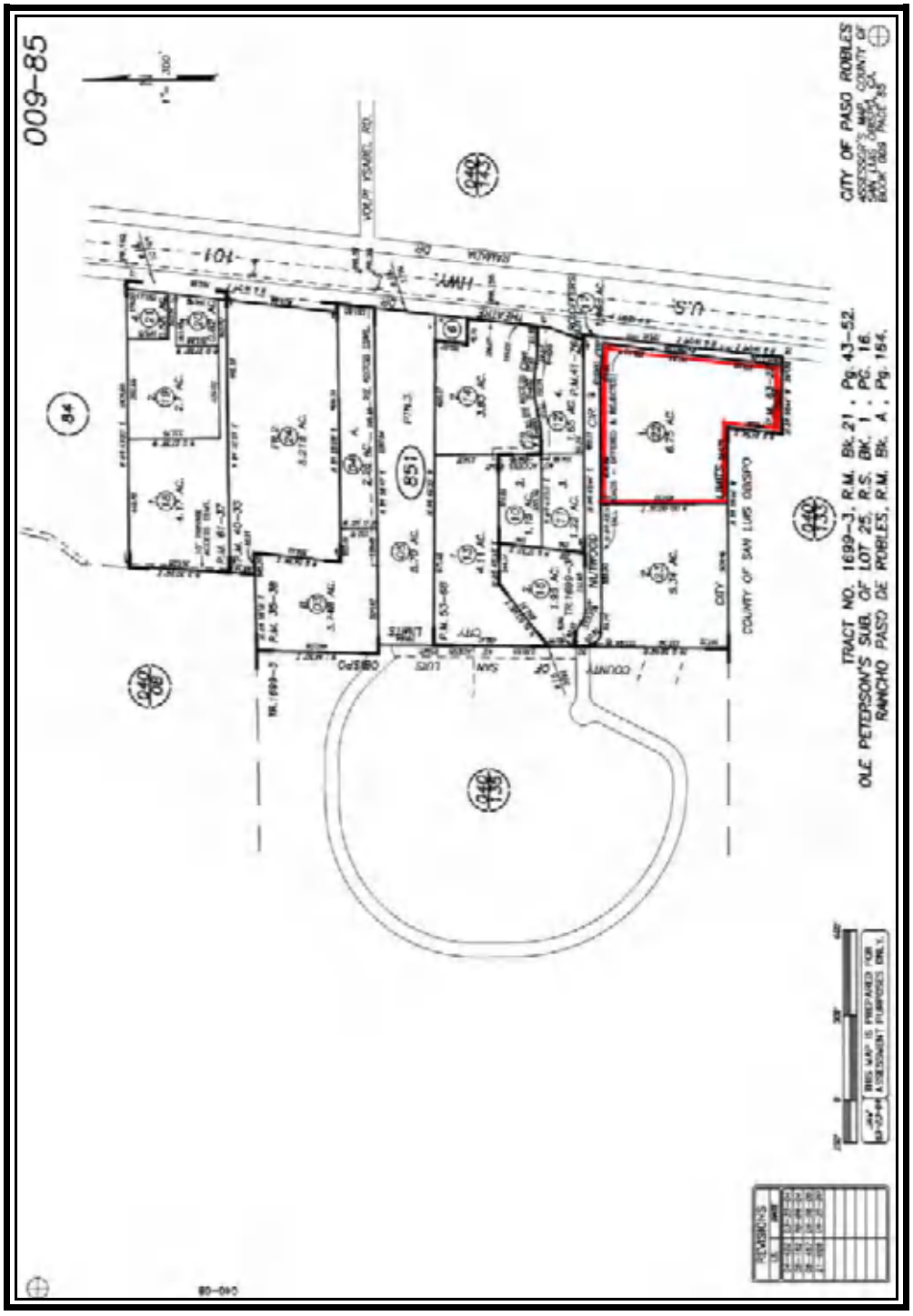

Figure 3: Assessor's Parcel Map-Parcel Shown In Red Outline

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

The project area consists of a ± 7 acre property at the southern corporate limit of of the City of El Paso de Robles, California, west of Highway 101 (Figure 1). Paso Robles lies on a terrace above the western bank of the Salinas River that grades into the hilly flanks of the Santa Lucia Range.

Climate

The weather pattern is characterized by hot, dry summers and cool, moist winters. Every several years, extreme frosts occur during winter months, but generally the area experiences 300 to 325 frost-free days per year. Such a setting is eminently suitable for human habitation.

Geology and Pedology

The Paso Robles area presents a complex geologic picture, underlain by the 4.3 million year old Paso Robles Formation. Sandstones, siltstone, diatomite and conglomerates are characteristic rocks. Beds of fossil pecten and oyster shells from the 5-7 million year old Santa Margarita Formation are also present in some locations (Chipping 1987:VIII-7). The grey-brown soil of the project area is Lockwood shaly loam (Lindsey 1983: 45), deep well-drained soils that formed in material weathered from sedimentary rocks.

Water Sources

Annual rainfall ranges from 12 to 20 inches. Today, the Salinas River, a half-mile to the east, flows at the surface only during seasons of heavy rainfall, but the river flow was more abundant and regular during the time of prehistoric human occupation of the area. The surface flow has been reduced to a minimum in recent years by the many municipal and private wells which draw water from the river for residential and agricultural use, as well as the construction of the Santa Margarita Dam in the early 1940s. There are natural springs in the area, both warm sulphur springs and fresh water (Chapman *et al.* 1980: 15).

Vegetation

The regional vegetation is melange of oak savanna, oak woodland and chaparral plant communities with a riparian component. Commonly occurring species are: Valley

oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wizlizenii*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), California lilac (*Ceanothus spp*.) and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*). Along the creeks is a riparian community where western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), willow (*Salix sp*.), cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), White alder (*Alnus Rhombifolia*), Poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), Blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), and elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) are common. On the project property, vegetation now consists primarily of a few specimens of valley oak, California poppies and a variety of weedy forbs and grasses.

Fauna

Fauna commonly occurring in the surrounding area include black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus* spp.), black bear (*Ursus americanus*) and historically, grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) and tule elk (*Cervus elaphus nannoides*). A number of ground squirrels (*Spermophilus* spp.), the western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), gophers (*Thomomys* spp.), mice (*Microtus* spp. and *Peromyscus* spp.), and a variety of reptiles and amphibians are also present.

Common birds in the area include red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma coerulescens*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*) and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicuvorus*), and valley quail (*Lophortyx californicus*).

CULTURAL BACKGROUND

Archaeological Background

Archaeological evidence indicates that the San Luis Obispo County region was occupied as early as 8000-9000 years ago, as indicated by radiocarbon dates from excavations at Diablo Canyon (Greenwood 1972), Edna Valley (Fitzgerald 2000), Cambria (Gibson 1979) and Paso Robles (Stevens *et al.* 2004). The cultural history of this region has until recently been placed within the sequence that has been defined for the Santa Barbara region, where far more archaeological investigations had taken place. The first regional chronology was proposed by D.B. Rogers (1929) and was based on his

excavation of coastal sites around Santa Barbara. This three-part sequence of Early Oak Grove or Millingstone Culture, Intermediate or Hunting People and a late Canaliño Culture is still considered generally valid in terms of broad cultural patterns (Fitzgerald and Jones 1998).

Researchers on the Central Coast have continued to refine the chronological framework and several alternative schemes have been proposed, primarily based on sites in the Central Valley, Central Coast and Channel Islands (*cf.* Moratto 1984: 125; King 1990; Erlandson and Jones, 2002; Jones *et al.* 2007). The following chronology for the San Luis Obispo area builds on this work and incorporates extensive investigations carried out on the Pecho Coast, south of San Luis Obispo (Jones and Codding 2019). All dates are radiocarbon calibrated dates:

.	*Paleoindian*	*10,000 BCE - 8350 BCE*
	Millingstone/ Lower Archaic	*8350 BCE - 3500 BCE*
	Early	*3500 BCE - 600 BCE*
	Middle	*600 BCE - 1000 CE*
	Middle/Late Transition	*1000 CE- 1230 CE*
	Late	*1230 CE - 1769 CE*
	Mission Period	*1769 CE - 1830 CE*

These periods are based upon shifts in technology that relate to the type and variety of foods consumed, methods of procurement, and social structure. The earliest periods were a time of hunting and gathering, with an emphasis on seed collecting and processing. The tool kit for these periods shows an emphasis on milling equipment and crude cores yielding flaked stone tools. An increased reliance on fishing (evidenced by fishhooks), and on acorns as a dietary staple (mortars and pestles), was indicated later by the addition of new tools.

Paleoindian (10,000 BCE - 8350 BCE)

Excavations on the northern Channel Islands have yielded radiocarbon dates as early as 12,500 years ago (Erlandson and Braje 2011). There is still very limited information for the Paleoindian period in the Central Coast mainland region.

Millingstone Period (8350 BC–3500 BC)

More substantive archaeological evidence exists for the Millingstone Period, as evidenced by radiocarbon dates from excavations conducted at Diablo Canyon (Greenwood 1972), Cambria (Gibson 1979) Edna Valley (Fitzgerald *et. al* 1998) and Paso Robles (Stevens *et.al* 2004). It was during this period that permanent settlements with associated cemeteries were established. This basic adaptation persisted until about 3500 BC and was characterized by milling slabs, manos (handstones), rather crude cobble tools and a high density of marine shellfish remains on the coast. Collection of seeds appears to have been important for diet.

Early Period (3500 BCE – 600 BCE)

Along the coast and in interior areas, the Early period is marked by the appearance of mortars and pestles and contracting-stemmed projectile points (Jones 1993). Other artifacts found with Early period occupations are also found in Millingstone period sites, including Olivella (*Callianax biplicata*) class L beads, large side-notched projectile points, and milling slabs and handstones. Large projectile points and stone knives are indicative of hunting activity. Milling implements consisting of manos and metates were evidence of the processing of seeds, and possibly vegetable foods, dried meats, and fish. Greater numbers of sites are known from the Early period, possibly signaling a population increase. The end of this period is marked by changes in technology with the decrease of manos and metates, a shift in the settlement pattern, and alterations in ornamental style.

Middle Period (600 BCE – 1000 CE)

Mortars and pestles become larger and more common during this period and small seeds become less important as a staple. Exotic products are adopted. This period heralds the advent of social and political alliances and economic networks to regulate food supplies and their distribution in order to alleviate conditions resulting from regional fluctuations in the harvest. Some villages grew larger and less defensive in nature as populations were integrated into larger political units. The end of this period is marked by dramatic changes in economic, social, and political conditions, evidenced by new habitation sites and larger coastal fishing communities.

The Middle period is well represented at recorded sites along the central coast and increasingly in interior regions as well. The types of artifacts found in Middle period occupations are similar to those from the Early period although a larger number

of bone implements and bead types are known and projectile points tend to be contracting-stemmed types instead of side-notched and square-stemmed (Olsen and Payen 1969; Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987; Jones and Waugh 1995). Excavations at Fort Hunter-Liggett have shown that Middle period occupations in that area resemble those found along the coast (Jones and Haney 1997).

Middle/Late Transition Period (1000 CE – 1230 CE)

Around 1,000 AD a 300-year period of warmer temperatures and drier climate, the Medieval Climatic Anomaly, caused adverse environmental conditions, particularly intermittent droughts (Raab and Larson 1997). During the Late Period, terrestrial resource production is thought to have decreased significantly, while adaptive responses involving technology and social complexity evolved. Characteristic artifacts include curved shell fishhooks, mortars with attached basket hopper, contracting-stemmed and double side-notched projectile points. The bow and arrow was introduced.

Late Period (1230 CE - 1769 CE)

This period is marked by a more mobile, dispersed settlement pattern than earlier periods (Jones *et al.* 2015: 15), an increasing dependence on acorns and other storable commodities, and a general diversification of the marine and terrestrial foods consumed. Late period assemblages from the interior south coast ranges are distinguished by a suite of new bead types, small side-notched and triangular arrow points, and hopper mortars as well as many artifact types found in earlier periods (Olsen and Payen 1969). At Fort Hunter Liggett, Late period occupations also included small arrow points, new bead types, as well as bedrock mortars and unshaped pestles (Jones 2000; Haney *et al.* 2002). The Late period assemblages from a wide area of the central coast and interior regions appear superficially similar, but this was probably a time of continued cultural differentiation due to higher population densities.

Mission Period (1769 CE - 1830 CE)

Glass trade beads, square nails and bottle glass begin to appear in the archaeological matrix (Meighan 1979; Moratto 1984: 273).

Ethnographic Overview

At the time of European contact, the Paso Robles region was primarily occupied by a branch of the northern-most Chumash, the Obispeño (Kroeber 1925). This group inhabited coastal and inland areas between Malibu and the vicinity of San Simeon (Kroeber 1925; Gibson 1983). Also present in the region historically were the Migueleño Salinan (Greenwood 1978). The Salinan were bordered by the Esselen and Costanoan to the north, Yokuts to the east and the Chumash to the south. Examination of mission records reveals that members of the Salinan Nation inter-married into the northern portion of San Luis Obispo County, including the Paso Robles area. The exact boundary of these two groups has not been well established and is the subject of continuing research on the part of ethno-historians, archaeologists, and some Salinan and Chumash descendants.

The economies of the Salinan and the Chumash, as observed at the time of European contact, were based upon an annual cycle of gathering and hunting (Geiger and Meighan 1976). Vegetal foods, especially acorns, provided the bulk of the diet. Acorns were stored in large willow-twig granaries until needed, then ground in a stone mortar. The tannic acid present in the acorn meal was leached out with water, and the result was cooked into a gruel. Other important plant foods included wild grass and other hard seeds, roots and corms, and various fruits and berries. Major animal foods included an assortment of terrestrial mammals, marine and freshwater fish, shellfish, birds, as well as reptiles and insects. It is unclear to what extent people living inland ventured to the coast and vice versa, but it is likely that people were mobile enough to take advantage of plant and animal foods when and where they occurred. Diets would have varied from season to season, and from year to year, depending on what was available and accessible.

Stone, bone, wood, plant fibers and shell all provided materials for the production of tools. Hunting of animals and birds was accomplished with snares, traps, spears, darts, and the during the Late Period, bow and arrow. Stone work included projectile points, knives, scrapers, choppers and awls. Pecked and ground stone objects included bowl mortars, pestles, metates, basket mortars, stone bowls, notched pebble net sinkers, and steatite arrow shaft straighteners. Ornaments were made of steatite and serpentine. Bone and shell tools were also manufactured; especially bone awls and C-

shaped fishhooks. Shell beads of mussel and abalone were the basis of the Salinan "currency", with value being assigned based on the color or the shell (Hester 1978: 502).

Historic Overview

European contact in the San Luis Obispo County region may have begun as early as 1587 with the visit of Pedro de Unamuno to Morro Bay, although some scholars have questioned this based on the ambiguity of Unamuno's descriptions (Mathes 1968). A visit in 1595 by Sebastian Rodriguez Cermeño is better documented (Wagner 1924). The earliest well-documented descriptions come from accounts by members of Gaspar de Portola's land expedition, which passed through the region in 1769 (Squibb 1984). No large villages, such as those seen along the Santa Barbara channel, were reported by early travelers in the San Luis Obispo region.

Permanent Spanish settlement of the region began with the founding of Mission San Antonia de Padua (near King City) in 1771 and San Luis Obispo de Tolosa (in San Luis Obispo) in 1772. Twenty-five years later, Mission San Miguel Archangel was founded in the heart of southern Salinan territory. The mission properties of San Miguel mission were extensive and included an outlying rancho station, Las Gallinas, near present day Paso Robles (Ohles 1997).

As elsewhere, induction into the mission system had a devastating effect on the local inhabitants, requiring them to live and work at the mission and to a great extent abandon their former lifeways. The inadvertent introduction of European diseases, the consequent high mortality rate, and the pressure of overwhelming social change decimated the population. By 1805, most native villages had been abandoned, and the populace had either fled or moved into the mission system (Gibson 1983). The natives who had survived the Spanish colonization period, went on to build and staff the rancheros of the Mexican and American periods which followed. By the beginning of the 20th Century, the Chumash and Salinan had been integrated into American society (Gibson 1983; King 1984, 1990).

In 1822, Mexico attained independence of Spain and California became a Mexican territory. The Secularization Act, passed by the Mexican congress in 1833, provided for the immediate break-up of the missions and the transfer of mission lands to settlers and Indians. Work toward this end began in 1834 under Governor Figueroa.

Grants were made to individuals by the governor on the recommendation of the local *alcalde* of the Mission (Shumway 2007). During the years from 1840 to 1846, a series of land grants were made from the lands of Mission San Miguel by the governors of Mexican California. Most of these were used for grazing huge cattle herds. Even after the acquisition of California by the United States the ranchos continued to thrive until the drought of 1863 - 1864. This drought was ruinous to many of the ranchos. Tens of thousands of acres changes hands as lands sold for less than their assessed value (Angel 1883; Morrison & Haydon 1917). The new owners were most often North Americans who arrived on the heels of the drought as land prices plummeted.

The project area was a portion of the 26,000 acre rancho El Paso de los Robles, granted May 12, 1844 to Pedro Navarez by Mexican Governor Manuel Micheltorena. In 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo marked an end to the Mexican American war and California became a territory of the United States. Statehood was attained in 1850 and in 1851 the Land Act, passed by Congress, meant that the rancheros now had to prove ownership of their land. A patent on the El Paso de los Robles was obtained July 20, 1866 by Petronillo Rios. Prior to the patent, however, the parcel had been sold in two separate transactions, first to Daniel and James Blackburn on September 21, 1858. The second portion was sold July 9, 1861 to Lazarus Godchaux. They immediately began making improvements to the hot sulphur springs which had been used by local inhabitants for generations. The location had long been a rest stop for travelers on the El Camino Real. In 1864 the El Paso de Robles Hotel with attendant mineral hot spring bathhouse, was built. By the 1870s, the Paso Robles Hot Springs was a well known destination for people seeking the famous curative powers of the springs (Sawyer 1915).

The West Coast Land Co. was incorporated on March 27, 1886. The immediate objective was to develop 64,000 acres of land, comprised of the ranchos Santa Ysabel, El Paso de Robles, Eureka, and the unsold portion of Huer Huero that had been purchase over the preceding decade. The purchases were based upon the expectation that the Southern Pacific Railroad coastal line between San Francisco and Los Angeles through San Luis Obispo County would bring prosperity to the region (Nicholson 1980). A town plan for Paso Robles, on the western side of the Salinas River, was commissioned, and on November 17, 1886, two weeks after the first train arrived in "town" a Grand Auction was held, resulting in the sale of 228 lots. The town plan was completed by 1887 and the town was incorporated as a city in 1889. The trickle of settlers became a

flood and Paso Robles became a major export center for cattle, grain, dairy products, stone fruit, walnuts, and almonds. Throughout the later part of the nineteenth and the twentieth century, the economy of the Paso Robles region was largely agricultural. Cattle ranches, dairies, almond and other fruit orchards, and large tracts devoted to dry land grain production comprised the rural landscape. This resulted in the clearing of much of the Oak woodland, including the present project area (Rossi 1979: 258). During the mid twentieth century, Paso Robles was known as "The Almond Capital of the World." Much of the region around Paso Robles

In 1882, York Mountain Vineyard opened, eventually becoming one of the first bonded wineries on the Central Coast. Agriculture has continued to be the mainstay of the region up to the present, with increasing emphasis on viticulture and wine-making. The proliferation of wineries in the last 30 years has also lead to tourism once again becoming a major component of the local economy.

MAP AND RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS

Prior to the field survey, a records and literature search was conducted at the Central Coast Information Center, Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, which is the regional clearinghouse for archaeological site information for San Luis Obispo County under agreement with the California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP). The search also included inventories for the State Historic Property Data Files, National Register of Historic Places, National Register of Determined Eligible Properties, California Historical Landmarks, California Points of Historic Interest, California OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility, and the CalTrans State and Local Bridge Surveys.

Seven cultural resource studies have been conducted within a 1/4 mile radius of the project area (Bonner 2004; Clift and Farrell 2001; Farrell 1998; Gibson 1973; Girado and Orfila 2008; Singer 2004, 2006). No prehistoric archaeological sites or historic properties have been identified within the same radius.

SUMMARY OF NATIVE AMERICAN OUTREACH

A letter was sent on March 6, 2022, to the Project Analyst at the Native American Heritage Commission. The letter explained the proposed project and asked him to conduct a Sacred Lands Search and forward to CRMS any names and addresses of those who may have knowledge of cultural resources within the study area, or who would like to comment on the project.

On April 24, 2022 a letter dated the same day, was received from Cody Campagne, Project Analyst, indicating that the Sacred Lands Search conducted at the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) yielded no evidence of Sacred Lands with the project. A list of interested Native American individuals and groups was included. Letters, explaining the project and soliciting comments were sent to each of the Native Americans and groups listed (Exhibit B). On Aril 25, 2022, letters were written to the Native Americans and groups listed by the NAHC explaining the project, and asking for their comments.

RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATION

A field reconnaissance of the project area was made on April 20, 2022 by Nancy Farrell and Ron Rose of CRMS. The entire surface was inspected by walking parallel transects at two meter intervals. Mineral soil visibility was variable but generally good (50%). Additionally, the abundant ground burrow spoil piles provided additional visibility No evidence of prehistoric or historic artifacts, features, or other indications of significant cultural resources were found during the survey. (Figure 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8). There was evidence of a previous water hookup and a telephone pole, no evidence of a building structure was found. An examination of aerial photos from the 1970s yielded no additional information. There was a sewer manhole. A check with the City Wastewater Treatment Department showed no sewer hookup in that location. Further examination with the cover removed showed that the manhole was never developed, but abandoned. Apparently a previous property owner had some plans for future development. Also on the property is a fenced detention basin approximately 80 feet square. This detention may be used for the present development or abandoned.

Figure 4: Portion of Templeton USGS Quadrangle. Red Dot Is Location of Abandoned Manhole. Black Polygon Is Location of Existing Detention Basin. 1979 Quadrangle Shows A Structure of Some Kind Indicated In Black Next To Abandoned Manhole.

Figure 5: Overview of Subject Parcel-View To East

Figure 6: Overview of Subject Parcel-View Northeast

Figure 7: Overview of Subject Parcel-View To South

Figure 8: Overview of Subject Property-View To West

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Since no evidence of significant cultural resources was located on the subject property, no further archaeological investigations are recommended at this time. While it is unlikely that subsurface remains are present, the nature of surface survey does not preclude the possible existence of such remains. If prehistoric or historic cultural materials are encountered during any phase of property grading or development the work should be halted until a qualified archaeologist can make an assessment of the resources and proper mitigation measures be formulated, if necessary.

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EXHIBIT A

Records and Literature Search
Central Coast Information Center
Museum of Natural History
Santa Barbara. CA

California Historical Resource Information System

Central Coast Information Center
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
2559 Puesta del Sol
Santa Barbara, CA 93105
PHONE (805) 682-4711 ext. 181
FAX (805) 682-3170
EMAIL ccic@sbnature2.org

3/22/2022 Records Search # 22-066

Nancy Farrell
Cultural Resource Management Services
829 Paso Robles St.
Paso Robles, CA 93446

Re: Coast Counties Peterbilt

The Central Coast Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Templeton USGS 7.5' quad(s). The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a one quarter mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of reports and resources are provided in the following format: ■ custom GIS maps ☐ shapefiles ☐ hand-drawn maps ☐ none

Resources within project area:	0
Resources within ¼ mile radius:	0
Reports within project area:	2; SL-00022, SL-05188
Reports within ¼ mile radius:	5; SL-03641, SL-04555, SL-05757, SL-05808, SL-06130

Resource Database Printout (list):	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	■ nothing listed
Resource Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	■ nothing listed
Resource Digital Database Records:	☐ enclosed	■ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (list):	■ enclosed	☐ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Database Printout (details):	☐ enclosed	■ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Report Digital Database Records:	☐ enclosed	■ not requested	☐ nothing listed
Resource Record Copies:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	■ nothing listed
Report Copies:	☐ enclosed	■ not requested	☐ nothing listed
OHP Historic Properties Directory:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	■ nothing listed
Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility:	☐ enclosed	☐ not requested	■ nothing listed

The following sources of information are available at **http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=28065**. Some of these resources used to be available through the CHRIS but because they are now online, they can be accessed directly. The Office of Historic Preservation makes no guarantees about the availability, completeness, or accuracy of the information provided through the sources listed below.

California State Lands Commission Shipwreck Database	*Caltrans Historic Bridge Inventory*
U.S. Geological Survey Historic Topographic Maps	*Rancho Plat Maps*
National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Nominations	*Natural Resource Conservation Service Soil Survey Maps*
US Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records	*California Historical Landmarks Listing (by county)*
Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California (1988)	*Historical Soil Survey Maps*

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the CHRIS Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Thank you for using the CHRIS.

Sincerely,

Brian Barbier
Coordinator

EXHIBIT B

Letter to NAHC
Response From NAHC
Letter To Native Americans and Groups
Response From Native Americans and Groups

Cultural Resource Management Services
829 Paso Robles Street
Paso Robles, CA 93446
Phone 805-237-3838

March 16, 2022

Mr. Steven Quinn
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
California Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691

RE: Phase I Inventory Survey, Commercial Building
2805 Theatre Drive, Paso Robles, CA, APN: 009-851-022

Dear Mr. Quinn:

The owners of the property described above intends to construct a new commercial building on the identified parcel.

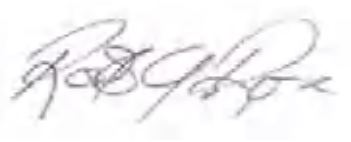
Cultural Resource Management Services (CRMS) has been retained, to prepare a Phase I surface survey as well as provide an early participation notice to interested Native Americans and Native American groups relative to the proposed construction project.

Please review the sacred lands files for any Native American Sacred resources or sites that may be within or adjacent to the area of potential effect (APE). Please verify that any sacred sites in the vicinity are not in the APE. The project area is within the corporate limits of the city of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo county, and is identified on the attached portion of the USGS Templeton 7.5' Quadrangle. The study area falls within,, Township 27 South and Range 12 East MDM. The project location is depicted as a salmon colored polygon. As the area was part of a Rancho, there are no section lines.

Also provide a list, including names and addresses, of Native American individuals and organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area; or who may have a concern or wish to comment on the project.

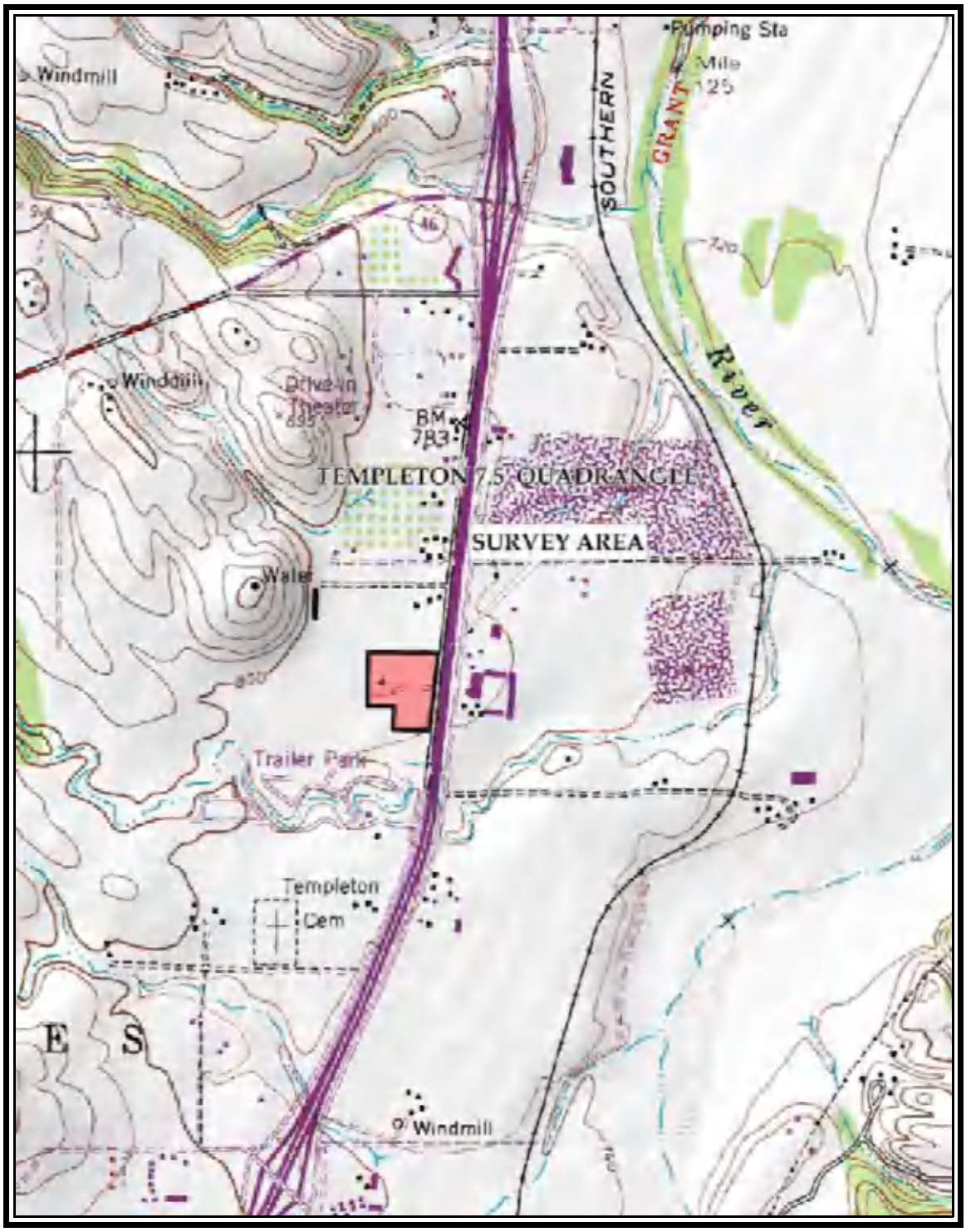
If you have any questions contact me at the phone number or address shown, or by email ronrose@crms.com. We look forward to your reply.

Best regards,



Ron Rose
Vice President

Encl: Portion of USGS 7.5' Quadrangle , Templeton, CA



Portion of USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Templeton, CA

STATE OF CALIFORNIA — Gavin Newsom, Governor

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

April 24, 2022

Ron Rose
Cultural Resource Management Services

Via Email to: ronrose@crms.com

Re: Phase I Survey, Commercial Building 2805 Theatre Drive, Paso Robles, CA Project, San Luis Obispo County

Dear Mr. Rose:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Cody.Campagne@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Cody Campagne

Cody Campagne
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Cultural Resource Management Service

829 Paso Robles Street
Paso Robles, CA 93446
Phone 805-237-3838
Fax 805-237-3849

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

April 25, 2022

RE: Phase I Archaeological Inventory Survey, APN: 009-851-022
2805 Theatre Drive, Paso Robles, CA

XXXXXXXXXX:

The owners of the property described above intend to construct a new commercial building on the property described above.

Cultural Resource Management Services (CRMS) has been retained, to prepare a Phase I surface survey as well as provide an early participation notice to interested Native Americans and Native American groups relative to the proposed construction project.

The project area is within the corporate limits of the city of Paso Robles, San Luis Obispo county, and is identified on the attached portion of the USGS Templeton 7.5' Quadrangle. The study area falls within,, Township 27 South and Range 12 East MDM. The project location is depicted as a salmon colored polygon. As the area was part of a Rancho, there are no section lines.

The Native American Heritage Commission has indicated that no Sacred Sites exist either on the property or in the near vicinity. If you have knowledge of the area, please share that information with me in your comments. If you have any questions contact me at the phone number or address shown, or by email ronrose@crms.com. We look forward to your reply.

Best regards,

Ron Rose
Vice President

Encl: Portion of USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, Templeton, CA

The letter on the previous page was sent to the following individuals and groups. XXXX substituted for address and salutation.

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Luis Obispo County
4/24/2022

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Brenda Guzman,
58 N. Ann Street, #8 — Chumash
Ventura, CA, 93001
Phone: (209) 601 - 4676
brendamguzman@gmail.com

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Annette Ayala,
188 S. Santa Rosa Street — Chumash
Ventura, CA, 93001
Phone: (805) 515 - 9844
annetteayala78@yahoo.com

Barbareno/ Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Patrick Tumamait,
992 El Camino Corto — Chumash
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 216 - 1253

Barbareno/Ventureno Band of Mission Indians
Julie Tumamait-Stenslie, Chairperson
365 North Poli Ave — Chumash
Ojai, CA, 93023
Phone: (805) 646 - 6214
jtumamait@hotmail.com

Chumash Council of Bakersfield
Julio Quair, Chairperson
729 Texas Street — Chumash
Bakersfield, CA, 93307
Phone: (661) 322 - 0121
chumashtribe@sbcglobal.net

Northern Chumash Tribal Council
Violet Walker, Chairperson
P.O. Box 6533 — Chumash
Los Osos, CA, 93412
Phone: (760) 549 - 3532
violetsagewalker@gmail.com

Salinan Tribe of Monterey, San Luis Obispo Counties
Patti Dunton, Tribal Administrator
7070 Morro Road, Suite A — Salinan
Atascadero, CA, 93422
Phone: (805) 464 - 2650
info@salinantribe.com

San Luis Obispo County Chumash Council
1030 Ritchie Road — Chumash
Grover Beach, CA, 93433

Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
Kenneth Kahn, Chairperson
P.O. Box 517 — Chumash
Santa Ynez, CA, 93460
Phone: (805) 688 - 7997
Fax: (805) 686-9578
kkahn@santaynezchumash.org

Tule River Indian Tribe
Joey Garfield, Tribal Archaeologist
P. O. Box 589 — Yokut
Porterville, CA, 93258
Phone: (559) 783 - 8892
Fax: (559) 783-8932
joey.garfield@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

Tule River Indian Tribe
Kerri Vera, Environmental Department
P. O. Box 589 — Yokut
Porterville, CA, 93258
Phone: (559) 783 - 8892
Fax: (559) 783-8932
kerri.vera@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

Tule River Indian Tribe
Neil Peyron, Chairperson
P.O. Box 589 — Yokut
Porterville, CA, 93258
Phone: (559) 781 - 4271
Fax: (559) 781-4610
neil.peyron@tulerivertribe-nsn.gov

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Phase I Survey, Commercial Building 2986, Theatre Drive, Paso Robles, CA Project, San Luis Obispo County.

PROJ-2022-002195 — 04/24/2022 01:46 PM — 1 of 2

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Luis Obispo County
4/24/2022

Xolon-Salinan Tribe
Donna Haro, Tribal Headwoman
P. O. Box 7045 Salinan
Spreckels, CA, 93962
Phone: (925) 470 - 5019
dhxolonaakletse@gmail.com

Xolon-Salinan Tribe
Karen White, Chairperson
P. O. Box 7045 Salinan
Spreckels, CA, 93962
Phone: (831) 238 - 1488
xolon.salinan.heritage@gmail.com

yak tityu tityu yak tiłhini – Northern Chumash Tribe
Mona Tucker, Chairperson
660 Camino Del Rey Chumash
Arroyo Grande, CA, 93420
Phone: (805) 748 - 2121
olivas.mona@gmail.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Phase I Survey, Commercial Building 2805 Theatre Drive, Paso Robles, CA Project, San Luis Obispo County.

PROJ-2022-002195 04/24/2022 01:46 PM 2 of 2

RESPONSE TO LETTER WRITTEN

April 2, 2022 response from Julie Tumamait-Stenslie

Ron

I will defer any comments to Mona Tucker

Thanks

Julie

Attachment 5

Environmental Noise Assessment

Peterbilt Service and Sales Center

Paso Robles, California

BAC Job # 2022-088

Prepared For:

City of Paso Robles

Attn: Katie Banister
1000 Spring Street
Paso Robles, CA 93446

Prepared By:

Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc.

Dario Gotchet, Principal Consultant

September 15, 2022

BOLLARD
Acoustical Consultants

Introduction

The proposed Peterbilt Service and Sales Center (project) is located at 2805 Theatre Drive in Paso Robles, California (APN: 009-851-022). The project proposes the development of a service center for semi-trucks, a retail parts department, and a dealership. The site amenities would include offices for employees, a lounge area for customers, an outdoor display area, and customer parking. The project area with aerial imagery is shown in Figure 1. The project site plan is presented in Figure 2.

Due to the proximity of the proposed project to existing residential uses, Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. (BAC) was retained by the City of Paso Robles to prepare an assessment of potential noise impacts associated with the project. Specifically, the purposes of this assessment are to quantify noise levels associated with proposed on-site operations, to assess state of compliance of those noise levels with applicable City of Paso Robles noise standards, and if necessary, to recommend measures to reduce noise levels to acceptable limits at the nearest existing residential uses.

Noise Fundamentals and Terminology

Noise is often described as unwanted sound. Sound is defined as any pressure variation in air that the human ear can detect. If the pressure variations occur frequently enough (at least 20 times per second), they can be heard, and thus are called sound. Measuring sound directly in terms of pressure would require a very large and awkward range of numbers. To avoid this, the decibel scale was devised. The decibel scale allows a million-fold increase in pressure to be expressed as 120 dB. Another useful aspect of the decibel scale is that changes in levels (dB) correspond closely to human perception of relative loudness. Appendix A contains definitions of Acoustical Terminology. Figure 3 shows common noise levels associated with various sources.

The perceived loudness of sounds is dependent upon many factors, including sound pressure level and frequency content. However, within the usual range of environmental noise levels, perception of loudness is relatively predictable, and can be approximated by weighing the frequency response of a sound level meter by means of the standardized A-weighing network. There is a strong correlation between A-weighted sound levels (expressed as dBA) and community response to noise. All noise levels reported in this section are in terms of A-weighted levels in decibels.

Community noise is commonly described in terms of the “ambient” noise level, which is defined as the all-encompassing noise level associated with a given noise environment. A common statistical tool to measure the ambient noise level is the average, or equivalent, sound level (L_{eq}) over a given time period (usually one hour). The L_{eq} is the foundation of the Day-Night Average Level noise descriptor (DNL or L_{dn}), and shows very good correlation with community response to noise.

Attachment 6

Legend

- Project Border (Approximate)
- Residential Parcel Boundaries
- Long-Term Ambient Noise Survey Location

N

Scale (Feet)

0 75 150

Peterbilt Service & Sales Center

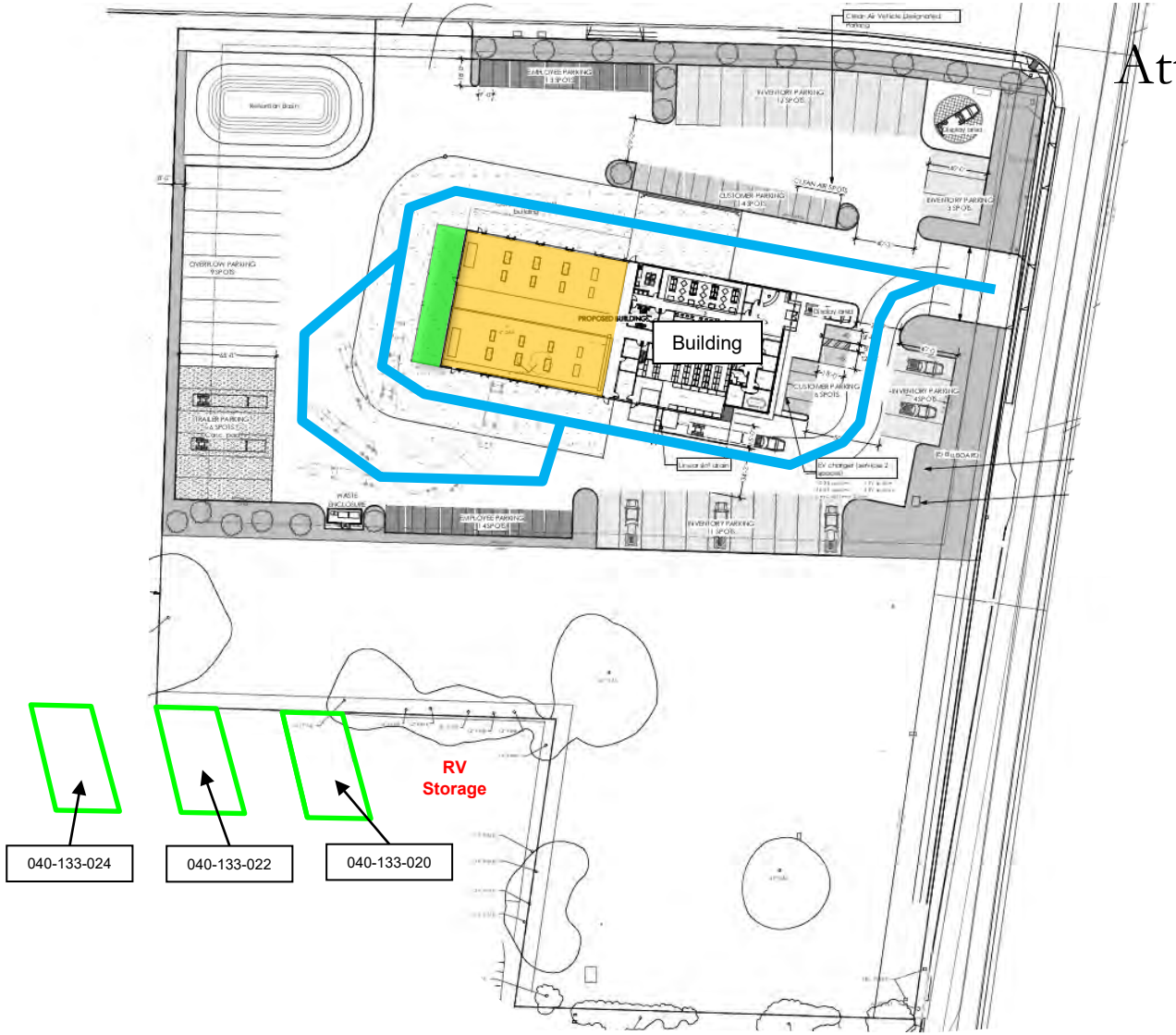
Paso Robles, California

Project Area

Figure 1

BOLLARD Acoustical Consultants

Attachment 6



Legend

- Primary On-Site Truck Circulation
- Service Department (Within Building)
- CNG Vehicle Repair Station (Covered Outdoor Bay)

N

Scale (Feet)

0 50 100

Peterbilt Service & Sales Center

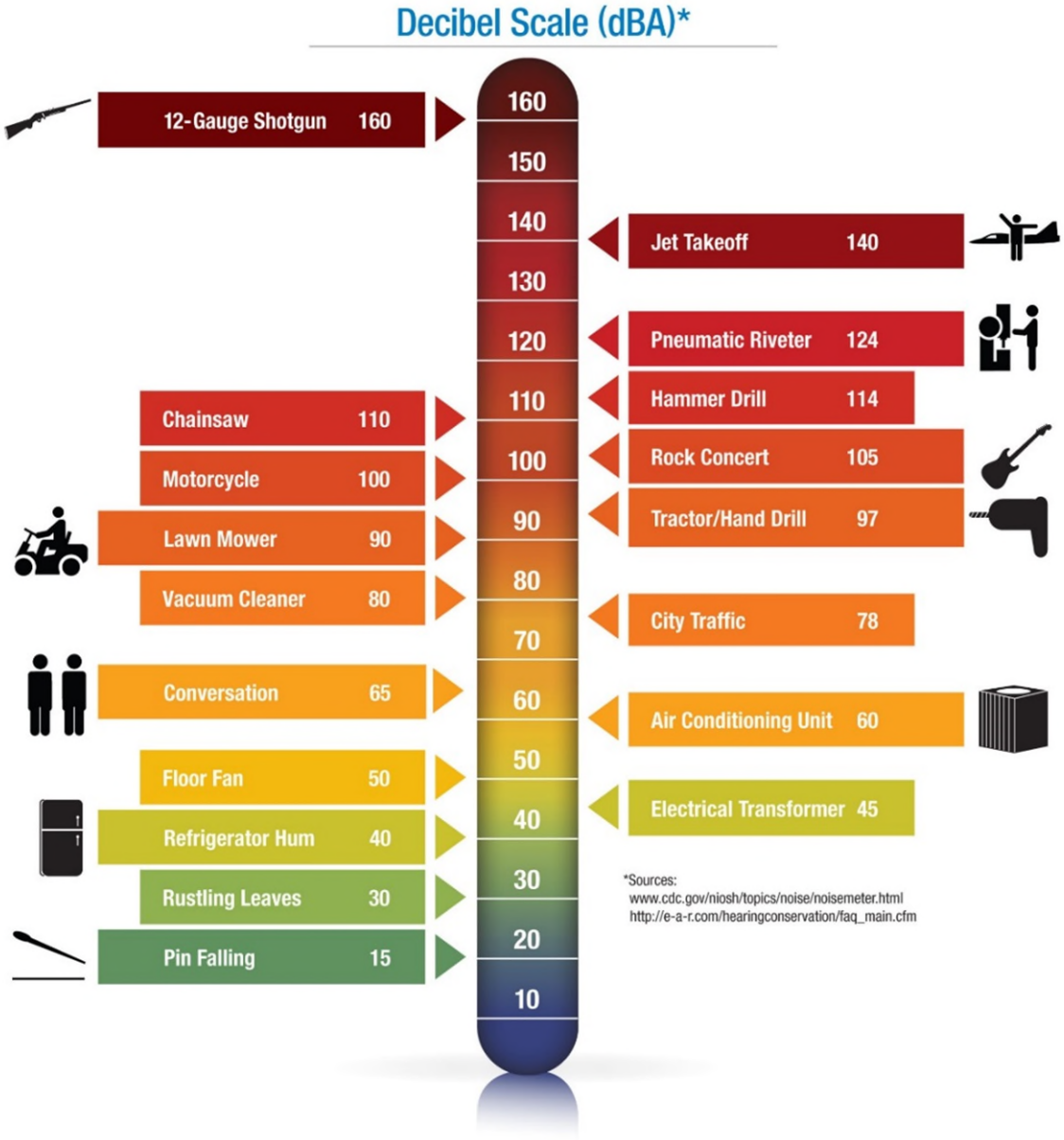
Paso Robles, California

Project Site Plan

Figure 2

BOLLARD Acoustical Consultants

Figure 3
Common Noise Levels Associated with Various Sources



The Day-Night Average Level (DNL or L_{dn}) is based upon the average noise level over a 24-hour day, with a +10-decibel weighting applied to noise occurring during nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) hours. The nighttime penalty is based upon the assumption that people react to nighttime noise exposures as though they were twice as loud as daytime exposures. Because DNL represents a 24-hour average, it tends to disguise short-term variations in the noise environment. DNL-based noise standards are commonly used to assess noise impacts associated with traffic, railroad, and aircraft noise sources.

Existing Ambient Noise Environment in the Project Vicinity

The existing ambient noise environment in the immediate project vicinity is defined primarily by traffic on U.S. Highway 101 and Theatre Avenue, and to a lesser extent by nearby commercial operations. To generally quantify the existing ambient noise environment in the immediate project vicinity, BAC conducted long-term (24-hour) noise level measurements on the project site from Monday, June 6, 2022, to Tuesday, June 7, 2022. The noise survey location, identified on Figure 1, was selected to be generally representative of the ambient noise level environment at the nearest residential uses located immediately south of the project site. Photographs of the noise level survey location are provided in Appendix B.

A Larson-Davis Laboratories (LDL) Model LxT precision integrating sound level meter was used to complete the ambient noise level survey. The meter was calibrated immediately before and after use with an LDL Model CAL200 acoustical calibrator to ensure the accuracy off the measurements. The equipment used meets all pertinent specifications of the American National Standards Institute for Type 1 sound level meters (ANSI S1.4). The results of the long-term ambient noise survey are shown numerically and graphically in Appendices C and D (respectively) and are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1
Summary of Long-Term Ambient Noise Measurement Results[1]

Site Description[2]	Date	DNL (dB)	Average Measured Hourly Noise Levels (dB)					
			Daytime[3]		Evening[4]		Nighttime[5]	
			L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}
South end of project parcel near residential uses	6/6/22 – 6/7/22	59	54	64	53	64	52	62

[1] Detailed summaries of the noise monitoring results are provided in Appendices C and D.
[2] Long-term ambient noise monitoring location is identified on Figure 1.
[3] Daytime: 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
[4] Evening: 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.
[5] Nighttime: 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.

Source: Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. 2022.

Criteria for Acceptable Noise Exposure

City of Paso Robles Municipal Code

Section 21.60.060 of the City of Paso Robles Municipal Code establishes exterior and interior noise standards that would be applicable to project on-site operations. That code section has been reproduced below.

21.60.060 – Exterior and interior noise standards:

A. The noise standards contained in Table 2 (below), unless otherwise specifically indicated in this chapter, shall apply to all noise-sensitive exterior and interior areas within Paso Robles.

B. It is unlawful for any person at any location within the city to create any noise which causes the noise levels on an affected property, when measured in the designated sensitive exterior or interior location, to exceed the noise standards specified below in Table 2.

Table 2
Exterior Noise Standards for Locally Regulated (Non-Transportation) Noise Sources

Receiving Land Use	Period[3]	Exterior Areas[1]		Interior Spaces[2]	
		L_{eq}[4]	L_{max}[5]	L_{eq}[4]	L_{max}[5]
Residential	Day	55	75	45	60
	Evening	50	70	40	55
	Night	45	65	35	45
Mixed Use Residential	Day	---	---	45	60
	Evening	---	---	40	55
	Night	---	---	35	45
Transient Lodging Hospitals[6] & Nursing Homes	Day	60	75	45	60
	Evening	55	75	40	55
	Night	50	70	35	45
Uptown Town Center S.P. Area (UTCSP) Residential	Day	60	80	45	60
	Evening	55	75	40	55
	Night	50	70	35	45
Theaters & Auditoriums	Day	55	75	35	40
	Evening	50	70	35	40
	Night	---	---	35	40
Churches, Meeting Halls, Libraries	Day	55	75	45	55
	Evening	50	70	40	55
Schools[7]	Day	---	---	40	55
	Evening	---	---	40	55
Office/Professional	Day	60	80	45	60
	Evening	55	75	45	60
Commercial/Retail Buildings	Day	60	80	50	60
	Evening	55	75	50	60
Playgrounds, Parks, etc.	Day	55	75	---	---
	Evening	55	75	---	---
Industrial	Day	60	80	50	60
	Evening	55	75	50	60

Specific Notes:

1. Noise sensitive areas are defined acoustic terminology section.
2. Interior noise level standards are applied within noise-sensitive areas of the various land uses, as defined in the acoustic terminology section, with windows and doors closed.
3. Daytime hours = 7 am – 7 pm, Evening hours = 7 pm – 10 pm, Nighttime hours = 10 pm – 7 am.
4. Leq = Average or "Equivalent" noise level during the worst-case hour in which the building is in use.
5. Lmax = Highest measured sound level occurring during a given interval of time (Typically 1 hour).
6. Hospitals are often noise-generating uses. The exterior noise level standards for hospitals are applicable only at clearly identified areas designated for outdoor relaxation by either hospital staff or patients.
7. Exterior areas of school uses are not typically noise-sensitive. As a result, the standards for schools are focused on the interior office and classroom spaces.

General Notes Applicable to All Noise Standards and Land Uses:

a. Where the noise source in question consists of speech or music, or is impulsive in nature, or contains a pure tone, the noise standards of this table are reduced by 5 dB.
b. Where ambient noise levels exceed the noise level standards shown above, the noise standards shall be increased in 5 dB increments to encompass the ambient.
c. Reductions in the noise standards for noise sources identified in general note "A" above shall be applied after any increases warranted by elevated ambient conditions prescribed in general note "B", subject to verification through a noise study.

Source: City of Paso Robles Municipal Code, Section 21.60.060.

Noise Level Criteria Applied to the Project

The nearest noise-sensitive receptors to the project site have been identified as residences to the south within the Los Robles Mobile Home Estates. These residential uses are shown on Figure 1. Based on the proposed uses of the project (i.e., commercial services and sales), it is reasonably assumed that hours of operation for the business would be limited to daytime and evening hours only. Based on the information above, the City's exterior and interior daytime and evening noise level limits for residential uses shown in Table 2 would be applicable to the project. However, pursuant to the footnote "b" contained in Table 2, where ambient noise levels exceed the exterior noise level standards shown in Table 2, the exterior noise standards shall be increased in 5 dB increments to encompass the ambient.

Based on the results from the BAC ambient noise level survey at the nearest residential uses to the south (Table 1), and pursuant to the adjustment criteria contained in Table 2, the following exterior noise level limits shown in Table 3 were applied to project on-site operations and assessed at the nearest residential uses to the south of the project. Satisfaction of the City's noise level standards at the closest residential uses would ensure compliance with the City's noise level limits at residential uses located farther away.

Table 3
Municipal Code Exterior Noise Level Standards Applied to the Project

Average Measured Hourly Noise Levels (dB)[1]				Unadjusted Noise Standards (dB)[2]				Ambient Exceed Standards?[3]				City Standards Applied to Project (dB)[4]			
Daytime		Evening		Daytime		Evening		Daytime		Evening		Daytime		Evening	
L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}
54	64	53	64	55	75	50	70	No	No	Yes	No	55	75	55	70

[1] Average measured hourly noise levels at the nearest residential uses to south (Table 1).
[2] Unadjusted City of Paso Robles Municipal Code exterior noise level limits for residential uses (Table 2).
[3] Determination based on a comparison of measured ambient noise level data and the City's noise standards.
[4] Adjusted noise standards in red pursuant to footnote b of Table 2.

Source: City of Paso Robles Municipal Code Section 21.60.060 and BAC.

The exterior noise level limits shown in Table 3 were applied at the outdoor areas (i.e., backyards) of the nearest residential uses to the south. Additionally, the City's (unadjusted) interior noise level limits for residential uses presented in Table 2 were also applied to the project.

Evaluation of Project-Generated Operations Noise

As mentioned previously, the project proposes the development of a service center for semi-trucks, a retail parts department, and a dealership. The site amenities would include offices for employees, a lounge area for customers, an outdoor display area, and customer parking.

The most significant noise sources associated with normal project operations will likely consist of air compressors and pneumatic tools associated with the service department (within the building), and on-site truck circulation. In addition, activities occurring within a covered outdoor

maintenance area for compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles have also been identified as a primary noise source. The locations of the on-site truck circulation route, service department and CNG maintenance area are shown on Figure 2. Analyses of noise exposure associated with the above-identified on-site activities at the nearest residential uses to the south are presented in the following section.

On-Site Truck Circulation Noise

It is expected that most of the on-site truck circulation will be associated with the service department. The project site plan indicates that the trucks will enter and exit the property via one access point on Theatre Drive. Once on the project property, the trucks will head west towards the service department near the rear of the building. The location of the on-site circulation route, which include truck turnaround areas indicated in the site plan, is illustrated on Figure 2.

Heavy truck arrivals and departures, and on-site truck circulation, will occur at low speeds. To quantify the noise generation of slow moving trucks, BAC utilized single-event passby noise test results for slow-moving heavy trucks conducted at the West El Camino truck stop in Sacramento, California. The passby measurements were conducted at a reference distance of 50 feet at a location suitable for isolation of individual passby events. According to BAC file data, single-event heavy truck passby noise levels are approximately 74 dB L_{max} and 83 dB SEL at a reference distance of 50 feet.

Because the City of Paso Robles Municipal Code noise standards are provided in terms of both hourly average (L_{eq}) noise levels and individual maximum (L_{max}) noise levels, it is necessary to identify the number of truck movements occurring during a typical busy hour of operations to assess compliance with the L_{eq}-based standards. Based on the project site plan, the truck service department has approximately 10 bays (8 work bench areas, 2 having double bay capacity). Conservatively assuming that all 10 truck bays could both fill and empty during a worst-case busy hour, the project would generate 20 truck passbys during that hour. Based on a conservative estimate of 20 truck passbys during a given worst-case hour and an SEL of 83 per passby, the hourly average noise level generated by heavy truck passbys computes to 60 dB L_{eq} at a reference distance of 50 feet during a worst-case busy hour of service operations.

Based on the assumptions and equation provided above, and assuming standard sound wave spreading loss (-6 dB per doubling of distance), worst-case on-site truck circulation noise exposure at the nearest residential uses to the south was calculated and the results of those calculations are presented in Table 4.

Table 4
Predicted Worst-Case On-Site Truck Circulation Noise Levels at Nearest Residential Uses

Residential APN[1]	Distance (ft)[2]	Predicted Noise Levels (dB)	
		L_{eq}	L_{max}
040-133-020	200	51	62
040-133-022	215	51	61
040-133-024	280	49	59
Applied Daytime Noise Standards (dB)[3]		**55**	**75**
Applied Evening Noise Standards (dB)[3]		**55**	**70**

[1] Residential parcels are shown on Figures 1 and 2.
[2] Distances scaled from nearest on-site truck circulation to backyard of residences using the provided site plan.
[3] Applied noise standards based on BAC noise survey and City adjustment criteria.

Source: Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. 2022.

As indicated in Table 4, worst-case project on-site truck circulation noise level exposure is predicted to satisfy the applied City of Paso Robles Municipal Code exterior daytime and evening noise level limits at the nearest residential uses. In addition, standard residential construction (e.g., stucco siding, STC-27 windows, door weather-stripping, exterior wall insulation, composition plywood roof), typically results in an exterior to interior noise reduction of approximately 25 dB with windows and doors closed. Given this exterior-to-interior noise reduction typically achieved from standard residential construction, and based on the predicted exterior noise levels in Table 4, project on-site truck circulation noise level exposure is expected to be well below the Municipal Code interior daytime and evening noise level standards within the interior areas of the nearest residences.

Based on the analysis provided above, project on-site truck circulation noise level exposure is expected to satisfy the applied City of Paso Robles Municipal Code exterior and interior noise level criteria *provided* the following specific measure is implemented by the project:

1. All on-site truck circulation should be limited to daytime and/or evening hours only (i.e., no operations during nighttime hours).

Service Department Equipment Noise

The project site plans indicate the truck service/repair department will be located within the west end of the proposed building. The site plans further indicate that the service portion of the building will have a total of 10 bay doors, distributed evenly between the north and south sides of the building. The proposed building and service department are shown in Figure 2.

To quantify noise levels associated with service department equipment, BAC utilized file data collected for an automobile repair facility (Red Rocket Automotive Repair Facility in Sacramento, California – 2013). Specific noise sources quantified in the noise level data included an air compressor, air hammer, impact wrench, hydraulic lift, and an oil pump. The results of the reference noise level measurements are contained below in Table 5.

Table 5
Reference Noise Levels Collected at the Red Rocket Repair Facility in Sacramento, CA (2013)

Equipment	Measurement Distance (ft)	L_{eq} While in Use (dB)	Minutes Per Hour Used (est.)[1]	Computed Hourly L_{eq} (dB)	Measured L_{max} (dB)
Compressor	30	73	15	67	75
Air hammer	30	92	5	81	95
Impact wrench	30	75	10	67	82
Hydraulic lift	30	81	10	73	84
Oil pump	15	70	10	62	71

[1] The number of minutes in any given hour each noise source would be in operation was estimated from previous BAC observations at automobile repair facilities, as noise-producing equipment is not in constant use.

Source: Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. 2013.

Based on the reference noise measurements for the equipment in Table 5, and assuming standard sound wave spreading loss (-6 dB per doubling of distance), equipment noise exposure at the nearest residential uses to the south was calculated and the results of those calculations are presented below in Tables 6 and 7. The data shown in Table 6 reflect predicted equipment noise levels at the nearest residential uses to the south with service department bay doors on the south and west sides of the building in the open position. Predicted equipment noise levels presented in Table 7 include consideration of the sound transmission loss that would be provided by the bay doors on the south and west sides of the building in the closed position during operations and have been adjusted by -15 dB.

According to the provided site plans, the air compressor for the service department is proposed to be located above the covered outdoor CNG vehicle maintenance area on the west side of the building (i.e., equipment will not be located within the building). As a result, no adjustment for service department bay door or building facade transmission loss was applied to air compressor noise level exposure at the nearest residential uses in Table 7.

Table 6
Predicted Service Department Equipment Noise Levels at Nearest Residential Uses – Bay Doors Open

Residential APN[1]	Distance (ft)[2]	Predicted Equipment Noise Levels (dB)											
		Compressor[3]		Air Hammer		Impact Wrench		Hydraulic Lift		Oil Pump		Combined[3]	
		L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}
040-133-020	280	48	56	62	76	48	63	54	65	37	46	63	76
040-133-022	330	46	54	60	74	46	61	52	63	35	44	61	74
040-133-024	415	44	52	58	72	44	59	50	61	33	42	59	72
Applied Daytime Noise Standards (dB)[4]												**55**	**75**
Applied Evening Noise Standards (dB)[4]												**55**	**70**

[1] Residential parcels are shown on Figures 1 and 2.
[2] Distances scaled from the nearest work area within service department to backyard of residences using the provided site plan.
[3] Calculated combined Leq and highest predicted Lmax noise levels from all equipment.
[4] Applied noise standards based on BAC noise survey and City adjustment criteria.

Source: Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. 2022.

Table 7
Predicted Service Department Equipment Noise Levels at Nearest Residential Uses – Bay Doors Closed

Residential APN[1]	Distance (ft)[2]	Predicted Equipment Noise Levels (dB)[3]											
		Compressor		Air Hammer		Impact Wrench		Hydraulic Lift		Oil Pump		Combined[4]	
		L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}
040-133-020	280	48	56	47	61	33	48	39	50	22	31	51	61
040-133-022	330	46	54	45	59	31	46	37	48	20	29	49	59
040-133-024	415	44	52	43	57	29	44	35	46	<20	27	47	57
Applied Daytime Noise Standards (dB)[5]												**55**	**75**
Applied Evening Noise Standards (dB)[5]												**55**	**70**

[1] Residential parcels are shown on Figures 1 and 2.
[2] Distances scaled from the nearest work area within service department to backyard of residences using the provided site plan.
[3] Predicted equipment noise levels with consideration of bay doors on south and west sides of service department in the closed position during equipment operations. No sound transmission loss adjustment for bay doors/building facade applied to predicted air compressor noise levels.
[4] Calculated combined Leq and highest predicted Lmax noise levels from all equipment.
[5] Applied noise standards based on BAC noise survey and City adjustment criteria.

Source: Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. 2022.

As indicated in Table 6, noise levels associated with air hammer equipment operations with bay doors in the *open* position could exceed the applied City of Paso Robles Municipal Code exterior daytime and evening noise level limits at the nearest residential uses. Noise from all other sources is predicted to be satisfactory with the City standards. With service department bay doors in the *closed* position, all equipment noise levels are predicted to satisfy the applied Municipal Code exterior daytime and evening noise level limits at the nearest residential uses to the south. Additionally, given the exterior to interior noise reduction typically achieved from standard residential construction (approximately 25 dB with windows and doors closed), service department equipment noise level exposure is expected to satisfy the Municipal Code interior daytime and evening noise level standards within the interior areas of the nearest residences – both with building bay doors in the open and closed positions.

Based on the analysis provided above, project service department equipment noise level exposure is expected to satisfy the applied City of Paso Robles Municipal Code exterior and interior noise level criteria *provided* the following specific measures are implemented by the project:

1. All service department operations should be limited to daytime and/or evening hours only (i.e., no operations during nighttime hours).

2. Operations within the service department area of the building should occur with south and west side bay doors in the closed position while air hammer usage is occurring. Additionally, service technicians and management should be aware of equipment use during the brief periods in which air hammer usage is occurring to reduce to the potential for an exceedance of the applied Municipal Code noise level criteria at the closest residential uses.

CNG Vehicle Maintenance Area Equipment Noise

An analysis of service department equipment noise level exposure was presented in the previous section. Based on the reference noise measurements in Table 5, and assuming standard sound wave spreading loss (-6 dB per doubling of distance), CNG vehicle maintenance area equipment noise exposure at the nearest residential uses to the south was calculated and the results of those calculations are presented in Table 8. It should be noted that not all of the equipment identified in Table 5 was utilized in the analysis of CNG vehicle maintenance area noise exposure. Rather, this analysis focuses on assumed equipment usage within the outdoor CNG vehicle maintenance area.

Table 8
Predicted CNG Vehicle Maintenance Area Equipment Noise Levels at Nearest Residential Uses

Residential APN[1]	Distance (ft)[2]	Predicted Equipment Noise Levels (dB)							
		Compressor		Impact Wrench		Oil Pump		Combined[3]	
		L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}	L_{eq}	L_{max}
040-133-020	260	48	56	48	63	37	46	51	63
040-133-022	300	47	55	47	62	36	45	50	62
040-133-024	385	45	53	45	60	34	43	48	60
Applied Daytime Noise Standards (dB)[4]								**55**	**75**
Applied Evening Noise Standards (dB)[4]								**55**	**70**

[1] Residential parcels are shown on Figures 1 and 2.
[2] Distances scaled from CNG vehicle maintenance area to backyard of residences using the provided site plan.
[3] Calculated combined Leq and highest predicted Lmax noise levels from all equipment.
[4] Applied noise standards based on BAC noise survey and City adjustment criteria.

Source: Bollard Acoustical Consultants, Inc. 2022.

The Table 8 data indicate noise levels associated with outdoor CNG vehicle maintenance area equipment are predicted to satisfy the applied City of Paso Robles Municipal Code exterior daytime and evening noise level limits at the nearest residential uses. In addition, given the exterior to interior noise reduction typically achieved from standard residential construction (approximately 25 dB with windows and doors closed), CNG vehicle maintenance equipment noise level exposure is expected to satisfy the Municipal Code interior daytime and evening noise level standards within the interior areas of the nearest residences.

Based on the analysis provided above, project CNG vehicle repair equipment noise level exposure is expected to satisfy the applied City of Paso Robles Municipal Code exterior and interior noise level criteria *provided* the following specific measures are implemented by the project:

1. All operations within the outdoor CNG vehicle maintenance area should be limited to daytime and/or evening hours only (i.e., no operations during nighttime hours).

2. To reduce the potential for an exceedance of the applied City of Paso Robles Municipal Code noise criteria at the nearest residential uses, air hammers or hydraulic lifts should not be used or installed in the outdoor CNG vehicle maintenance area.

Public Address System

It is unclear at the time of writing this report whether the project will include a public address (PA) system. However, the loudness of a PA system is highly dependent on variables that include system power output, speaker distance and directionality relative to receiver, and volume level. Thus, it is difficult to quantify project PA system noise exposure with reasonable levels of precision.

Based on the experience of BAC with PA systems, the loudness of the system is typically set above ambient conditions to be clearly heard by its recipients. However, because the Municipal

Code noise level criteria applicable to this project are based on measured ambient conditions, such a configuration would likely exceed acceptable Municipal Code noise level limits.

For BAC to quantify noise associated with a PA system with a high level of precision (should one be proposed), a specific analysis prepared by a sound system designer would be required. Specifically, specifications for the system including overall noise level exposure at certain distances with consideration of speaker directionality would be needed. In absence of such specifications from a sound designer, it is the recommendation of BAC that the professional installer of the PA system (should one be proposed), ensure through analysis and testing that the equipment does not exceed 65 dB L_{max} at the nearest residential property lines. An overall PA system noise level of 65 dB L_{max} at the nearest residential property lines would avoid the potential for an exceedance of the Municipal Code's daytime and evening maximum noise level standards at those locations.

Conclusions and Recommendations

This analysis concludes that noise generated by on-site truck circulation is expected to satisfy the applied City of Paso Robles daytime and evening exterior and interior noise level limits at the nearest residential uses to the south of the project. This analysis further concludes that equipment noise levels from service department and CNG vehicle maintenance activities are expected to satisfy the applied City of Paso Robles daytime and evening exterior and interior noise level limits at the nearest residential uses to the south of the project *provided* that the following specific measures are implemented by the project:

1. On-site truck circulation, service department operations, and outdoor CNG vehicle maintenance area activities should be limited to daytime and/or evening hours only (i.e., no operations during nighttime hours).

2. Operations within the service department area of the building should occur with south and west side bay doors in the closed position at all times while air hammer usage is occurring. Additionally, service technicians and management should be aware of equipment use during the brief periods in which air hammer usage is occurring to reduce to the potential for an exceedance of the applied Municipal Code noise level criteria at the closest residential uses.

3. To reduce the potential for an exceedance of the applied Municipal Code noise level criteria at the nearest residential uses, air hammers or hydraulic lifts should not be used or installed in the outdoor CNG vehicle maintenance area.

Finally, it is unclear at the time of writing this report whether the project will include a public address (PA) system. Should one be proposed, it is the recommendation of BAC that the professional installer of the PA system ensure through analysis and testing that the equipment does not exceed 65 dB L_{max} at the nearest residential property lines. An overall PA system noise level of 65 dB L_{max} at the nearest residential property lines would avoid the potential for an exceedance of the Municipal Code's daytime and evening maximum noise level standards at those locations.

These conclusions are based on the data and assumptions cited herein and on the site plan shown in Figure 2. Any substantive revisions to the project site plan or proposed operations could cause actual noise levels to vary relative to those predicted herein. BAC is not responsible for such revisions.

This concludes BAC's environmental noise assessment for the proposed Peterbilt Service and Sales Center in Paso Robles, California. Please contact BAC at (530) 537-2328 or info@bacnoise.com with any questions regarding this assessment.

Appendix A
Acoustical Terminology

Acoustics The science of sound.

Ambient Noise The distinctive acoustical characteristics of a given space consisting of all noise sources audible at that location. In many cases, the term ambient is used to describe an existing or pre-project condition such as the setting in an environmental noise study.

Attenuation The reduction of an acoustic signal.

A-Weighting A frequency-response adjustment of a sound level meter that conditions the output signal to approximate human response.

Decibel or dB Fundamental unit of sound. A Bell is defined as the logarithm of the ratio of the sound pressure squared over the reference pressure squared. A Decibel is one-tenth of a Bell.

CNEL Community Noise Equivalent Level. Defined as the 24-hour average noise level with noise occurring during evening hours (7 - 10 p.m.) weighted by a factor of three and nighttime hours weighted by a factor of 10 prior to averaging.

Frequency The measure of the rapidity of alterations of a periodic signal, expressed in cycles per second or hertz.

IIC Impact Insulation Class (IIC): A single-number representation of a floor/ceiling partition's impact generated noise insulation performance. The field-measured version of this number is the FIIC.

L_{dn} Day/Night Average Sound Level. Similar to CNEL but with no evening weighting.

L_{eq} Equivalent or energy-averaged sound level.

L_{max} The highest root-mean-square (RMS) sound level measured over a given period of time.

Loudness A subjective term for the sensation of the magnitude of sound.

Masking The amount (or the process) by which the threshold of audibility is for one sound is raised by the presence of another (masking) sound.

Noise Unwanted sound.

Peak Noise The level corresponding to the highest (not RMS) sound pressure measured over a given period of time. This term is often confused with the "Maximum" level, which is the highest RMS level.

RT_{60} The time it takes reverberant sound to decay by 60 dB once the source has been removed.

STC Sound Transmission Class (STC): A single-number representation of a partition's noise insulation performance. This number is based on laboratory-measured, 16-band (1/3-octave) transmission loss (TL) data of the subject partition. The field-measured version of this number is the FSTC.

Legend

A Noise survey location facing north towards project site

B Looking towards noise survey location near residential uses (equipment outlined in red)

C Noise survey location facing east towards Theatre Drive and U.S. 101

Peterbilt Service & Sales Center

Paso Robles, California

Noise Survey Photographs

Appendix B

BOLLARD Acoustical Consultants

Appendix C
Long-Term Ambient Noise Monitoring Results
Peterbilt Service and Sales Center - Paso Robles, California
Monday, June 6, 2022 - Tuesday, June 7, 2022

Hour	Leq	Lmax	L50	L90
2:00 PM	52	68	50	48
3:00 PM	49	61	49	47
4:00 PM	50	63	49	48
5:00 PM	49	62	48	46
6:00 PM	53	66	53	49
7:00 PM	54	65	53	50
8:00 PM	52	62	51	48
9:00 PM	53	66	52	48
10:00 PM	51	60	50	46
11:00 PM	50	70	47	41
12:00 AM	47	58	45	41
1:00 AM	48	60	45	41
2:00 AM	45	59	43	39
3:00 AM	48	62	45	39
4:00 AM	52	64	50	44
5:00 AM	56	64	55	53
6:00 AM	55	64	55	52
7:00 AM	57	64	57	54
8:00 AM	56	63	55	53
9:00 AM	55	62	54	52
10:00 AM	55	65	54	51
11:00 AM	51	58	51	48
12:00 PM	55	69	52	49
1:00 PM	53	67	53	50

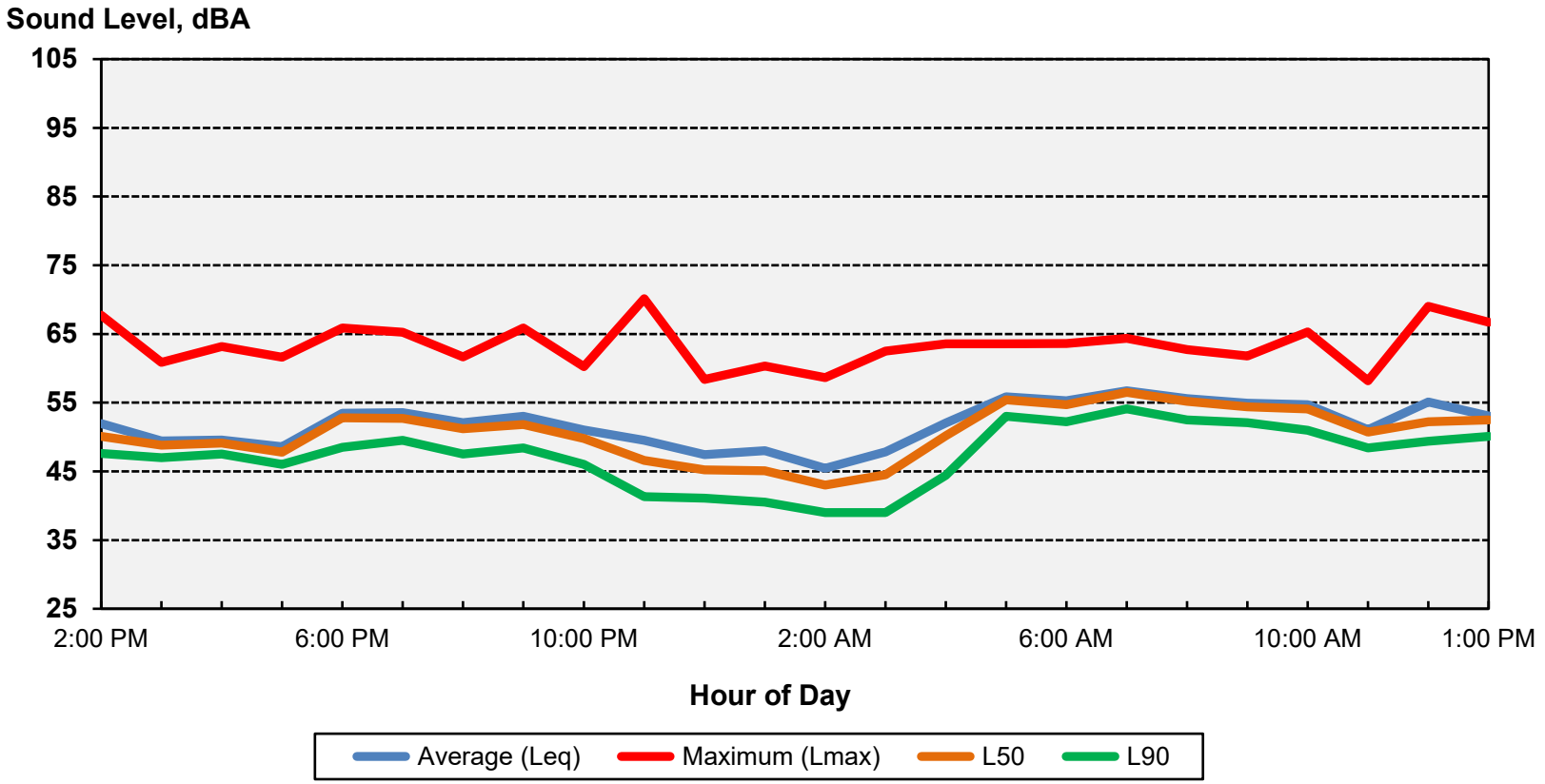
	Statistical Summary								
	Daytime (7 a.m. - 7 p.m.)			Evening (7 p.m. - 10 p.m.)			Nighttime (10 p.m. - 7 a.m.)		
	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low	Average
Leq (Average)	57	49	54	54	52	53	56	45	52
Lmax (Maximum)	69	58	64	66	62	64	70	58	62
L50 (Median)	57	48	52	53	51	52	55	43	48
L90 (Background)	54	46	50	50	48	48	53	39	44

Computed CNEL, dB	59
% Daytime Energy	59%
% Evening Energy	13%
% Nighttime Energy	28%

GPS Coordinates	35°34'38.28"N
	120°41'56.68"W

BOLLARD
Acoustical Consultants

Appendix D
Long-Term Ambient Noise Monitoring Results
Peterbilt Service and Sales Center - Paso Robles, California
Monday, June 6, 2022 - Tuesday, June 7, 2022



Computed CNEL = 59 dB

BOLLARD
Acoustical Consultants

Central Coast Transportation Consulting
Traffic Engineering & Transportation Planning

MEMORANDUM

Date: July 22, 2022

To: David Athey and Kristin Ferravanti, City of Paso Robles

From: Joe Fernandez and Korinne Tarien, CCTC

Subject: 2805 Theatre Drive Peterbilt Dealership Transportation Analysis

This memorandum summarizes the trip generation, safety, and vehicle miles traveled (VMT) evaluation of the 34,552 square foot building proposed at 2805 Theatre Drive in the City of Paso Robles. The building would be used for retail and services for semi-trucks and includes an on-site dealership. The site plan is shown on **Figure 1.**

The proposed project is expected to have a less-than-significant impact to VMT.

We recommend the driveway widths be reduced to meet City standards and that the Theatre Drive improvements are constructed to accommodate two travel lanes, bike lanes, and a center left turn lane. We also recommend parking on Nutwood Circle be restricted on both sides of the road from the curb return to 20 feet west.

TRIP GENERATION

The proposed project does not conform to standard uses in the Institute of Transportation Engineers' Trip Generation Manual. Accordingly, new traffic counts were conducted at a similar facility operated by the applicant in Salinas. Like the proposed project, the Salinas facility is located near US 101 and offers similar services in a similar sized building**. Table 1** below summarizes the trip counts collected at the Salinas facility, with detailed count sheets attached.

Table 1: Peterbilt Trip Generation (Elvee Drive, Salinas)

Elvee Drive Trip Generation							
	Daily	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
Land Use	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Peterbilt - Salinas	178	28	13	41	19	26	45
Source: Metro Traffic Data, CCTC, 2022.							

The collected data shows that the Salinas facility generates approximately 178 daily, 41 AM, and 45 PM peak hour trips. It is assumed that the proposed project would generate a similar number of trips with fewer than 50 peak hour trips. These trips are likely to be roughly evenly split between the north and the south, gaining access to US 101 via the SR 46W and Main Street interchanges.

CEQA ANALYSIS

Vehicle miles traveled (VMT) were analyzed consistent with recently mandated changes to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and state Office of Planning and Research (OPR) guidance. The City's 2022 Transportation Impact Analysis (TIA) Guidelines Supplement provide VMT and safety thresholds consistent with OPR guidance. Office and industrial projects may have a significant impact if the work VMT per employee exceeds 85 percent of the regional average. Work VMT captures home-based-work attractions (trips from homes to workplaces).

The SLOCOG Travel Demand Model was applied to estimate VMT. Project employees were estimated using typical square footage per employee from industry standard sources, then were added to the model. **Table 2** summarizes the VMT results.

Table 2: Regional VMT Analysis

Regional VMT Analysis		
Scenario	Regional Employees	Regional Work VMT
2020 No Project	117,335	1,595,867
2020 With Project	117,373	1,596,553
Change from No Project	*38*	*686*

1. Work VMT is attracted to workplaces (sum of home-based-work attractions). Threshold calculated as 85% of regional average.
Source: SLOCOG TDM, CCTC, 2022

The regional average work VMT per employee is 13.60 (1,595,867/117,335). A threshold of 85% of this level corresponds to 11.56 work VMT per employee. The project is forecast to have a work VMT per employee of 3.3, well below the threshold. This is due to the provision of jobs in a housing-rich area. Therefore, the project would have a less-than-significant impact to VMT.

Projects may also have a significant impact if they exacerbate an existing high-priority or similar safety location, introduce a design feature that substantially increases hazards, or propose features that do not meet City design standards.

Collision data was obtained from the Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS) for Templeton CHP and City police on Theatre Drive in the vicinity of the project between 2017 and 2021. One injury collision occurred near Ranch Paso Road when a bicycle was traveling the wrong way. No collisions occurred at or near Nutwood Circle. There are no observed collision patterns and no recommendations.

SITE ACCESS AND ON SITE CIRCULATION

The project proposes two driveways one on Theater Drive and one on Nutwood Circle. The proposed driveway on Theatre Drive is 50 feet wide, larger than a standard commercial driveway. City Standard Drawing C-9 specifies a maximum driveway width of 30 feet. We recommend both driveways meet City Standards.

The project will be required to complete frontage improvements on Theatre Drive as currently shown on the site plan in **Figure 1**. The City and County Bike Plans include future Class II bike lanes on Theatre Drive. We recommend the Theatre Drive frontage improvements be designed to accommodate two travel lanes, bike lanes, and a center left turn lane. Parking is not recommended on Theatre Drive. We also recommend parking on Nutwood Circle be restricted on both sides of the road from the curb return to 20 feet west consistent with the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CAMUTCD).

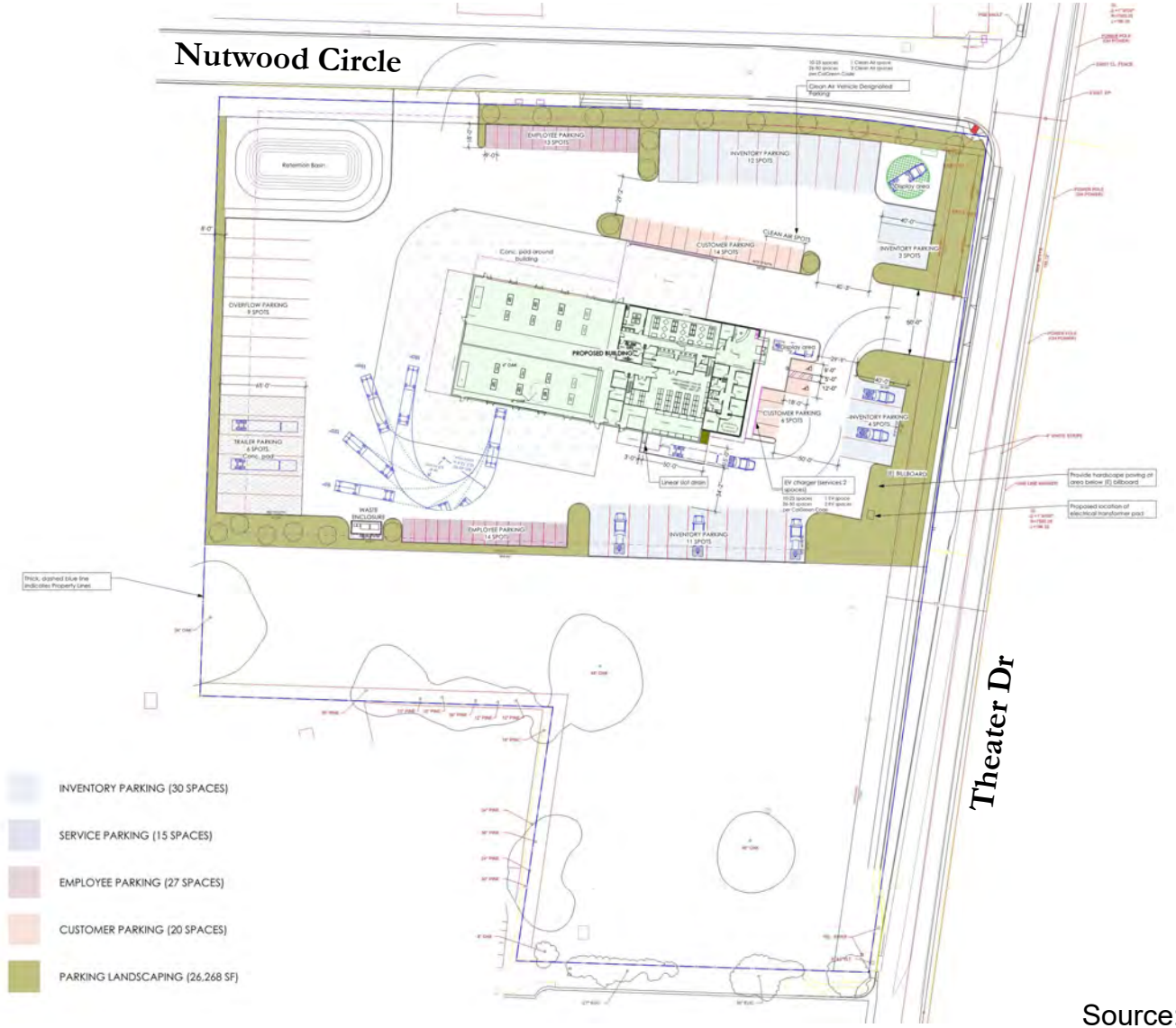
Please let us know if you have any questions.

ATTACHMENTS

Site Plan Figure

Salinas Peterbilt Counts

Figure 1 - Site Plan



Source: studio 2G Architects, LLP

Central Coast Transportation Consulting
Traffic Engineering & Transportation Planning

Peterbilt Paso Robles

July 2022

Metro Traffic Data Inc.
310 N. Irwin Street - Suite 20
Hanford, CA 93230

800-975-6938 Phone/Fax
www.metrotrafficdata.com

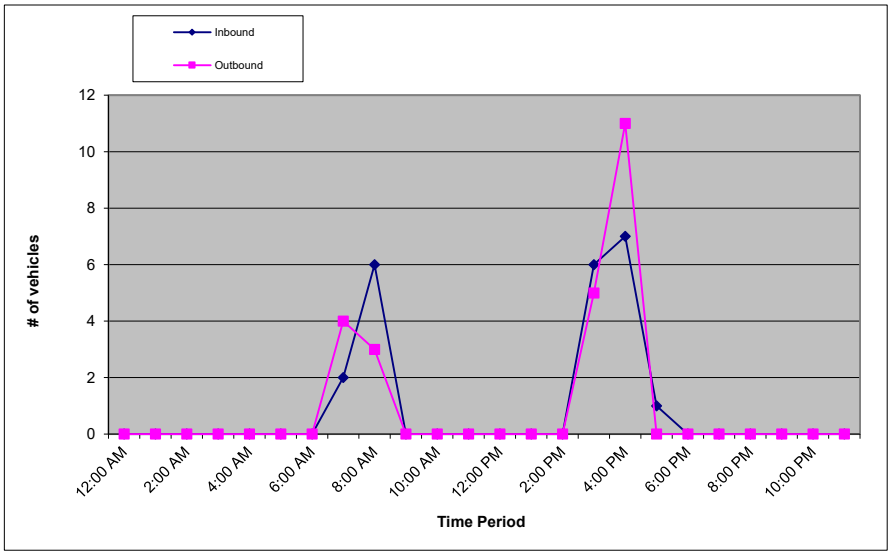
24 Hour Count Report

Prepared For: **Central Coast Transportation Consulting**
895 Napa Avenue, Suite A-6
Morro Bay, CA 93442

LOCATION	Elvee Dr @ Peterbilt Western Driveway	**LATITUDE**	36.6673123
COUNTY	Monterey	**LONGITUDE**	-121.6312846
COLLECTION DATE	Thursday, June 2, 2022	**WEATHER**	Clear
NUMBER OF LANES	2		

	Inbound					Outbound					Hourly
Hour	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	**Total**	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	**Total**	**Totals**
12:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
1:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
2:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
3:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
4:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
5:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
6:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
7:00 AM	0	1	0	1	**2**	1	1	1	1	**4**	**6**
8:00 AM	1	1	3	1	**6**	0	1	0	2	**3**	**9**
9:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
10:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
11:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
12:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
1:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
2:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
3:00 PM	1	1	2	2	**6**	1	0	0	4	**5**	**11**
4:00 PM	2	4	0	1	**7**	3	1	5	2	**11**	**18**
5:00 PM	0	1	0	0	**1**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**1**
6:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
7:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
8:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
9:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
10:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
11:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Total	**48.9%**				**22**	**51.1%**				**23**	
	45										

AM%	**33.3%**	**AM Peak**	**14**	**8:00 am to 9:00 am**	**AM P.H.F.**	**0.70**
PM%	**66.7%**	**PM Peak**	**32**	**4:30 pm to 5:30 pm**	**PM P.H.F.**	**0.67**



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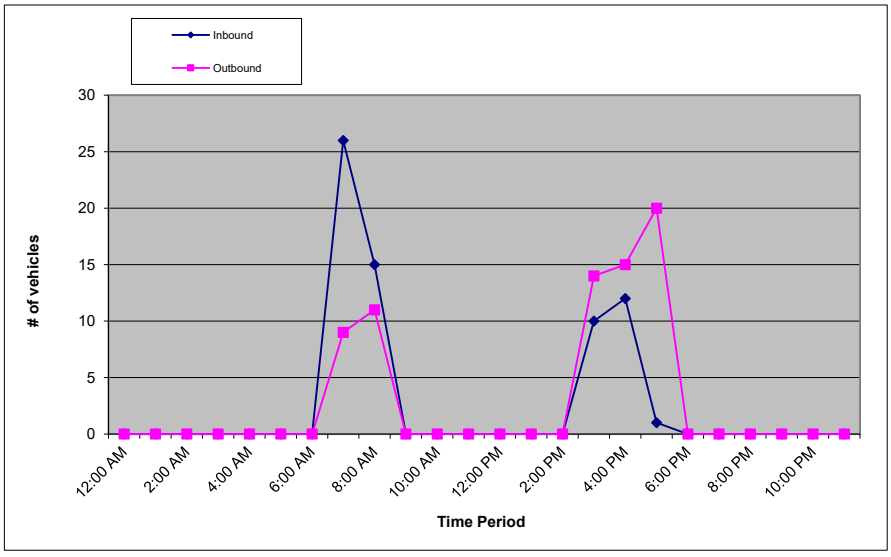
24 Hour Count Report

Prepared For: **Central Coast Transportation Consulting**
895 Napa Avenue, Suite A-6
Morro Bay, CA 93442

LOCATION	Elvee Dr @ Peterbilt Eastern Driveway	**LATITUDE**	36.666952
COUNTY	Monterey	**LONGITUDE**	-121.6301178
COLLECTION DATE	Thursday, June 2, 2022	**WEATHER**	Clear
NUMBER OF LANES	2		

	Inbound					Outbound					Hourly
Hour	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	**Total**	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	**Total**	**Totals**
12:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
1:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
2:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
3:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
4:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
5:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
6:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
7:00 AM	2	5	6	13	**26**	0	2	5	2	**9**	**35**
8:00 AM	5	2	6	2	**15**	2	2	4	3	**11**	**26**
9:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
10:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
11:00 AM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
12:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
1:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
2:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
3:00 PM	0	5	3	2	**10**	5	1	6	2	**14**	**24**
4:00 PM	4	7	0	1	**12**	5	4	4	2	**15**	**27**
5:00 PM	0	1	0	0	**1**	12	7	0	1	**20**	**21**
6:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
7:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
8:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
9:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
10:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
11:00 PM	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**
Total	**48.1%**				**64**	**51.9%**				**69**	
	133										

AM%	**45.9%**	**AM Peak**	**98**	**5:30 am to 6:30 am**	**AM P.H.F.**	**0.58**
PM%	**54.1%**	**PM Peak**	**37**	**3:00 pm to 4:00 pm**	**PM P.H.F.**	**0.93**



Attachment 8

Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Plan

Project File No./Name: **Peterbilt Sales and Service Center**
Approving Resolution No.:____ by: ☒ Planning Commission ☐City Council Date: October 11, 2022

The following environmental mitigation measures were either incorporated into the approved plans or will be incorporated into the conditions of approval. Each and every mitigation measure listed below has been found by the approving body indicated above to lessen the level of environmental impact of the project to a level of non-significance. A completed and signed checklist for each mitigation measure indicates that it has been completed.

Explanation of Headings:

Type: ..... Project, ongoing, cumulative
Monitoring Department or Agency: ..... Department or Agency responsible for monitoring a particular mitigation measure
Shown on Plans: ..... When a mitigation measure is shown on the plans, this column will be initialed and dated.
Verified Implementation: ..... When a mitigation measure has been implemented, this column will be initialed and dated.
Remarks: ..... Area for describing status of ongoing mitigation measure, or for other information.

Mitigation Measure PD22-02 / CUP22-16 / RZN22-03 / P22-0017 (Peterbilt)	Type	Monitoring Department or Agency	Shown on Plans	Verified Implementation	Timing/Remarks
AES-1. The existing billboard shall be demolished.	Project	City of Paso Robles Community Development Department (CDD)	X	Field inspection.	Prior to final building inspection / occupancy of the building
AES-2. The applicant shall install and maintain water-efficient landscaping and irrigation in the front landscape setback along the entire Theatre Drive frontage. The landscaping shall include street trees at an average spacing of no more than 30 feet on center, and shall not include turf.	Project	CDD	X	Field inspection.	Prior to final building inspection / occupancy of the building

Mitigation Measure PD22-02 / CUP22-16 / RZN22-03 / P22-0017 (Peterbilt)	Type	Monitoring Department or Agency	Shown on Plans	Verified Implementation	Timing/Remarks
AES-3. Future development of the approximately 2 acres at the southern edge of the property side of the property not currently proposed for development shall not include the removal of any viable oak tree over 6 inches in diameter.	Cumulative	CDD	X		Before planning submittal for undeveloped area
AES-4. The City shall perform an evening inspection of outdoor lighting to ensure it is adequately shielded from neighboring residential uses as required by the Paso Robles Municipal Code.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to final building inspection / occupancy of the building
AQ-1. Maintain all construction equipment in proper tune according to manufacturer's specifications.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-2. Fuel all off-road and portable diesel-powered equipment with ARB certified motor vehicle diesel fuel (non-taxed version suitable for use off-road.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-3. Use diesel construction equipment meeting ARB's Tier 2 certified engines or cleaner off-road heavy-duty diesel engines, and comply with the State off-Road Regulation.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-4. Use on-road heavy-duty trucks that meet the ARB's 2007 or cleaner certification standard for on-road heavy-duty diesel engines, and comply with the State On-Road Regulation.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit

Mitigation Measure PD22-02 / CUP22-16 / RZN22-03 / P22-0017 (Peterbilt)	Type	Monitoring Department or Agency	Shown on Plans	Verified Implementation	Timing/Remarks
AQ-5. All on and off-road diesel equipment shall not idle for more than 5 minutes. Signs shall be posted in the designated queuing areas and or job sites to remind drivers and operators of the 5-minute idling limit.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents. Site inspection of signs.	Prior to issuance of grading permit Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-6. Diesel idling within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors is not permitted.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-7. Staging and queuing areas shall not be located within 1,000 feet of sensitive receptors.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-8. Electrify equipment when feasible.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-9. Substitute gasoline-powered in place of diesel-powered equipment, where feasible.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-10. Use alternatively fueled construction equipment on-site where feasible, such as compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG), propane or biodiesel.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-11. Diesel equipment used to construct the site shall install California Verified Diesel Emission Control	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit

Mitigation Measure PD22-02 / CUP22-16 / RZN22-03 / P22-0017 (Peterbilt)	Type	Monitoring Department or Agency	Shown on Plans	Verified Implementation	Timing/Remarks
Strategies listed at: http://www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/verdev/vt/cvt.htm.					
AQ-12. 15% of construction fleet vehicles shall be zero emission vehicles.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-13. The project shall include alternative fuel fleet vehicle(s).	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-14. The project shall reduce the amount of disturbed area where possible.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-15. The project shall use water trucks or sprinkler systems in sufficient quantities to prevent airborne dust from leaving the site. Increased watering frequency would be required whenever wind speeds exceed 15 mph. Reclaimed (non-potable) water should be used whenever possible.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents. Site inspections.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-16. All dirt stock-pile areas shall be sprayed daily as needed.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents. Site inspections.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-17. Permanent dust control measures identified in the approved project revegetation and landscape plans shall be implemented as soon as possible following completion of any soil disturbing activities.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit

Mitigation Measure PD22-02 / CUP22-16 / RZN22-03 / P22-0017 (Peterbilt)	Type	Monitoring Department or Agency	Shown on Plans	Verified Implementation	Timing/Remarks
AQ-18. Exposed ground areas that are planned to be reworked at dates greater than one month after initial grading shall be sown with a fast germinating, non-invasive grass seed and watered until vegetation is established.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-19. All disturbed soil areas not subject to revegetation shall be stabilized using approved chemical soil binders, jute netting, or other methods approved in advance by the APCD.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-20. All roadways, driveways, sidewalks, etc. to be paved shall be completed as soon as possible. In addition, building pads should be laid as soon as possible after grading unless seeding or soil binders are used.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-21. Vehicle speed for all construction vehicles shall not exceed 15 mph on any unpaved surface at the construction site.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-22. All trucks hauling dirt, sand, soil, or other loose materials shall be covered or shall maintain at least two feet of freeboard (minimum vertical distance between top of load and top of trailer) in accordance with CVC Section 23114.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit

Mitigation Measure PD22-02 / CUP22-16 / RZN22-03 / P22-0017 (Peterbilt)	Type	Monitoring Department or Agency	Shown on Plans	Verified Implementation	Timing/Remarks
AQ-23. The applicant shall sweep streets at the end of each day if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent paved roads. Water sweepers with reclaimed water should be used where feasible.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents. Site Inspections.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-24. The applicant shall install wheel washers where vehicles enter and exit unpaved roads onto streets or wash off trucks and equipment leaving the site.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents. Site inspections.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-25. The contractor or builder shall designate a person or persons to monitor the fugitive dust emissions and enhance the implementation of the measures as necessary to minimize dust complaints, reduce visible emissions below 20% opacity, and to prevent transport of dust offsite. Their duties shall include holidays and weekend periods when work may not be in progress.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
AQ-26. AQ Mitigation Measures 1-25 shall be shown on grading and building plans.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
BIO-1. All construction work activities shall be completed during daylight hours (between sunrise and sunset) and outside of rain events.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
BIO-2. The Project impact area shall be clearly marked or delineated with stakes, flagging, tape, or signage	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction	Prior to issuance of grading permit.

Mitigation Measure PD22-02 / CUP22-16 / RZN22-03 / P22-0017 (Peterbilt)	Type	Monitoring Department or Agency	Shown on Plans	Verified Implementation	Timing/Remarks
prior to work. Areas outside of work limits shall be considered environmentally sensitive and shall not be disturbed.				documents. Site inspection.	
BIO-3. All equipment and vehicles shall be checked and maintained daily to prevent spills of fuel, oil, and other hazardous materials. A designated staging area shall be established for vehicle/equipment parking and storage of fuel, lubricants, and solvents. All fueling and maintenance activities shall take place in the staging area.	Project	CDD	x	Notes shown on construction documents. Site Inspection.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
BIO-4. If vegetation removal (i.e., tree trimming/removal activities) is scheduled between February 1 and August 31 (general nesting bird season), nesting bird surveys shall be completed by a qualified biologist within 48 hours prior to start of work. If any active nests are discovered within or adjacent to work limits, an appropriate buffer (i.e., 500 feet for raptors and 250 feet for other birds, or at the discretion of a qualified biologist based on biological or ecological reasons) shall be established to protect the nest until a qualified biologist has determined that the nest is no longer active and/or the young have fledged.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents. Site inspection	Prior to issuance of grading permit

Mitigation Measure PD22-02 / CUP22-16 / RZN22-03 / P22-0017 (Peterbilt)	Type	Monitoring Department or Agency	Shown on Plans	Verified Implementation	Timing/Remarks
BIO-5. Within 30 days of the start of construction, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-activity survey of the Project Site for signs of San Joaquin kit fox and American badger, including tracks, scat, or suitable burrows (burrows four inches or greater in diameter). Potential dens shall be tracked for a minimum of four nights with motion-activated cameras to determine if the burrow is actively being used by San Joaquin kit fox or badger. All potential dens shall be avoided by a minimum of 50 feet until they have been determined to be inactive. In the event San Joaquin kit fox is identified within the Project Site, the USFWS, CDFW, and all other appropriate agencies/government entities shall be contacted for further consultation. In conjunction with the badger and kit fox survey, the qualified biologist will conduct a survey for Northern legless lizard. Hand search methods, including raking, will be used during the survey in areas where legless lizards are expected to be found (e.g., sandy/loose soils, under shrubs/leaf litter, other vegetation, or debris). If observed, the qualified biologist will relocate the lizard to nearby suitable habitat. The qualified biologist will prepare a completion letter-report to document the pre-activity survey results.	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading permit
BIO-6. If oak tree removal and/or damage is unavoidable due to Project implementation, 25% of the	Project	CDD	X	Notes shown on construction	Prior to issuance of grading permit and

Mitigation Measure PD22-02 / CUP22-16 / RZN22-03 / P22-0017 (Peterbilt)	Type	Monitoring Department or Agency	Shown on Plans	Verified Implementation	Timing/Remarks
diameter of trees removed shall be replanted on the site.				documents. Site inspection.	building permit and ongoing during the duration of construction.
CUL-1. In the event that buried or otherwise unknown cultural resources are discovered during construction work in the area of the find shall be suspended and the City of Paso Robles shall be contacted immediately, and appropriate mitigations measures shall be developed by qualified archeologist or historian if necessary, at the developers expense.	Project	CDD	X	Notes on construction documents.	Prior to issuance of grading and building permits.
CUL-2. In the event human remains are found on the project site during construction or during archaeological work, the person responsible for the excavation, or his or her authorized representative, shall immediately notify the San Luis Obispo County Coroner's office by telephone. No further excavation or disturbance of the discovery or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains (as determined by the qualified archaeologist and/or the Native American monitor) shall occur until the Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition. If the Coroner recognizes the remains to be Native American, he or she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) within 24 hours. The NAHC would	Project	SLO County Coroner, Native American Heritage Commission	X	As needed	Ongoing during grading and construction.

Mitigation Measure PD22-02 / CUP22-16 / RZN22-03 / P22-0017 (Peterbilt)	Type	Monitoring Department or Agency	Shown on Plans	Verified Implementation	Timing/Remarks
make a determination as to the Most Likely Descendent.					
GEO-1. The applicant shall provide a soils report for the project.	Project	CDD	X	Shown on building plans.	Before building permit issuance.
GEO-1. The applicant shall provide a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) for the project.	Project	CDD	X	Shown on building plans.	Before building permit issuance.
HAZ-1. Operation of the project shall not include diesel or other vehicle fuel dispensing or the painting of vehicles.	Ongoing	CDD	X	Shown on building plans.	Before building permit issuance.
HAZ-2. The project shall acquire and maintain all required permits and approvals from the SLO County Department of Environmental Health for the handling and storage of hazardous materials.	Ongoing	SLO County Environmental Health Department	X	Required before building permit issuance	Before final building inspection.
N-1. On-site truck circulation, service department operations, and outdoor CNG vehicle maintenance area activities shall be limited to daytime hours only (7am – 7pm).	Ongoing	CDD			Ongoing enforcement.
N-2. South and west service bay doors shall be in the closed position at all times while air hammer equipment is in use.	Ongoing	CDD			Ongoing enforcement.

Attachment 8

Mitigation Measure PD22-02 / CUP22-16 / RZN22-03 / P22-0017 (Peterbilt)	Type	Monitoring Department or Agency	Shown on Plans	Verified Implementation	Timing/Remarks
N-3. No air hammers or hydraulic lifts shall be used or installed outside the indoor service area including the outdoor CNG vehicle maintenance area.	Ongoing	CDD		Shown on building plans.	Before building permit issuance and ongoing enforcement.
N-4. Any amplified public address system shall be designed to not exceed 65dB L_{max} at the nearest residential property line.	Project / Ongoing	CDD		Results of noise analysis and testing of system submitted to City.	Before building permit issuance.

(add additional measures as necessary)

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