SAN JACINTO RETAIL CENTER

AIR QUALITY/GREENHOUSE GAS STUDY

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SAN JACINTO RETAIL CENTER PROJECT
SAN JACINTO, CALIFORNIA

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This report is an analysis of the potential air quality and greenhouse gas impacts associated with the proposed San Jacinto Retail Center commercial project in the City of San Jacinto, California. This report has been prepared by Birdseye Planning Group (BPG) under contract to D&D Capital Resources, LLC, to support preparation of the environmental documentation pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This study analyzes the potential for temporary impacts associated with construction activity and long-term impacts associated with operation of the proposed project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 2.16-acre project site is currently vacant. The applicant proposes to construct three buildings that will provide 8,540 square-feet (SF) of retail (Building A); a 2,890 SF fast-food restaurant with drive-through window (Building C), and a 2,950 SF convenience store with 8 gasoline pumps and 16 fueling positions under an overhead canopy (Building B). Building A may accommodate auto-related retail or an auto repair facility. The site is 2.16 acres in size and located on the northeast corner of the Cottonwood Avenue/State Street intersection in the City of San Jacinto, CA (APN 434-050-008, -014). Vehicular access to the site will be provided via one full-access, unsignalized driveway along State Street and one (1) full-access, unsignalized driveway along Cottonwood Avenue.

The site is zoned Commercial 2 (C-2). The proposed project is consistent with the existing commercial zoning. Adjacent land uses are a mobile home park to the west, vacant land to the north and east, commercial to the south/southeast. The proposed Project is expected to be begin construction in early 2019 and be operational by late 2019.

SETTING

Air Pollution Regulation

The federal and state governments have been empowered by the federal and state Clean Air Acts to regulate emissions of airborne pollutants and have established ambient air quality standards for the protection of public health. The EPA is the federal agency designated to administer air quality regulation, while the California Air Resources Board (ARB) is the state equivalent in California. Federal and state standards have been established for six criteria pollutants, including ozone (O_3), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), particulates less than 10 and 2.5 microns in diameter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), and lead (Pb). California has also set standards for sulfates, hydrogen sulfide, vinyl chloride, and visibility-reducing particles. Table 1 lists the current federal and state standards for each of these

pollutants. Standards have been set at levels intended to be protective of public health. California standards are generally more restrictive than federal standards for each of these pollutants except lead and the eight-hour average for CO.

Table 1
State and Federal Ambient Air Quality Standards

POLLUTANT	AVERAGE TIME	CALIFORNIA STANDARDS[1]		NATIONAL STANDARDS[2]		
		Concentration[3]	Method[4]	Primary[3, 5]	Secondary[3, 6]	Method[7]
Ozone[8] (O_3)	1 hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m³)	Ultraviolet Photometry	—	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8 hours	0.070 ppm (137µg/m³)		0.070 ppm (137 µg/m³)		
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8 hours	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m³)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Spectroscopy (NDIR)	9 ppm (10 mg/m³)	--	Non-Dispersive Infrared Spectroscopy (NDIR)
	1 hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m³)		35 ppm (40 mg/m³)		
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)[10]	Annual Average	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m³)	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	0.053 ppm (100 µg/m³)	Same as Primary Standard	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	1 hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m³)		100 ppb (188 µg/m³)	--	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)[11]	Annual Average	--	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	0.03 ppm (80 µg/m³)	--	Pararosaniline
	24 hours	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m³)		0.14 ppm (365 µg/m³)	--	
	3 hours	--		--	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m³)	
	1 hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m³)		75 ppb (196 µg/m³)	--	
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM_{10})[9]	24 hours	50 µg/m³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µg/m³	150 µg/m³	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m³		--	--	
Fine Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)[9]	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	12 µg/m³	15 µg/m³	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	24 hours	--		35 µg/m³	Same as Primary Standard	
Sulfates	24 hours	25 µg/m³	Ion Chromatography	--	--	--

POLLUTANT	AVERAGE TIME	CALIFORNIA STANDARDS[1]		NATIONAL STANDARDS[2]		
		Concentration[3]	Method[4]	Primary[3, 5]	Secondary[3, 6]	Method[7]
Lead[12, 13] (Pb)	30-day Average	1.5 µg/m^3	Atomic Absorption	--	--	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Quarter	--		1.5 µg/m^3	Same as Primary Standard	
	3-month Rolling Average	--		0.15 µg/m^3		
Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)	1 hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m^3)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	--	--	--
Vinyl Chloride[12]	24 hours	0.010 ppm (26 µg/m^3)	Gas Chromatography	--	--	--

Notes:

ppm = parts per million
µg/m^3 = micrograms per cubic meter
mg/m^3 = milligrams per cubic meter
Source: California Air Resources Board 2017

1. California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1 and 24 hour), nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
2. National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration measured at each site in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM_{10}, the 24-hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 µg/m^3 is equal to or less than one. For $PM_{2.5}$, the 24-hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact the U.S. EPA for further clarification and current national policies.
3. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.
4. Any equivalent measurement method which can be shown to the satisfaction of the CARB to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.
5. National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.
6. National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.
7. Reference method as described by the U.S. EPA. An "equivalent method" of measurement may be used but must have a "consistent relationship to the reference method" and must be approved by the U.S. EPA.
8. On October 1, 2015, the national 8-hour ozone primary and secondary standards were lowered from 0.075 to 0.070 ppm.

9. On December 14, 2012, the national annual $PM_{2.5}$ primary standard was lowered from 15 μg/ m^3 to 12.0 μg/ m^3. The existing national 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ standards (primary and secondary) were retained at 35 μg/ m^3, as was the annual secondary standard of 15 μg/ m^3. The existing 24-hour PM_{10} standards (primary and secondary) of 150 μg/ m^3 also were retained. The form of the annual primary and secondary standards is the annual mean, averaged over 3 years.

10. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 100 ppb. Note that the national 1-hour standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the national 1-hour standard to the California standards the units can be converted from ppb to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 100 ppb is identical to 0.100 ppm.

11. On June 2, 2010, a new 1-hour SO_2 standard was established and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 75 ppb. The 1971 SO_2 national standards (24-hour and annual) remain in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standards are approved.

    Note that the 1-hour national standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the 1-hour national standard to the California standard the units can be converted to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 75 ppb is identical to 0.075 ppm.

12. The CARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as 'toxic air contaminants' with no threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants.

13. The national standard for lead was revised on October 15, 2008 to a rolling 3-month average. The 1978 lead standard (1.5 μg/ m^3 as a quarterly average) remains in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2008 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 standard, the 1978 standard remains in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2008 standard are approved.

14. In 1989, the CARB converted both the general statewide 10-mile visibility standard and the Lake Tahoe 30-mile visibility standard to instrumental equivalents, which are "extinction of 0.23 per kilometer" and "extinction of 0.07 per kilometer" for the statewide and Lake Tahoe Air Basin standards, respectively.

Local control in air quality management is provided by the ARB through county-level or regional (multi-county) Air Pollution Control Districts (APCDs). The ARB establishes air quality standards and is responsible for control of mobile emission sources, while the local APCDs are responsible for enforcing standards and regulating stationary sources. The ARB has established 15 air basins statewide. The project site is located within the South Coast Air Basin (Basin), which includes all of Orange County and the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. Air quality conditions in the Basin are under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The SCAQMD is required to monitor air pollutant levels to ensure that air quality standards are met and, if they are not met, to develop strategies to meet the standards. Depending on whether the standards are met or exceeded, the local air basin is classified as being in “attainment” or “non-attainment.” The Basin, in which the project area is located, is a non-attainment area for both the federal and state standards for ozone and $PM_{2.5}$. The Basin is in attainment for the state and federal standards for PM_{10}, nitrogen dioxide, and carbon monoxide. Characteristics of ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and suspended particulates are described below.

Ozone. Ozone is produced by a photochemical reaction (triggered by sunlight) between nitrogen oxides (NO_X) and reactive organic gases (ROG)[1]. Nitrogen oxides are formed during the combustion of fuels, while reactive organic compounds are formed during combustion and evaporation of organic solvents. Because ozone requires sunlight to form, it mostly occurs in concentrations considered serious between the months of April and October. Ozone is a pungent, colorless, toxic gas with direct health effects on humans including respiratory and eye irritation and possible changes in lung functions. Groups most sensitive to ozone include children, the elderly, people with respiratory disorders, and people who exercise strenuously outdoors.

Carbon Monoxide. Carbon monoxide is a local pollutant that is found in high concentrations only near the source. The major source of carbon monoxide, a colorless, odorless, poisonous gas, is automobile traffic. Elevated concentrations, therefore, are usually only found near areas of high traffic volumes. Carbon monoxide's health effects are related to its affinity for hemoglobin in the blood. At high concentrations, carbon monoxide reduces the amount of oxygen in the blood, causing heart difficulties in people with chronic diseases, reduced lung capacity and impaired mental abilities.

Nitrogen Dioxide. Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) is a by-product of fuel combustion, with the primary source being motor vehicles and industrial boilers and furnaces. The principal form of nitrogen oxide produced by combustion is nitric oxide (NO), but NO reacts rapidly to form NO_2, creating the mixture of NO and NO_2 commonly called NO_X. Nitrogen dioxide is an acute irritant. A relationship between NO_2 and chronic pulmonary fibrosis may exist, and an increase in bronchitis in young children at concentrations below 0.3 parts per million (ppm) may occur. Nitrogen dioxide absorbs blue light and causes a reddish-brown cast to the atmosphere and reduced visibility. It can also contribute to the formation of PM_{10} and acid rain.

Suspended Particulates. PM_{10} is particulate matter measuring no more than 10 microns in diameter, while $PM_{2.5}$ is fine particulate matter measuring no more than 2.5 microns in diameter. Suspended particulates are mostly dust particles, nitrates and sulfates. Both PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ are by-products of fuel combustion and wind erosion of soil and unpaved roads, and are directly emitted into the atmosphere through these processes. Suspended particulates are also created in the atmosphere through chemical reactions. The characteristics, sources, and potential health effects associated with the small particulates (those between 2.5 and 10 microns in diameter) and fine particulates ($PM_{2.5}$) can be very different. The small particulates generally come from windblown dust and dust kicked up from mobile sources. The fine particulates are generally associated with combustion processes as well as being formed in the atmosphere as a secondary pollutant through chemical reactions. Fine particulate matter is more likely to

[1] Organic compound precursors of ozone are routinely described by a number of variations of three terms: hydrocarbons (HC), organic gases (OG), and organic compounds (OC). These terms are often modified by adjectives such as total, reactive, or volatile, and result in a rather confusing array of acronyms: HC, THC (total hydrocarbons), RHC (reactive hydrocarbons), TOG (total organic gases), ROG (reactive organic gases), TOC (total organic compounds), ROC (reactive organic compounds), and VOC (volatile organic compounds). While most of these differ in some significant way from a chemical perspective, from an air quality perspective two groups are important: non-photochemically reactive in the lower atmosphere, or photochemically reactive in the lower atmosphere (HC, RHC, ROG, ROC, and VOC).

penetrate deeply into the lungs and poses a health threat to all groups, but particularly to the elderly, children, and those with respiratory problems. More than half of the small and fine particulate matter that is inhaled into the lungs remains there. These materials can damage health by interfering with the body's mechanisms for clearing the respiratory tract or by acting as carriers of an absorbed toxic substance.

Toxic Air Contaminants/Diesel Particulate Matter. Hazardous air pollutants, also known as toxic air pollutants (TACs) or air toxics, are those pollutants that are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects, such as reproductive effects or birth defects, or adverse environmental effects. Examples of toxic air pollutants include:

- benzene, which is found in gasoline;
- perchloroethylene, which is emitted from some dry-cleaning facilities; and
- methylene chloride, which is used as a solvent.

Transportation related emissions are focused on particulate matter constituents within diesel exhaust and TAC constituents that comprise a portion of total organic gas (TOG) emissions from both diesel and gasoline fueled vehicles. Diesel engine emissions are comprised of exhaust particulate matter and TOGs which are collectively defined for the purpose of an HRA, as Diesel Particulate Matter (DPM). DPM and TOG emissions from both diesel and gasoline fueled vehicles is typically composed of carbon particles and carcinogenic substances including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, benzene, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, acrolein, and 1,3-butadiene. Diesel exhaust also contains gaseous pollutants, including volatile organic compounds and oxides of nitrogen (NO_x). Information on TAC and DPM is provided herein for reference only. The project site is not located in proximity to a freeway or other use that would generate DPM or TACs in concentrations that would pose a health risk or justify further evaluation in a health risk assessment.

California Air Resources Board Siting Recommendations. With respect to siting new gasoline dispensing facilities, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) (2005) recommends a 50-foot separation between typical gasoline dispensing facilities. There are no existing gasoline dispensing stations located within 50 feet of the proposed facility; thus, the project would be consistent with this recommendation.

Regional Climate and Local Air Quality

South Coast Air Basin. The combination of topography, low mean mixing height, abundant sunshine, and emissions from the second largest urban area in the United States gives the SCAB the worst air pollution problem in the nation. Climate in the SCAB is determined by its terrain and geographical location. The SCAB consists of a coastal plain with connecting broad valleys and low hills. The Pacific Ocean forms the southwestern border, and high mountains surround the rest of the SCAB. The SCAB lies in the semi-permanent high-pressure zone of the eastern Pacific. The resulting climate is mild and is tempered by cool ocean breezes. This climatological

pattern is rarely interrupted. However, periods of extremely hot weather, winter storms or easterly Santa Ana wind conditions can occur.

Annual average temperatures vary little throughout the SCAB, ranging from the low-to-middle 60s, measured in degrees Fahrenheit. With a more pronounced oceanic influence, coastal areas show less variability in annual minimum and maximum temperatures than inland areas. The majority of annual rainfall in the SCAB occurs between October and March. Summer rainfall is minimal and generally limited to scattered thundershowers in coastal regions and slightly heavier showers in the eastern portion of the SCAB and along the coastal side of the mountains. Average temperatures in winter months in the project area range from a low of 34 degrees F to a high of 68 degrees F. In the summer, average temperatures range from a low of 59 degrees F to a high of 98 degrees F. During an average year, the greatest amount of precipitation, 2.86 inches, occurs in February.

The SCAQMD operates a network of 38 ambient air monitoring stations throughout the South Coast Air Basin. The purpose of the monitoring stations is to measure ambient concentrations of the pollutants and determine whether the ambient air quality meets the California and federal standards. The air quality monitoring station located nearest to the project site is the Perris station, located approximately 15 miles west of the project site. As referenced in Table 2, data were also obtained from the Lake Elsinore monitoring station located on West Flint approximately 22 miles southwest of the project site. Table 2 provides a summary of monitoring data at the Perris station for ozone and PM_{10}. Nitrogen oxide and PM2.5 data from the West Flint Street monitoring station are also provided as referenced, the SCAB is a nonattainment area for these two pollutants.

As shown, both the federal and state ozone standards were exceeded at the Perris monitoring station during each of the last three years. The federal PM_{10} standard was not exceeded during the last three years. Insufficient data was available to determine whether the state standard was exceeded.

Air Quality Management Plan

Under state law, the SCAQMD is required to prepare a plan for air quality improvement for pollutants for which the District is in non-compliance. The SCAQMD updates the plan every three years. Each iteration of the SCAQMD's Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) is an update of the previous plan and has a 20-year horizon. SCAQMD adopted the 2016 AQMP in March 2017. The 2016 AQMP incorporates new scientific data and notable regulatory actions that have occurred since adoption of the 2012 AQMP.

The 2016 AQMP was prepared to ensure continued progress towards clean air and comply with state and federal requirements. This AQMP builds upon the approaches taken in the 2012 AQMP for the South Coast Air Basin for the attainment of State and federal ozone air quality standards. The 2016 AQMP incorporates the 2016 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy and updated emission inventory methodologies for applicable source

Table 2
Ambient Air Quality Data

Pollutant	2014	2015	2016
Ozone, ppm – First High 8-Hour Average (2015 Standard)	0.094	0.102	0.098
Number of days of above 2015 standard (>0.070 ppm)	59	49	55
Nitrogen Dioxide, ppm – First High National	45.3	47.2	51.3
Nitrogen Dioxide, ppm – First High State	45	47	51
Days above the State standard (>0.18 ppm)	0	0	0
Days above the national standard (>100 ppb)	0	0	0
Particulate Matter <10 microns, $\mu g/m^3$ First High Federal	87	188	76
Particulate Matter <10 microns, $\mu g/m^3$ First High State	82	178	*
Estimated number of days greater than national 24-hour standard (>150 $\mu g/m^3$)	0	6.6	0
Estimated number of days greater than state standard (>50 $\mu g/m^3$)	36.4	25.7	*
Particulate Matter <2.5 microns, $\mu g/m^3$ First High	33.7	42.2	31.5
Annual average (exceedances of 12 $\mu g/m^3$ standard not reported)	11.8	*	9.8
Number of samples of Federal exceedances (>12 $\mu g/m^3$)	*	*	*

Perris – 237 ½ North D Street Monitoring Station
Note – Nitrogen Dioxide and PM2.5 data from Lake Elsinore West Flint Street monitoring station
**Data insufficient to determine the value*
Source: California Air Resources Board, 2014, 2015, 2016 Annual Air Quality Data Summaries available at http://www.arb.ca.gov/adam/topfour/topfour1.php

categories. The 2016 AQMP also includes the new and changing federal requirements, implementation of new technology measures, and the continued development of economically sound, flexible compliance approaches. The 2016 AQMP is available to download at http://www.aqmd.gov/home/library/clean-air-plans/air-quality-mgt-plan/final-2016-aqmp.

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors include, but are not limited to, hospitals, schools, daycare facilities, elderly housing and convalescent facilities. These are areas where the occupants are more susceptible to the adverse effects of exposure to air pollutants. Ambient air quality standards have been established to represent the levels of air quality considered sufficient, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect public health and welfare as well that segment of the public most susceptible to respiratory distress, such as children under 14; the elderly over 65; persons engaged in strenuous work or exercise; and people with cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases. The closest properties defined herein as sensitive receptors are the mobile homes located adjacent to and west of the site.

AIR QUALITY IMPACT ANALYSIS

Methodology and Significance Thresholds

This air quality analysis conforms to the methodologies recommended in the SCAQMD's *CEQA Air Quality Handbook* (1993). The handbook includes thresholds for emissions associated with both construction and operation of proposed projects. All emissions were calculated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) software version 2016.3.2.

Construction activities such as clearing, grading and excavation would generate diesel and dust emissions. Construction equipment that would generate criteria air pollutants includes excavators, graders, dump trucks, and loaders. It was assumed that all construction equipment used would be diesel-powered. Construction emissions associated with development of the proposed project by estimating the types of equipment (including the number) that would be used on-site during each of the construction phases. Construction emissions are analyzed using the regional thresholds established by the SCAQMD and published in the *CEQA Air Quality Handbook.*

Operational emissions include mobile source emissions, energy emissions, and area source emissions. Mobile source emissions are generated by motor vehicle trips associated with operation of the project. Emissions attributed to energy use include electricity and natural gas consumption for space and water heating. Area source emissions are generated by landscape maintenance equipment, consumer products and architectural coatings (i.e., paints). To determine whether a regional air quality impact would occur, the increase in emissions would be compared with the SCAQMD's recommended regional thresholds for operational emissions.

Regional Thresholds. Based on Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines*, a project would have a significant air quality impact if it would:

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan;

b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation;

c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors);

d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations; or

e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

The SCAQMD has developed specific quantitative thresholds that apply to projects within the SCAB. The following significance thresholds apply to short-term construction activities:

- *75 pounds per day of ROG*
- *100 pounds per day of NO_X*
- *550 pounds per day of CO*
- *150 pounds per day of SOx*
- *150 pounds per day of PM_{10}*
- *55 pounds per day of $PM_{2.5}$*

The following significance thresholds apply to long-term operational emissions:

- *55 pounds per day of ROG*
- *55 pounds per day of NO_X*
- *550 pounds per day of CO*
- *150 pounds per day of SO_X*
- *150 pounds per day of PM_{10}*
- *55 pounds per day of $PM_{2.5}$*

Construction Emissions

Project construction would generate temporary air pollutant emissions. These impacts are associated with fugitive dust (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) and exhaust emissions from heavy construction vehicles, work crew vehicle trips in addition to ROG that would be released during the drying phase upon application of paint and other architectural coatings. Construction would generally consist of demolition, site preparation, grading, construction of the proposed buildings, paving, and architectural coating (i.e., paint) application.

This analysis assumes that graded soils would be balanced on the project site and that no soil import or export would be required. The project would be required to comply with SCAQMD Rule 403, which identifies measures to reduce fugitive dust and is required to be implemented at all construction sites located within the South Coast Air Basin. Therefore, the following conditions, which are required to reduce fugitive dust in compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403, were included in CalEEMod for site preparation and grading phases of construction.

1. **Minimization of Disturbance.** Construction contractors should minimize the area disturbed by clearing, grading, earth moving, or excavation operations to prevent excessive amounts of dust.
2. **Soil Treatment.** Construction contractors should treat all graded and excavated material, exposed soil areas, and active portions of the construction site, including unpaved on-site roadways to minimize fugitive dust. Treatment shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, periodic watering, application of environmentally safe soil stabilization materials, and/or roll compaction as appropriate. Watering shall be done as often as necessary, and at least twice daily, preferably in the late morning and after work is done for the day.

3. **Soil Stabilization.** Construction contractors should monitor all graded and/or excavated inactive areas of the construction site at least weekly for dust stabilization. Soil stabilization methods, such as water and roll compaction, and environmentally safe dust control materials, shall be applied to portions of the construction site that are inactive for over four days. If no further grading or excavation operations are planned for the area, the area shall be seeded and watered until landscape growth is evident, or periodically treated with environmentally safe dust suppressants, to prevent excessive fugitive dust.
4. **No Grading During High Winds.** Construction contractors should stop all clearing, grading, earth moving, and excavation operations during periods of high winds (20 miles per hour or greater, as measured continuously over a one-hour period).
5. **Street Sweeping.** Construction contractors should sweep all on-site driveways and adjacent streets and roads at least once per day, preferably at the end of the day, if visible soil material is carried over to adjacent streets and roads.

Construction emissions modeling for demolition, site preparation, grading, building construction, paving, and architectural coating application is based on the overall scope of the proposed development and construction phasing which is expected to begin early 2019 and extend through late 2019. The total area disturbed as a result of the project would be 2.16 acres with construction of the three commercial buildings, parking and stormwater basins. For modeling purposes, it was assumed the maximum area disturbed daily is two acres and the site would be watered three times daily. In addition to SCAQMD Rule 403 requirements, emissions modeling also accounts for the use of low-VOC paint (50 g/L for nonflat coatings) as required by SCAQMD Rule 1113. Table 3 summarizes the estimated maximum mitigated daily emissions of pollutants occurring during 2019.

Table 3
Estimated Maximum Mitigated Daily Construction Emissions

Construction Phase		Maximum Emissions (lbs/day)				
	ROG	NO_x	CO	SOx	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$
2019 Maximum lbs/day	15.9	22.7	16.0	0.02	3.5	2.3
SCAQMD Regional Thresholds	*75*	*100*	*550*	*150*	*150*	*55*
Threshold Exceeded 2019	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

As shown in Table 3, construction of the proposed project would not exceed the SCAQMD regional thresholds. No mitigation in addition to compliance with SCAQMD Rule 403 and Rule 1113 would be required to reduce construction emissions to less than significant.

Localized Significance Thresholds. The SCAQMD has published a "Fact Sheet for Applying CalEEMod to Localized Significance Thresholds" (South Coast Air Quality Management District 2011). CalEEMod calculates construction emissions based on the number of equipment hours and the maximum daily disturbance activity possible for each piece of equipment. Construction-related emissions reported by CalEEMod are compared to the localized significance threshold lookup tables. The CalEEMod output in Appendix A shows the equipment assumed for this analysis.

LSTs were devised in response to concern regarding exposure of individuals to criteria pollutants in local communities. LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that will not cause or contribute to an air quality exceedance of the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard at the nearest sensitive receptor, taking into consideration ambient concentrations in each source receptor area (SRA), project size and distance to the sensitive receptor. However, LSTs only apply to emissions within a fixed stationary location, including idling emissions during both project construction and operation. LSTs have been developed for NO_X, CO, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$. LSTs are not applicable to mobile sources such as cars on a roadway (Final Localized Significance Threshold Methodology, SCAQMD, June 2003). As such, LSTs for operational emissions do not apply to the proposed development as the majority of emissions would be generated by vehicles operating on roadways.

LSTs have been developed for emissions within areas up to five acres in size, with air pollutant modeling recommended for activity within larger areas. The SCAQMD provides lookup tables for project sites that measure one, two, or five acres. As referenced, a total of two acres is assumed to be disturbed daily during construction of the proposed project; thus, look up table values for two acres were used to provide a conservative evaluation of potential impacts. The project site is located in Source Receptor Area 28 (SRA-28, Hemet/San Jacinto Valley). LSTs for construction related emissions in the SRA 28 at varying distances between the source and receiving property are shown in Table 4.

Table 4
SCAQMD LSTs for Construction

Pollutant	Allowable emissions as a function of receptor distance in meters from a two-acre site (lbs/day)				
	25	**50**	**100**	**200**	**500**
Gradual conversion of NO_x to NO_2	234	275	363	521	941
CO	1,100	1,572	2,781	6,399	25,412
PM_{10}	7	20	38	75	186
$PM_{2.5}$	4	6	10	23	91

Source: http://www.aqmd.gov/CEQA/handbook/LST/appC.pdf, October 2009.

As shown in Table 5, LST's would not be exceeded during construction of the proposed project. Project-related construction impacts would be less than significant per thresholds (b) and (d) referenced above.

Table 5
Estimated Maximum Daily On-Site Construction Emissions and LSTs

On-Site Construction Emissions	**NOx**	**CO**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
- Site Preparation	21.5	11.9	1.1	0.8
- Grading	22.7	10.1	3.4	2.2
- Building Construction	18.9	15.2	1.09	1.04
- Paving	12.5	11.8	0.7	0.6
- Architectural Coating	1.8	1.8	0.12	0.12
Local Significance Threshold – 25 meters (on-site only)[3]	**234**	**1,100**	**7**	**4**
Threshold Exceeded	No	No	**No**	**No**

Notes: All calculations were made using CalEEMod. See the Appendix A. Grading, Paving, Building Construction, and Architectural Coating totals include worker trips, construction vehicle emissions and fugitive dust.
Site Preparation and Grading phases incorporate anticipated emissions reductions required by SCAQMD Rule 403 to reduce fugitive dust.
LSTs are for a 2-acre disturbance area in SRA-28 within 25 meters of sensitive properties boundary.

Construction-Related Toxic Air Contaminant Impacts

The greatest potential for toxic air contaminant emissions would be related to diesel particulate emissions associated with heavy equipment operations during construction of the proposed project. According to SCAQMD methodology, health effects from carcinogenic air toxics are usually described in terms of "individual cancer risk". The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) health risk guidance states that a residential receptor should be evaluated based on a 30-year exposure period. "Individual Cancer Risk" is the likelihood that a person exposed to concentrations of toxic air contaminants over a 70-year lifetime will contract cancer, based on the use of standard risk-assessment methodology. Given the short-term construction schedule, the proposed project would not result in a long-term (i.e., 30 or 70 year) exposure to a substantial source of toxic air contaminant emissions; and thus, would not be exposed to the related individual cancer risk. Therefore, no significant short-term toxic air contaminant impacts would occur during construction of the proposed project.

Construction-Related Odor Impacts

Potential sources of odor during construction activities include equipment exhaust and activities such as paving. The objectionable odors that may be produced during the construction process would occur periodically and end when construction is completed. No significant impact related to odors would occur during construction of the proposed project per threshold (e) referenced above.

Long-Term Regional Impacts

Regional Pollutant Emissions

Table 6 summarizes emissions associated with operation of the proposed project. Operational emissions include emissions from electricity consumption (energy sources), vehicle trips (mobile sources), and area sources including landscape equipment and architectural coating emissions as the structures are repainted over the life of the project. The majority of operational emissions are associated with vehicle trips to and from the project site. Trip volumes were based on trip generation factors for drive-thru restaurants and strip mall retail incorporated into CalEEMod. No specific tenant has been identified for Building A; this it was assumed to be a strip mall retail use for air modeling purposes. The weekday trip generation rate for a strip retail business is 44 trips per 1,000 square feet. The applicant has indicated an auto care/repair facility may occupy the space. The trip generation rate as stated in the Institute of Transportation Engineers Trip Generation Manual 8th Edition is 16 daily trips per 1,000 square feet. Thus, mobile source emissions identified herein for strip retail would be less if an auto care/repair facility were located in Building A.

As shown in Table 6, the net change in emissions would not exceed the SCAQMD thresholds for ROG, NO_X, CO, SO_X, PM_{10} or $PM_{2.5}$. Therefore, the project's regional air quality impacts (including impacts related to criteria pollutants, sensitive receptors and violations of air quality standards) would be less than significant per threshold b. Further, the project would not contribute to a cumulatively considerable impact. Impacts relative to threshold c would be less than significant.

Table 6
Estimated Operational Emissions

	Estimated Emissions (lbs/day)					
	ROG	**NO_X**	**CO**	**SO_X**	**PM_{10}**	**$PM_{2.5}$**
Proposed Project						
Area	0.3	0.01	0.01	0.0	0.01	0.01
Energy	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mobile	5.2	19.6	38.8	0.09	6.7	1.8
Maximum lbs/day	**5.5**	**19.8**	**39.0**	**0.1**	**6.8**	**1.9**
SCAQMD Thresholds	**55**	**55**	**550**	**150**	**150**	**55**
Threshold Exceeded?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**

See Appendix for CalEEMod version. 2013.2.2 computer model output for the demolition of existing development. Summer emissions shown.

Objectionable Odors

The primary source of odors during operation would be operation of the restaurant. During operation, the project would be subject to SCAQMD Rule 1138 which addresses restaurant emissions, specifically from chain-driven char-broilers. Rule 1138 requires the use of a catalytic oxidizer control device to control emission. With the implementation of Rule 1138, odors would be **less than significant** per threshold (e).

AQMP Consistency

A project may be inconsistent with the AQMP if it would generate population, housing, or employment growth exceeding forecasts used in the development of the AQMP. The 2016 AQMP, the most recent AQMP adopted by the SCAQMD, incorporates local city General Plans and the Southern California Association of Government's (SCAG) Regional Transportation Plan socioeconomic forecast projections of regional population, housing and employment growth.

The proposed project involves the construction of three commercial buildings; one for use as a fast-food drive-thru restaurant, one as a fueling station convenience store and the other for retail purposes. The proposed project would not create housing and jobs are expected to be filled by local or regional residents. The proposed project would be consistent with the existing zoning and commercial uses to the south and east. Vehicle trips associated with the project would be consistent with similar uses in the area and as discussed herein, project-related emissions would not exceed thresholds recommended by the SCAQMD. Thus, the project would be consistent with the AQMP and not cause an adverse impact under threshold (a).

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION DISCUSSION

Gases that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases (GHGs). GHGs are present in the atmosphere naturally, are released by natural sources, or are formed from secondary reactions taking place in the atmosphere. The gases that are widely seen as the principal contributors to human-induced climate change include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxides (N_2O), fluorinated gases such as hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6). Water vapor is excluded from the list of GHGs because it is short-lived in the atmosphere and its atmospheric concentrations are largely determined by natural processes, such as oceanic evaporation.

GHGs are emitted by both natural processes and human activities. Of these gases, CO_2 and CH_4 are emitted in the greatest quantities from human activities. Emissions of CO_2 are largely by-products of fossil fuel combustion, whereas CH_4 results from off-gassing associated with agricultural practices and landfills. Man-made GHGs, many of which have greater heat-absorption potential than CO_2, include fluorinated gases and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) (California Environmental Protection Agency [CalEPA], 2006). Different types of GHGs have varying global warming potentials (GWPs). The GWP of a GHG is the potential of a gas or aerosol to trap heat in the atmosphere over a specified timescale (generally, 100 years). Because GHGs absorb different

amounts of heat, a common reference gas (CO_2) is used to relate the amount of heat absorbed to the amount of the gas emissions, referred to as "carbon dioxide equivalent" (CO_2E), and is the amount of a GHG emitted multiplied by its GWP. Carbon dioxide has a GWP of one. By contrast, methane (CH_4) has a GWP of 28, meaning its global warming effect is 28 times greater than carbon dioxide on a molecule per molecule basis (IPCC, 2014).

Total U.S. GHG emissions were 6,587 MMT CO_2E in 2015 (U.S. EPA, April 2017). Total U.S. emissions decreased over 2014 levels primarily as a result of less fossil fuel combustion. However, emissions vary annually. For example, emissions increased by 3.2 percent from 2009 to 2010. The increase was due in part to (1) an increase in economic output resulting in greater energy consumption across all sectors; and (2) warmer summer conditions resulting in an increase in electricity demand for air conditioning (U.S. EPA, April 2012). In 2015, electricity production and transportation accounted for 29 percent and 27 percent of CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion, respectively. The residential and commercial end-use sectors accounted for 22 percent and 19 percent of CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion, respectively, during 2010 (U.S. EPA, April 2012).

Based upon the California Air Resources Board (ARB) 2017 Scoping Plan (ARB, 2017), California produced 440.4 MMT CO_2E in 2015. The major source of GHG in California is transportation, contributing 37 percent of the state's total GHG emissions. The industrial sector is the second largest source, contributing 21 percent of the state's GHG emissions. California emissions result in part to its geographic size and large population compared to other states. However, a factor that reduces California's per capita fuel use and GHG emissions, as compared to other states, is its relatively mild climate. The ARB has projected statewide unregulated GHG emissions for the year 2020 is projected to be 509 MMT CO_2E (ARB, May 2014). These projections are based on Business As Usual (BAU) conditions and represent the emissions that would be expected to occur in the absence of any GHG reduction actions.

California Regulations

In 2005, former Governor Schwarzenegger issued Executive Order (EO) S-3-05, establishing statewide GHG emissions reduction targets. EO S-3-05 states that by 2020, emissions shall be reduced to 1990 levels; and by 2050, emissions shall be reduced to 80 percent of 1990 levels (CalEPA, 2006). In response to EO S-3-05, CalEPA created the Climate Action Team (CAT), which in March 2006 published the Climate Action Team Report (the "2006 CAT Report") (CalEPA, 2006). The 2006 CAT Report recommended various strategies that the state could pursue to reduce GHG emissions. These strategies could be implemented by various state agencies to ensure that the emission reduction targets in EO S-3-05 are met and can be met with existing authority of the state agencies. The strategies include the reduction of passenger and light duty truck emissions, the reduction of idling times for diesel trucks, an overhaul of shipping technology/infrastructure, increased use of alternative fuels, increased recycling, and landfill methane capture.

Assembly Bill 32 and CARB's Scoping Plan

To further the goals established in EO S-3-05, the Legislature passed Assembly Bill (AB) 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 requires California to reduce its GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. Under AB 32, CARB is responsible for and is recognized as having the expertise to carry out and develop the programs and requirements necessary to achieve the GHG emissions reduction mandate of AB 32. Under AB 32, CARB must adopt regulations requiring the reporting and verification of statewide GHG emissions from specified sources. This program is used to monitor and enforce compliance with established standards. CARB also is required to adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective GHG emission reductions. AB 32 authorized CARB to adopt market-based compliance mechanisms to meet the specified requirements. Finally, CARB is ultimately responsible for monitoring compliance and enforcing any rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or market-based compliance mechanism adopted.

In 2007, CARB approved a limit on the statewide GHG emissions level for year 2020 consistent with the determined 1990 baseline (427 MMT CO_2E). CARB's adoption of this limit is in accordance with Health and Safety Code, Section 38550.

Further, in 2008, CARB adopted the Scoping Plan in accordance with Health and Safety Code, Section 38561. The Scoping Plan establishes an overall framework for the measures that will be adopted to reduce California's GHG emissions for various emission sources/sectors to 1990 levels by 2020. The Scoping Plan evaluates opportunities for sector-specific reductions, integrates all CARB and Climate Action Team early actions and additional GHG reduction features by both entities, identifies additional measures to be pursued as regulations, and outlines the role of a cap-and-trade program. The key elements of the Scoping Plan include the following (CARB 2008):

1. Expanding and strengthening existing energy efficiency programs, as well as building and appliance standards;
2. Achieving a statewide renewable energy mix of 33%;
3. Developing a California cap-and-trade program that links with other Western Climate Initiative partner programs to create a regional market system and caps sources contributing 85% of California's GHG emissions;
4. Establishing targets for transportation-related GHG emissions for regions throughout California, and pursuing policies and incentives to achieve those targets;
5. Adopting and implementing measures pursuant to existing state laws and policies, including California's clean car standards, goods movement measures, and the Low Carbon Fuel Standard; and
6. Creating targeted fees, including a public goods charge on water use, fees on high GWP gases, and a fee to fund the administrative costs of the State of California's long-term commitment to AB 32 implementation.

In the Scoping Plan (CARB 2008), CARB determined that achieving the 1990 emissions level in 2020 would require a reduction in GHG emissions of approximately 28.5% from the otherwise projected 2020 emissions level (i.e., those emissions that would occur in 2020) absent GHG

reducing laws and regulations (referred to as Business-As-Usual (BAU)). To calculate this percentage reduction, CARB assumed that all new electricity generation would be supplied by natural gas plants, no further regulatory action would impact vehicle fuel efficiency, and building energy efficiency codes would be held at 2005 standards.

In the 2011 Final Supplement to the AB 32 Scoping Plan Functional Equivalent Document (CARB 2011a), CARB revised its estimates of the projected 2020 emissions level in light of the economic recession and the availability of updated information about GHG reduction regulations. Based on the new economic data, CARB determined that achieving the 1990 emissions level by 2020 would require a reduction in GHG emissions of 21.7% (down from 28.5%) from the BAU conditions. When the 2020 emissions level projection was updated to account for newly implemented regulatory measures, including Pavley I (model years 2009–2016) and the Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS) (12% to 20%), CARB determined that achieving the 1990 emissions level in 2020 would require a reduction in GHG emissions of 16% (down from 28.5%) from the BAU conditions.

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

In conjunction with the First Update, CARB identified "six key focus areas comprising major components of the state's economy to evaluate and describe the larger transformative actions that will be needed to meet the state's more expansive emission reduction needs by 2050" (CARB 2014). Those six areas are (1) energy, (2) transportation (vehicles/equipment, sustainable communities, housing, fuels, and infrastructure), (3) agriculture, (4) water, (5) waste management, and (6) natural and working lands. The First Update identifies key recommended actions for each sector that will facilitate achievement of EO S-3-05's 2050 reduction goal (CARB 2014).

Based on CARB's research efforts presented in the First Update, it has a "strong sense of the mix of technologies needed to reduce emissions through 2050" (CARB 2014). Those technologies include energy demand reduction through efficiency and activity changes; large-scale electrification of on-road vehicles, buildings, and industrial machinery; decarbonizing electricity and fuel supplies; and the rapid market penetration of efficient and clean energy technologies. As part of the First Update, CARB recalculated the state's 1990 emissions level using more recent GWPs identified by the IPCC. Using the recalculated 1990 emissions level (431 MMT CO_2E) and the revised 2020-emissions-level projection identified in the 2011 Final

Supplement, CARB determined that achieving the 1990 emissions level by 2020 would require a reduction in GHG emissions of approximately 15% (instead of 28.5% or 16%) from the BAU conditions (CARB 2014).

In January 2017, CARB released, *The 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan Update (*Second Update; CARB 2017b), for public review and comment. This update proposes CARB's strategy for achieving the state's 2030 GHG target as established in Senate Bill (SB) 32 (discussed below), including continuing the Cap-and-Trade Program through 2030, and includes a new approach to reduce GHGs from refineries by 20%. The Second Update incorporates approaches to cutting short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) under the Short-Lived Climate Pollutant Reduction Strategy (a planning document that was adopted by CARB in March 2017), acknowledges the need for reducing emissions in agriculture, and highlights the work underway to ensure that California's natural and working lands increasingly sequester carbon. During development of the Second Update, CARB held a number of public workshops in the Natural and Working Lands, Agriculture, Energy, and Transportation sectors to inform development of the 2030 Scoping Plan Update (CARB 2016). The Second Update has not been considered by CARB's Governing Board at the time this analysis was prepared.

Executive Order S-01-07 was enacted on January 18, 2007. The order mandates that a Low Carbon Fuel Standard ("LCFS") for transportation fuels be established for California to reduce the carbon intensity of California's transportation fuels by at least 10 percent by 2020.

Other regulations affecting state and local GHG planning and policy development are summarized as follows:

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

Senate Bill 1368
Senate Bill 1368 (SB 1368) is the companion Bill of AB 32 and was adopted September, 2006. SB 1368 required the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to establish a performance standard for baseload generation of GHG emissions by investor-owned utilities by February 1, 2007 and for local publicly owned utilities by June 30, 2007. These standards could not exceed the GHG emissions rate from a baseload combined-cycle, natural gas-fired plant. Furthermore, the legislation states that all electricity provided to the State, including imported electricity, must be generated by plants that meet the standards set by California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) and California Energy Commission (CEC).

Senate Bill 97

Senate Bill 97 (SB 97) was adopted August 2007 and acknowledges that climate change is an environmental issue that requires analysis under CEQA. SB 97 directed the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), which is part of the State Natural Resources Agency, to prepare, develop, and transmit to CARB guidelines for the feasible mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions, as required by CEQA, by July 1, 2009. The Natural Resources Agency was required to certify and adopt those guidelines by January 1, 2010. Pursuant to the requirements of SB 97 as stated above, on December 30, 2009 the Natural Resources Agency adopted amendments to the state CEQA guidelines that address GHG emissions. The CEQA Guidelines Amendments changed sections of the CEQA Guidelines and incorporated GHG language throughout the Guidelines. However, no GHG emissions thresholds of significance were provided and no specific mitigation measures were identified. The GHG emission reduction amendments went into effect on March 18, 2010 and are summarized below:

- Climate action plans and other greenhouse gas reduction plans can be used to determine whether a project has significant impacts, based upon its compliance with the plan.

- Local governments are encouraged to quantify the greenhouse gas emissions of proposed projects, noting that they have the freedom to select the models and methodologies that best meet their needs and circumstances. The section also recommends consideration of several qualitative factors that may be used in the determination of significance, such as the extent to which the given project complies with state, regional, or local GHG reduction plans and policies. OPR does not set or dictate specific thresholds of significance. Consistent with existing CEQA Guidelines, OPR encourages local governments to develop and publish their own thresholds of significance for GHG impacts assessment.

- When creating their own thresholds of significance, local governments may consider the thresholds of significance adopted or recommended by other public agencies, or recommended by experts.

- New amendments include guidelines for determining methods to mitigate the effects of greenhouse gas emissions in Appendix F of the CEQA Guidelines.

- OPR is clear to state that "to qualify as mitigation, specific measures from an existing plan must be identified and incorporated into the project; general compliance with a plan, by itself, is not mitigation."

- OPR's emphasizes the advantages of analyzing GHG impacts on an institutional, programmatic level. OPR therefore approves tiering of environmental analyses and highlights some benefits of such an approach.

- Environmental impact reports (EIRs) must specifically consider a project's energy use and energy efficiency potential.

Senate Bills 1078, 107, and X1-2 and Executive Orders S-14-08 and S-21-09
Senate Bill 1078 (SB 1078) requires retail sellers of electricity, including investor-owned utilities and community choice aggregators, to provide at least 20 percent of their supply from renewable sources by 2017. Senate Bill 107 (SB 107) changed the target date to 2010. Executive Order S-14-08 was signed on November 2008 and expands the State's Renewable Energy Standard to 33 percent renewable energy by 2020. Executive Order S-21-09 directed CARB to adopt regulations by July 31, 2010 to enforce S-14-08. Senate Bill X1-2 codifies the 33 percent renewable energy requirement by 2020.

California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24, Part 6
CCR Title 24, Part 6: California's Energy Efficiency Standards for Residential and Nonresidential Buildings (Title 24) were first established in 1978 in response to a legislative mandate to reduce California's energy consumption. The standards are updated periodically to allow consideration and possible incorporation of new energy efficiency technologies and methods. Although it was not originally intended to reduce GHG emissions, electricity production by fossil fuels results in GHG emissions and energy efficient buildings require less electricity. Therefore, increased energy efficiency results in decreased GHG emissions.

The Energy Commission adopted 2008 Standards on April 23, 2008 and Building Standards Commission approved them for publication on September 11, 2008. These updates became effective on August 1, 2009. All buildings for which an application for a building permit is submitted on or after July 1, 2014 must follow the 2013 standards. The 2013 commercial standards are estimated to be 30 percent more efficient than the 2008 standards; 2013 residential standards are at least 25 percent more efficient. Energy efficient buildings require less electricity; therefore, increased energy efficiency reduces fossil fuel consumption and decreases greenhouse gas emissions.

Senate Bill 375
Senate Bill 375 (SB 375) was adopted in September 2008 and aligns regional transportation planning efforts, regional GHG emission reduction targets, and land use and housing allocation. SB 375 requires Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPO) to adopt a sustainable communities strategy (SCS) or alternate planning strategy (APS) that will prescribe land use allocation in that MPOs Regional Transportation Plan (RTP). CARB, in consultation with each MPO, will provide each affected region with reduction targets for GHGs emitted by passenger cars and light trucks in the region for the years 2020 and 2035. These reduction targets will be updated every eight years but can be updated every four years if advancements in emissions technologies affect the reduction strategies to achieve the targets. CARB is also charged with reviewing each MPO's sustainable community's strategy or alternate planning strategy for consistency with its assigned targets.

The proposed project is located within the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) jurisdiction, which has authority to develop the SCS or APS. For the SCAG region, the targets set by CARB are at eight percent below 2005 per capita GHG emissions levels by 2020 and 13 percent below 2005 per capita GHG emissions levels by 2035. In April 2016, SCAG

adopted the 2016-2040 Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), which meets the CARB emission reduction requirements. The Housing Element Update is required by the State to be completed within 18 months after RTP/SCS adoption. The current Riverside County Housing Element 2013-2021 was adopted October 7, 2015.

City and County land use policies, including General Plans, are not required to be consistent with the RTP and associated SCS or APS. However, CEQA incentivizes, through streamlining and other provisions, qualified projects that are consistent with an approved SCS or APS and categorized as "transit priority projects."

Senate Bill X7-7

Senate Bill X7-7 (SB X7-7), enacted on November 9, 2009, mandates water conservation targets and efficiency improvements for urban and agricultural water suppliers. SB X7-7 requires the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to develop a task force and technical panel to develop alternative best management practices for the water sector. Additionally, SB X7-7 required the DWR to develop criteria for baseline uses for residential, commercial, and industrial uses for both indoor and landscaped area uses. The DWR was also required to develop targets and regulations that achieve a statewide 20 percent reduction in water usage.

California Green Building Standards

Title 24, Part 6. Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations was established in 1978 and serves to enhance and regulate California's building standards. While not initially promulgated to reduce GHG emissions, Part 6 of Title 24 specifically establishes Building Energy Efficiency Standards that are designed to ensure new and existing buildings in California achieve energy efficiency and preserve outdoor and indoor environmental quality. These energy efficiency standards are reviewed every few years by the Building Standards Commission and the California Energy Commission (CEC) (and revised if necessary) (California Public Resources Code, Section 25402(b)(1)). The regulations receive input from members of industry, as well as the public, with the goal of "reducing of wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy" (California Public Resources Code, Section 25402). These regulations are carefully scrutinized and analyzed for technological and economic feasibility (California Public Resources Code, Section 25402(d)) and cost effectiveness (California Public Resources Code, Sections 25402(b)(2) and (b)(3)). These standards are updated to consider and incorporate new energy efficient technologies and construction methods. As a result, these standards save energy, increase electricity supply reliability, increase indoor comfort, avoid the need to construct new power plants, and help preserve the environment.

The 2016 Title 24 standards are the currently applicable building energy efficiency standards and became effective on January 1, 2017. In general, single-family homes built to the 2016 standards are anticipated to use approximately 28% less energy for lighting, heating, cooling, ventilation, and water heating than those built to the 2013 standards, and nonresidential buildings built to the 2016 standards will use an estimated 5% less energy than those built to the 2013 standards (CEC 2015a).

Title 24, Part 11. In addition to the CEC's efforts, in 2008, the California Building Standards Commission adopted the nation's first green building standards. The California Green Building Standards Code (Part 11 of Title 24) is commonly referred to as "CALGreen," and establishes minimum mandatory standards and voluntary standards pertaining to the planning and design of sustainable site development, energy efficiency (in excess of the California Energy Code requirements), water conservation, material conservation, and interior air quality. The CALGreen standards took effect in January 2011 and instituted mandatory minimum environmental performance standards for all ground-up, new construction of commercial, low-rise residential, and state-owned buildings and schools and hospitals. The CALGreen 2016 standards became effective on January 1, 2017. The mandatory standards require the following (24 CCR Part 11):

- Mandatory reduction in indoor water use through compliance with specified flow rates for plumbing fixtures and fittings;
- Mandatory reduction in outdoor water use through compliance with a local water efficient landscaping ordinance or the California Department of Water Resources' Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance;
- Diversion of 65% of construction and demolition waste from landfills;
- Mandatory inspections of energy systems to ensure optimal working efficiency;
- Inclusion of electric vehicle charging stations or designated spaces capable of supporting future charging stations; and
- Low-pollutant-emitting exterior and interior finish materials, such as paints, carpets, vinyl flooring, and particle board.

The CALGreen standards also include voluntary efficiency measures that are provided at two separate tiers and implemented at the discretion of local agencies and applicants. CALGreen's Tier 1 standards call for a 15% improvement in energy requirements, stricter water conservation, 65% diversion of construction and demolition waste, 10% recycled content in building materials, 20% permeable paving, 20% cement reduction, and cool/solar-reflective roofs. CALGreen's more rigorous Tier 2 standards call for a 30% improvement in energy requirements, stricter water conservation, 75% diversion of construction and demolition waste, 15% recycled content in building materials, 30% permeable paving, 25% cement reduction, and cool/solar-reflective roofs (24 CCR Part 11).

The California Public Utilities Commission, CEC, and CARB also have a shared, established goal of achieving zero net energy (ZNE) for new construction in California. The key policy timelines include the following: (1) all new residential construction in California will be ZNE by 2020, and (2) all new commercial construction in California will be ZNE by 2030 (CPUC 2013).[2] As most recently defined by the CEC in its 2015 Integrated Energy Policy Report (CEC

[2] It is expected that achievement of the ZNE goal will occur through revisions to the Title 24 standards.

2015b), a ZNE code building is "one where the value of the energy produced by on-site renewable energy resources is equal to the value of the energy consumed annually by the building" using the CEC's Time Dependent Valuation metric.

Title 20. Title 20 of the California Code of Regulations requires manufacturers of appliances to meet state and federal standards for energy and water efficiency. Performance of appliances must be certified through the CEC to demonstrate compliance with standards. New appliances regulated under Title 20 include refrigerators, refrigerator-freezers, and freezers; room air conditioners and room air-conditioning heat pumps; central air conditioners; spot air conditioners; vented gas space heaters; gas pool heaters; plumbing fittings and plumbing fixtures; fluorescent lamp ballasts; lamps; emergency lighting; traffic signal modules; dishwaters; clothes washers and dryers; cooking products; electric motors; low voltage dry-type distribution transformers; power supplies; televisions and consumer audio and video equipment; and battery charger systems. Title 20 presents protocols for testing for each type of appliance covered under the regulations and appliances must meet the standards for energy performance, energy design, water performance, and water design. Title 20 contains three types of standards for appliances: federal and state standards for federally regulated appliances, state standards for federally regulated appliances, and state standards for non-federally regulated appliances.

Executive Order B-30-15

EO B-30-15 (April 2015) identified an interim GHG reduction target in support of targets previously identified under S-3-05 and AB 32. EO B-30-15 set an interim target goal of reducing statewide GHG emissions to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 to keep California on its trajectory toward meeting or exceeding the long-term goal of reducing statewide GHG emissions to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050 as set forth in EO S-3-05. To facilitate achievement of this goal, EO B-30-15 calls for an update to CARB's Scoping Plan to express the 2030 target in terms of MMT CO2E. EO B-30-15 also calls for state agencies to continue to develop and implement GHG emission reduction programs in support of the reduction targets. EO B-30-15 does not require local agencies to take any action to meet the new interim GHG reduction target.

Senate Bill 32 and Assembly Bill 197

SB 32 and AB 197 (enacted in 2016) are companion bills that set new statewide GHG reduction targets, make changes to CARB's membership, increase legislative oversight of CARB's climate change–based activities, and expand dissemination of GHG and other air quality–related emissions data to enhance transparency and accountability. More specifically, SB 32 codified the 2030 emissions reduction goal of EO B-30-15 by requiring CARB to ensure that statewide GHG emissions are reduced to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. AB 197 established the Joint Legislative Committee on Climate Change Policies, consisting of at least three members of the Senate and three members of the Assembly, in order to provide ongoing oversight over implementation of the state's climate policies. AB 197 added two members of the Legislature to CARB as nonvoting members; requires CARB to make available and update (at least annually via its website) emissions data for GHGs, criteria air pollutants, and toxic air contaminants from

reporting facilities; and requires CARB to identify specific information for GHG emissions reduction measures when updating the Scoping Plan.

Local Regulations and CEQA Requirements

As referenced, pursuant to the requirements of SB 97, the Resources Agency has adopted amendments to the State CEQA Guidelines for the feasible mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions. The adopted CEQA Guidelines provide general regulatory guidance on the analysis and mitigation of GHG emissions in CEQA documents, but contain no suggested thresholds of significance for GHG emissions. Instead, lead agencies are given the discretion to set quantitative or qualitative thresholds for the assessment and mitigation of GHGs and climate change impacts. The general approach to developing a Threshold of Significance for GHG emissions is to identify the emissions level for which a project would not be expected to substantially conflict with existing California legislation adopted to reduce statewide GHG emissions needed to move the state towards climate stabilization. If a project would generate GHG emissions above the threshold level, its contribution to cumulative impacts would be considered significant. To date, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD), the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), and the San Joaquin Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) have adopted quantitative significance thresholds for GHGs. However, in March 2013 the Bay Area's thresholds were overruled by the Alameda County Superior Court (*California Building Industry Association v. Bay Area Air Quality Management District*), on the basis that adoption of the thresholds constitutes a "project" under CEQA, but did not receive the appropriate environmental review. As a result, BAAQMD has elected to not recommend specific GHG thresholds for use in CEQA documents.

The SCAQMD threshold, which was adopted in December 2008, considers emissions of over 10,000 metric tons CO2E /year to be significant. However, the SCAQMD's threshold applies only to stationary sources and is expressly intended to apply only when the SCAQMD is the CEQA lead agency. Although not formally adopted, the SCAQMD has developed a draft quantitative threshold for all land use types of 3,000 metric tons CO_2E /year (SCAQMD, September 2010). Note that lead agencies retain the responsibility to determine significance on a case-by-case basis for each specific project.

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT ANALYSIS

Thresholds of Significance

Pursuant to the requirements of SB 97, the Resources Agency adopted amendments to the State CEQA Guidelines for the feasible mitigation of GHG emissions or the effects of GHG emissions in March 2010. These guidelines are used in evaluating the cumulative significance of GHG emissions from the proposed project. According to the adopted CEQA Guidelines, impacts related to GHG emissions from the proposed project would be significant if the project would:

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

The vast majority of individual projects do not generate sufficient GHG emissions to create a project-specific impact through a direct influence to climate change; therefore, the issue of climate change typically involves an analysis of whether a project's contribution towards an impact is cumulatively considerable. "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are significant when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15355).

For future projects, the significance of GHG emissions may be evaluated based on locally adopted quantitative thresholds, or consistency with a regional GHG reduction plan (such as a Climate Action Plan). The City of San Jacinto does not have a Climate Action Plan; thus, the proposed project is evaluated herein based on 3,000 MT CO_2e significance standard. To determine whether GHG emissions associated with the proposed project are "cumulatively considerable," consistency with applicable GHG emissions reductions strategies recommended by the 2006 CAT Report and the California Attorney General's Office is also discussed herein.

Methodology

GHG emissions associated with construction and operation of the proposed project and existing development have been estimated using California Emissions Estimator Model (CalEEMod) version 2016.3.2.

Construction Emissions

Construction of the proposed project would generate temporary GHG emissions primarily associated with the operation of construction equipment and truck trips. Site preparation and grading typically generate the greatest emission quantities because the use of heavy equipment is greatest during this phase of construction. Emissions associated with the construction period were estimated based on the projected maximum amount of equipment that would be used on-site at one time. Air districts such as the SCAQMD have recommended amortizing construction-related emissions over a 30-year period to calculate annual emissions. Complete CalEEMod results and assumptions can be viewed in the Appendix.

Operational Emissions

Default values used in CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 are based on the California Energy Commission (CEC) sponsored California Commercial End Use Survey (CEUS) and Residential Appliance Saturation Survey (RASS) studies. CalEEMod provides operational emissions of CO_2, N_2O and CH_4. This methodology has been subjected to peer review by numerous public and private

stakeholders, and in particular by the CEC; and therefore, is considered reasonable and reliable for use in GHG impact analysis pursuant to CEQA. It is also recommended by CAPCOA (January 2008).

Emissions associated with area sources (i.e., consumer products, landscape maintenance, and architectural coating) were calculated in CalEEMod based on standard emission rates from CARB, USEPA, and district supplied emission factor values (CalEEMod User Guide, 2016). Emissions from waste generation were also calculated in CalEEMod and are based on the IPCC's methods for quantifying GHG emissions from solid waste using the degradable organic content of waste (CalEEMod User Guide, 2016). Waste disposal rates by land use and overall composition of municipal solid waste in California was primarily based on data provided by the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle).

Emissions from water and wastewater usage calculated in CalEEMod were based on the default electricity intensity from the CEC's 2006 Refining Estimates of Water-Related Energy Use in California using the average values for Northern and Southern California. Emissions from mobile sources were quantified based on trip generation estimates included in CalEEMod version 2016.3.2 for commercial projects.

Estimate of GHG Emissions

Construction Emissions

Construction activity is assumed to occur over a period of approximately 12 months beginning in early 2019 and conclude in late 2019. Based on CalEEMod results, construction activity for the project would generate an estimated 257 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2E), as shown in Table 7. Amortized over a 30-year period (the assumed life of the project), construction of the proposed project would generate 9 metric tons of CO_2E per year.

Table 7
Estimated Construction Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Year	Annual Emissions (metric tons CO_2E)
2019	257
Total	**79.2**
Amortized over 30 years	**9 metric tons per year**

See Appendix for CalEEMod software program output for new construction.

Operational Indirect and Stationary Direct Emissions

Long-term emissions relate to energy use, solid waste, water use, and transportation. Each source is discussed below and includes the emissions associated with existing development and the anticipated emissions that would result from the proposed project.

Energy Use. Operation of onsite development would consume both electricity and natural gas (see Appendix for CalEEMod results). The generation of electricity through combustion of fossil fuels typically yields CO_2, and to a smaller extent, N_2O and CH_4. Natural gas emissions can be calculated using default values from the CEC sponsored CEUS and RASS studies which are built into CalEEMod. As shown in Table 8 the overall net increase in energy use at the project site would result in approximately 146 metric tons of CO_2E per year.

Water Use Emissions**.** The CalEEMod results indicate that the project would use approximately 1.8 million gallons of water per year. Based on the amount of electricity generated to supply and convey this amount of water, as shown in Table 9, the project would generate approximately 9 metric tons of CO_2E per year.

Solid Waste Emissions. For solid waste generated onsite, it was assumed that the project would be involved in a municipal recycling program that would achieve a 75% diversion rate, as required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939 as amended by AB 341). The CalEEMod results indicate that the project would result in approximately 6 metric tons of CO_2E per year associated with solid waste disposed within landfills (Table 9).

Table 8
Estimated Annual Energy-Related Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Emission Source	Annual Emissions (CO_2E)
Proposed Project	
Electricity	92 metric tons
Natural Gas	44 metric tons
Total	**146 metric tons**

See Appendix for CalEEMod software program output (demolition and new construction).

Table 9
Estimated Annual
Solid Waste and Water Use Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Emission Source	Annual Emissions (CO_2E)
Water	9 metric tons
Solid Waste	6 metric tons
Total Water and Solid Waste	**15 metric tons**

See Appendix for CalEEMod software program output (demolition and new

construction).
[1]Based on a 50% diversion rate, as required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939).

Transportation Emissions. Mobile source GHG emissions were estimated using the average daily trips calculated by CalEEMod for commercial drive-thru restaurant, strip mall retail projects and gas station with convenience store. Table 10 shows the estimated mobile emissions of GHGs for the project based on the estimated annual VMT of 3,144,794. CalEEMod does not calculate N_2O emissions related to mobile sources. As such, N_2O emissions were calculated based on the project's VMT using calculation methods provided by the California Climate Action Registry General Reporting Protocol (January 2009) and fleet mix percentages calculated by CalEEMod. As shown in Table 10, the project would generate approximately 1,666 metric tons of CO_2E associated with new vehicle trips.

Table 10
Estimated Annual Mobile Emissions of Greenhouse Gases

Emission Source	Annual Emissions (CO_2E)
Proposed Project	
Mobile Emissions (CO_2 & CH_4)	1,602 metric tons
Mobile Emissions (N_2O) [1]	64 metric tons
Total	**1,666 metric tons**

See Appendix for CalEEMod software program output (demolitions and new construction).
[1] California Climate Action Registry General Reporting Protocol, Reporting Entity-Wide Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Version 3.1,January 2009, page 30-35. See Appendix for calculations.

Combined Construction, Stationary and Mobile Source Emissions

Table 11 combines the net new construction, operational, and mobile GHG emissions associated with the proposed project. As discussed above, temporary emissions associated with construction activity (approximately 76.2 metric tons CO_2E) are amortized over 30 years (the anticipated life of the project).

Table 11
Combined Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Emission Source	Annual Emissions (CO_2E)
Construction	9 metric tons
Operational	
Energy	146 metric tons
Solid Waste	6 metric tons
Water	9 metric tons
Mobile	1,666 metric tons

Total	**1,836 metric tons**

See Appendix for CalEEMod software program output (demolition and new construction).

For the proposed project, the combined annual emissions would total approximately 1,836 metric tons per year in CO_2E. This total represents less than 0.001% of California's total 2015 emissions of 440.4 million metric tons. The majority (90%) of the project's GHG emissions are associated with motor vehicular travel. The proposed project is evaluated based on the threshold of 3,000 MT CO_2E annually. Project-related annual GHG emissions would not exceed the threshold of 3,000 metric tons per year; therefore, impacts from GHG emissions would be less than significant per threshold a.

GHG Cumulative Significance. As indicated above, the CAT published the Climate Action Team Report to Governor Schwarzenegger and the Legislature (the "2006 CAT Report") in March 2006. The CAT Report identifies a recommended list of strategies that the State could pursue to reduce GHG emissions. The CAT strategies are recommended to reduce GHG emissions at a statewide level to meet the goals of the Executive Order S-3-05. These are strategies that could be implemented by various State agencies to ensure that the Governor's targets are met and can be met with existing authority of the State agencies. In addition, in 2008 the California Attorney General published The California Environmental Quality Act Addressing Global Warming Impacts at the Local Agency Level (Office of the California Attorney General, Global Warming Measures Updated May 21, 2008). This document provides information that may be helpful to local agencies in carrying out their duties under CEQA as they relate to global warming. Included in this document are various measures that may reduce the global warming related impacts of a project. Tables 12 and 13 illustrate that the proposed project would be consistent with the GHG reduction strategies set forth by the 2006 CAT Report as well as the 2008 Attorney General's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Measures.

Based on the fact that the project would generate less than 3,000 MT of CO2E annually and would be consistent with the GHG reduction strategies set forth by the 2006 CAT Report as well as the 2008 Attorney General's Greenhouse Gas Reduction Measures, the proposed project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. This would be a less than significant impact under threshold b.

Table 12
Project Consistency with Applicable Climate Action Team Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Strategies

Strategy	***Project Consistency***
California Air Resources Board	
Vehicle Climate Change Standards AB 1493 (Pavley) required the state to develop and adopt regulations that achieve the maximum feasible and cost-effective reduction of climate change emissions emitted by	**Consistent** The vehicles that travel to and from the project site on public roadways would be in compliance with ARB vehicle standards that are in effect at the time of vehicle purchase.

Table 12
Project Consistency with Applicable Climate Action Team Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Strategies

Strategy	*Project Consistency*
passenger vehicles and light duty trucks. Regulations were adopted by the ARB in September 2004.	
Diesel Anti-Idling The ARB adopted a measure to limit diesel-fueled commercial motor vehicle idling in July 2004.	**Consistent** Current State law restricts diesel truck idling to five minutes or less. Diesel trucks operating from and making deliveries to the project site during construction and operation are subject to this state-wide law.
Hydrofluorocarbon Reduction 1) Ban retail sale of HFC in small cans. 2) Require that only low GWP refrigerants be used in new vehicular systems. 3) Adopt specifications for new commercial refrigeration. 4) Add refrigerant leak-tightness to the pass criteria for vehicular inspection and maintenance programs. 5) Enforce federal ban on releasing HFCs.	**Consistent** This strategy applies to consumer products. All applicable products would be required to comply with the regulations that are in effect at the time of manufacture.
Alternative Fuels: Biodiesel Blends ARB would develop regulations to require the use of 1 to 4% biodiesel displacement of California diesel fuel.	**Consistent** The diesel vehicles such as construction vehicles that travel to and from the project site on public roadways could utilize this fuel once commercially available.
Alternative Fuels: Ethanol Increased use of E-85 fuel.	**Consistent** Customers and vendors could choose to purchase flex-fuel vehicles and utilize this fuel once commercially available.
Heavy-Duty Vehicle Emission Reduction Measures Increased efficiency in the design of heavy duty vehicles and an education program for the heavy duty vehicle sector.	**Consistent** The heavy-duty vehicles used for construction activities and deliveries that travel to and from the project site on public roadways would be subject to all applicable ARB efficiency standards that are in effect at the time of vehicle manufacture.
Achieve 75% Statewide Recycling Goal Achieving the State's 75% waste diversion mandate as established by the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (as amended by AB 341), will reduce climate change emissions associated with energy intensive material extraction and production as well as methane emission from landfills.	**Consistent** The City in enacting programs to achieve the mandated 75% diversion. It is anticipated that the proposed project would participate in a waste diversion program and would similarly divert at least 75% or more of its solid waste. The project would also be subject to all applicable State and County requirements for solid waste reduction as they change in the future.
Department of Water Resources	
Water Use Efficiency Approximately 19% of all electricity, 30% of all natural gas, and 88 million gallons of diesel are used to convey, treat, distribute and use water and wastewater. Increasing the efficiency of water transport and reducing water use would reduce greenhouse gas emissions.	**Consistent** The proposed project would incorporate water saving features, such as low flow plumbing fixtures and water efficient landscaping to achieve a 20% reduction in water demand.
Energy Commission (CEC)	
Building Energy Efficiency Standards in Place and in Progress Public Resources Code 25402 authorizes the CEC to adopt and periodically update its building energy efficiency	**Consistent** The proposed project would need to comply with the standards of Title 24 and Green Building standards that are in effect at the time of development.

Table 12
Project Consistency with Applicable Climate Action Team Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Strategies

Strategy	*Project Consistency*
standards (that apply to newly constructed buildings and additions to and alterations to existing buildings).	
Appliance Energy Efficiency Standards in Place and in Progress Public Resources Code 25402 authorizes the Energy Commission to adopt and periodically update its appliance energy efficiency standards (that apply to devices and equipment using energy that are sold or offered for sale in California).	**Consistent** Under State law, appliances that are purchased for the project - both pre- and post-development – would be consistent with energy efficiency standards that are in effect at the time of manufacture.
Fuel-Efficient Replacement Tires & Inflation Programs State legislation established a statewide program to encourage the production and use of more efficient tires.	**Consistent** Customers, employees and vendors could purchase tires for their vehicles that comply with state programs for increased fuel efficiency.
Municipal Utility Energy Efficiency Programs/Demand Response Includes energy efficiency programs, renewable portfolio standard, combined heat and power, and transitioning away from carbon-intensive generation.	*Not applicable*, but project development would not preclude the implementation of this strategy by municipal utility providers.
Municipal Utility Renewable Portfolio Standard California's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), established in 2002, requires that all load serving entities achieve a goal of 20% of retail electricity sales from renewable energy sources by 2017, within certain cost constraints.	*Not applicable*, but the project would not preclude the implementation of this strategy by Southern California Edison.
Municipal Utility Combined Heat and Power Cost effective reduction from fossil fuel consumption in the commercial and industrial sector through the application of on-site power production to meet both heat and electricity loads.	*Not applicable* since this strategy addresses incentives that could be provided by utility providers such as Southern California Edison and The Gas Company.
Alternative Fuels: Non-Petroleum Fuels Increasing the use of non-petroleum fuels in California's transportation sector, as recommended as recommended in the CEC's 2003 and 2005 Integrated Energy Policy Reports.	**Consistent** Employees, customers and vendors could purchase alternative fuel vehicles and utilize these fuels once they are commercially available regionally and locally.
Green Buildings Initiative Green Building Executive Order, S-20-04 (CA 2004), sets a goal of reducing energy use in public and private buildings by 20% by the year 2015, as compared with 2003 levels. The Executive Order and related action plan spell out specific actions state agencies are to take with state-owned and -leased buildings. The order and plan also discuss various strategies and incentives to encourage private building owners and operators to achieve the 20% target.	**Consistent** As discussed previously, the project would be required to be constructed in compliance with the standards of Title 24 that are in effect at the time of development. The 2008 Title 24 standards are approximately 15% more efficient than those of the 2005 standards.
Business, Transportation and Housing	
Smart Land Use and Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Smart land use strategies encourage jobs/housing proximity, promote transit-oriented development, and	*No applicable.* The project is intended to provide three commercial buildings for use as a drive-thru fast food restaurant, strip mall retail and gas station with convenience store. It is located in an urbanized area where smart land use,

Table 12
Project Consistency with Applicable Climate Action Team Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Strategies

Strategy	*Project Consistency*
encourage high-density residential/commercial development along transit corridors. ITS is the application of advanced technology systems and management strategies to improve operational efficiency of transportation systems and movement of people, goods and services. The Governor is finalizing a comprehensive 10-year strategic growth plan with the intent of developing ways to promote, through state investments, incentives and technical assistance, land use, and technology strategies that provide for a prosperous economy, social equity and a quality environment. Smart land use, demand management, ITS, and value pricing are critical elements in this plan for improving mobility and transportation efficiency. Specific strategies include: promoting jobs/housing proximity and transit-oriented development; encouraging high density residential/commercial development along transit/rail corridor; valuing and congestion pricing; implementing intelligent transportation systems, traveler information/traffic control, incident management; accelerating the development of broadband infrastructure; and comprehensive, integrated, multimodal/intermodal transportation planning.	ITS and transit management can be integrated and provide alternative mobility options.
Public Utilities Commission (PUC)	
Accelerated Renewable Portfolio Standard The Governor has set a goal of achieving 33% renewable in the State's resource mix by 2020. The joint PUC/Energy Commission September 2005 Energy Action Plan II (EAP II) adopts the 33% goal.	*Not applicable*, but project development would not preclude the implementation of this strategy by energy providers.

Table 13
Project Consistency with Applicable Attorney General Greenhouse Gas Reduction Measures

Strategy	*Project Consistency*
Transportation-Related Emissions	
Diesel Anti-Idling Set specific limits on idling time for commercial vehicles, including delivery vehicles.	**Consistent** Currently, the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) Airborne Toxic Control Measure (ATCM) to Limit Diesel-Fueled Commercial Motor Vehicle Idling restricts diesel truck idling to five minutes or less. Construction vehicles are subject to this regulation.
Transportation Emissions Reduction Provide services that improve access to public transportation.	*Not applicable.* The project site is a commercial use and not required to provide transit or dial-a-ride services
Solid Waste and Energy Emissions	
Solid Waste Reduction Strategy	**Consistent**

Table 13
Project Consistency with Applicable Attorney General Greenhouse Gas Reduction Measures

Strategy	***Project Consistency***
Project construction shall require reuse and recycling of construction and demolition waste.	It is anticipated that the proposed project would participate in a waste diversion programs and would divert at least 75% of its solid waste from construction.
Water Use Efficiency Require measures that reduce the amount of water sent to the sewer system – see examples in CAT standard above. (Reduction in water volume sent to the sewer system means less water has to be treated and pumped to the end user, thereby saving energy.	**Consistent** As described above, the proposed project would incorporate water saving features such as the use of low flow plumbing fixtures and water efficient landscaping. In addition, the project would be required to comply with all State and local measures that address water use and conservation.
Land Use Measures, Smart Growth Strategies and Carbon Offsets	
Smart Land Use and Intelligent Transportation Systems Require pedestrian-only streets and plazas within the project site and destinations that may be reached conveniently by public transportation, walking or bicycling.	*Not applicable.* The project site is located within an urban area with existing sidewalks to facilitate pedestrian and bicycle use. it is not intended to limit access to only pedestrians, bicycles or customers using transit.

As indicated in Tables 12 and 13, the proposed project would be consistent with the applicable CAT strategies and the 2008 Attorney General Greenhouse Gas Reduction Measures.

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Appendix A

CalEEMod Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Model Results – Summer/Annual, and N_2O from Mobile Emissions Sources

San Jacinto Retail Center

South Coast Air Basin, Summer

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Strip Mall	8.54	1000sqft	0.20	8,540.00	0
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	2.89	1000sqft	0.07	2,890.00	0
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	2.95	1000sqft	0.07	2,950.00	0
Parking Lot	52.00	Space	1.80	20,800.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	31
Climate Zone	10			**Operational Year**	2019
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	702.44	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Parking lot acreage modified to reflect development of drive aisles.

Construction Phase - Construction schedule modified to remove demolition phase and expand grading phase to accounty for fuel tank excavation.

Grading - Grading assumes complete site would be disturbed daily during site preparation and grading.

Vehicle Trips - Trip generation rates revised to match traffic impact assessment.

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation -

Area Mitigation -

Water Mitigation -

Waste Mitigation -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintParkingCheck	False	True
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	6.00	20.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	1/13/2020	12/27/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	12/16/2019	12/6/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	2/11/2019	2/1/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	12/30/2019	12/20/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	2/1/2019	1/4/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	12/31/2019	12/16/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	2/12/2019	2/4/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	2/2/2019	1/7/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	12/17/2019	12/9/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	1/30/2019	1/2/2019
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	10.00	2.16
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	4.50	2.16
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.47	1.80
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	1,448.33	624.20
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	722.03	470.95
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	42.04	37.75
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	1,182.08	624.20
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	542.72	470.95
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	20.43	37.75
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	845.60	624.20
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	496.12	470.95
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	44.32	37.75

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2019	15.9795	22.7784	16.0514	0.0282	6.2484	1.0959	7.3222	3.3522	1.0504	4.3402	0.0000	2,642.1034	2,642.1034	0.7707	0.0000	2,654.5349
Maximum	**15.9795**	**22.7784**	**16.0514**	**0.0282**	**6.2484**	**1.0959**	**7.3222**	**3.3522**	**1.0504**	**4.3402**	**0.0000**	**2,642.1034**	**2,642.1034**	**0.7707**	**0.0000**	**2,654.5349**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2019	15.9795	22.7784	16.0514	0.0282	2.5051	1.0959	3.5789	1.3255	1.0504	2.3134	0.0000	2,642.1034	2,642.1034	0.7707	0.0000	2,654.5349
Maximum	**15.9795**	**22.7784**	**16.0514**	**0.0282**	**2.5051**	**1.0959**	**3.5789**	**1.3255**	**1.0504**	**2.3134**	**0.0000**	**2,642.1034**	**2,642.1034**	**0.7707**	**0.0000**	**2,654.5349**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**59.91**	**0.00**	**51.12**	**60.46**	**0.00**	**46.70**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.3309	6.0000e-005	6.8400e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0145	0.0145	4.0000e-005		0.0155
Energy	0.0241	0.2191	0.1841	1.3100e-003		0.0167	0.0167		0.0167	0.0167		262.9329	262.9329	5.0400e-003	4.8200e-003	264.4954
Mobile	5.2257	19.6504	38.8753	0.0991	6.6841	0.1152	6.7993	1.7885	0.1082	1.8966		10,082.0692	10,082.0692	0.6719		10,098.8662
Total	**5.5806**	**19.8695**	**39.0662**	**0.1004**	**6.6841**	**0.1319**	**6.8160**	**1.7885**	**0.1249**	**1.9133**		**10,345.0166**	**10,345.0166**	**0.6770**	**4.8200e-003**	**10,363.3771**

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.3309	6.0000e-005	6.8400e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0145	0.0145	4.0000e-005		0.0155
Energy	0.0241	0.2191	0.1841	1.3100e-003		0.0167	0.0167		0.0167	0.0167		262.9329	262.9329	5.0400e-003	4.8200e-003	264.4954
Mobile	5.2257	19.6504	38.8753	0.0991	6.6841	0.1152	6.7993	1.7885	0.1082	1.8966		10,082.0692	10,082.0692	0.6719		10,098.8662
Total	**5.5806**	**19.8695**	**39.0662**	**0.1004**	**6.6841**	**0.1319**	**6.8160**	**1.7885**	**0.1249**	**1.9133**		**10,345.0166**	**10,345.0166**	**0.6770**	**4.8200e-003**	**10,363.3771**

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

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	1/2/2019	1/4/2019	5	3	
2	Grading	Grading	1/7/2019	2/1/2019	5	20	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	2/4/2019	12/6/2019	5	220	
4	Paving	Paving	12/9/2019	12/20/2019	5	10	
5	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	12/16/2019	12/27/2019	5	10	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 2.16

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 2.16

Acres of Paving: 1.8

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 21,570; Non-Residential Outdoor: 7,190; Striped Parking Area: 1,248 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	8.00	9	0.56
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	1	8.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	2	7.00	89	0.20
Site Preparation	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Pavers	1	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Rollers	2	8.00	80	0.38
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	7.00	97	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Site Preparation	Scrapers	1	8.00	367	0.48
Building Construction	Welders	3	8.00	46	0.45

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	4	10.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	8	14.00	6.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	3.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

3.2 Site Preparation - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.7636	0.0000	0.7636	0.0825	0.0000	0.0825			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.7557	21.5386	11.9143	0.0245		0.8537	0.8537		0.7854	0.7854		2,426.5408	2,426.5408	0.7677		2,445.7341
Total	**1.7557**	**21.5386**	**11.9143**	**0.0245**	**0.7636**	**0.8537**	**1.6173**	**0.0825**	**0.7854**	**0.8679**		**2,426.5408**	**2,426.5408**	**0.7677**		**2,445.7341**

3.2 Site Preparation - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0388	0.0272	0.3584	9.5000e-004	0.0894	7.0000e-004	0.0901	0.0237	6.4000e-004	0.0244		94.4289	94.4289	2.9600e-003		94.5029
Total	**0.0388**	**0.0272**	**0.3584**	**9.5000e-004**	**0.0894**	**7.0000e-004**	**0.0901**	**0.0237**	**6.4000e-004**	**0.0244**		**94.4289**	**94.4289**	**2.9600e-003**		**94.5029**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					0.2978	0.0000	0.2978	0.0322	0.0000	0.0322			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	1.7557	21.5386	11.9143	0.0245		0.8537	0.8537		0.7854	0.7854	0.0000	2,426.5408	2,426.5408	0.7677		2,445.7341
Total	**1.7557**	**21.5386**	**11.9143**	**0.0245**	**0.2978**	**0.8537**	**1.1515**	**0.0322**	**0.7854**	**0.8176**	**0.0000**	**2,426.5408**	**2,426.5408**	**0.7677**		**2,445.7341**

3.2 Site Preparation - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0388	0.0272	0.3584	9.5000e-004	0.0894	7.0000e-004	0.0901	0.0237	6.4000e-004	0.0244		94.4289	94.4289	2.9600e-003		94.5029
Total	**0.0388**	**0.0272**	**0.3584**	**9.5000e-004**	**0.0894**	**7.0000e-004**	**0.0901**	**0.0237**	**6.4000e-004**	**0.0244**		**94.4289**	**94.4289**	**2.9600e-003**		**94.5029**

3.3 Grading - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					6.1366	0.0000	6.1366	3.3226	0.0000	3.3226			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.0287	22.7444	10.1518	0.0206		1.0730	1.0730		0.9871	0.9871		2,041.2539	2,041.2539	0.6458		2,057.3997
Total	**2.0287**	**22.7444**	**10.1518**	**0.0206**	**6.1366**	**1.0730**	**7.2096**	**3.3226**	**0.9871**	**4.3097**		**2,041.2539**	**2,041.2539**	**0.6458**		**2,057.3997**

3.3 Grading - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0486	0.0340	0.4479	1.1900e-003	0.1118	8.7000e-004	0.1127	0.0296	8.1000e-004	0.0305		118.0362	118.0362	3.7000e-003		118.1286
Total	**0.0486**	**0.0340**	**0.4479**	**1.1900e-003**	**0.1118**	**8.7000e-004**	**0.1127**	**0.0296**	**8.1000e-004**	**0.0305**		**118.0362**	**118.0362**	**3.7000e-003**		**118.1286**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Fugitive Dust					2.3933	0.0000	2.3933	1.2958	0.0000	1.2958			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	2.0287	22.7444	10.1518	0.0206		1.0730	1.0730		0.9871	0.9871	0.0000	2,041.2539	2,041.2539	0.6458		2,057.3997
Total	**2.0287**	**22.7444**	**10.1518**	**0.0206**	**2.3933**	**1.0730**	**3.4663**	**1.2958**	**0.9871**	**2.2829**	**0.0000**	**2,041.2539**	**2,041.2539**	**0.6458**		**2,057.3997**

3.3 Grading - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0486	0.0340	0.4479	1.1900e-003	0.1118	8.7000e-004	0.1127	0.0296	8.1000e-004	0.0305		118.0362	118.0362	3.7000e-003		118.1286
Total	**0.0486**	**0.0340**	**0.4479**	**1.1900e-003**	**0.1118**	**8.7000e-004**	**0.1127**	**0.0296**	**8.1000e-004**	**0.0305**		**118.0362**	**118.0362**	**3.7000e-003**		**118.1286**

3.4 Building Construction - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	2.5581	18.9103	15.2545	0.0250		1.0901	1.0901		1.0449	1.0449		2,312.1454	2,312.1454	0.4810		2,324.1705
Total	**2.5581**	**18.9103**	**15.2545**	**0.0250**		**1.0901**	**1.0901**		**1.0449**	**1.0449**		**2,312.1454**	**2,312.1454**	**0.4810**		**2,324.1705**

3.4 Building Construction - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0234	0.6888	0.1698	1.5400e-003	0.0384	4.5700e-003	0.0430	0.0111	4.3700e-003	0.0154		164.7073	164.7073	0.0111		164.9844
Worker	0.0680	0.0476	0.6271	1.6600e-003	0.1565	1.2200e-003	0.1577	0.0415	1.1300e-003	0.0426		165.2506	165.2506	5.1800e-003		165.3801
Total	**0.0914**	**0.7363**	**0.7970**	**3.2000e-003**	**0.1949**	**5.7900e-003**	**0.2007**	**0.0526**	**5.5000e-003**	**0.0581**		**329.9579**	**329.9579**	**0.0163**		**330.3644**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	2.5581	18.9103	15.2545	0.0250		1.0901	1.0901		1.0449	1.0449	0.0000	2,312.1454	2,312.1454	0.4810		2,324.1705
Total	**2.5581**	**18.9103**	**15.2545**	**0.0250**		**1.0901**	**1.0901**		**1.0449**	**1.0449**	**0.0000**	**2,312.1454**	**2,312.1454**	**0.4810**		**2,324.1705**

3.4 Building Construction - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0234	0.6888	0.1698	1.5400e-003	0.0384	4.5700e-003	0.0430	0.0111	4.3700e-003	0.0154		164.7073	164.7073	0.0111		164.9844
Worker	0.0680	0.0476	0.6271	1.6600e-003	0.1565	1.2200e-003	0.1577	0.0415	1.1300e-003	0.0426		165.2506	165.2506	5.1800e-003		165.3801
Total	**0.0914**	**0.7363**	**0.7970**	**3.2000e-003**	**0.1949**	**5.7900e-003**	**0.2007**	**0.0526**	**5.5000e-003**	**0.0581**		**329.9579**	**329.9579**	**0.0163**		**330.3644**

3.5 Paving - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.2453	12.5685	11.8507	0.0178		0.7301	0.7301		0.6728	0.6728		1,746.2432	1,746.2432	0.5418		1,759.7870
Paving	0.4716					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**1.7169**	**12.5685**	**11.8507**	**0.0178**		**0.7301**	**0.7301**		**0.6728**	**0.6728**		**1,746.2432**	**1,746.2432**	**0.5418**		**1,759.7870**

3.5 Paving - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0728	0.0510	0.6719	1.7800e-003	0.1677	1.3100e-003	0.1690	0.0445	1.2100e-003	0.0457		177.0542	177.0542	5.5500e-003		177.1930
Total	**0.0728**	**0.0510**	**0.6719**	**1.7800e-003**	**0.1677**	**1.3100e-003**	**0.1690**	**0.0445**	**1.2100e-003**	**0.0457**		**177.0542**	**177.0542**	**5.5500e-003**		**177.1930**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Off-Road	1.2453	12.5685	11.8507	0.0178		0.7301	0.7301		0.6728	0.6728	0.0000	1,746.2432	1,746.2432	0.5418		1,759.7870
Paving	0.4716					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Total	**1.7169**	**12.5685**	**11.8507**	**0.0178**		**0.7301**	**0.7301**		**0.6728**	**0.6728**	**0.0000**	**1,746.2432**	**1,746.2432**	**0.5418**		**1,759.7870**

3.5 Paving - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0728	0.0510	0.6719	1.7800e-003	0.1677	1.3100e-003	0.1690	0.0445	1.2100e-003	0.0457		177.0542	177.0542	5.5500e-003		177.1930
Total	**0.0728**	**0.0510**	**0.6719**	**1.7800e-003**	**0.1677**	**1.3100e-003**	**0.1690**	**0.0445**	**1.2100e-003**	**0.0457**		**177.0542**	**177.0542**	**5.5500e-003**		**177.1930**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	13.9087					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.2664	1.8354	1.8413	2.9700e-003		0.1288	0.1288		0.1288	0.1288		281.4481	281.4481	0.0238		282.0423
Total	**14.1752**	**1.8354**	**1.8413**	**2.9700e-003**		**0.1288**	**0.1288**		**0.1288**	**0.1288**		**281.4481**	**281.4481**	**0.0238**		**282.0423**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0146	0.0102	0.1344	3.6000e-004	0.0335	2.6000e-004	0.0338	8.8900e-003	2.4000e-004	9.1300e-003		35.4108	35.4108	1.1100e-003		35.4386
Total	**0.0146**	**0.0102**	**0.1344**	**3.6000e-004**	**0.0335**	**2.6000e-004**	**0.0338**	**8.8900e-003**	**2.4000e-004**	**9.1300e-003**		**35.4108**	**35.4108**	**1.1100e-003**		**35.4386**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	13.9087					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.2664	1.8354	1.8413	2.9700e-003		0.1288	0.1288		0.1288	0.1288	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0238		282.0423
Total	**14.1752**	**1.8354**	**1.8413**	**2.9700e-003**		**0.1288**	**0.1288**		**0.1288**	**0.1288**	**0.0000**	**281.4481**	**281.4481**	**0.0238**		**282.0423**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	0.0146	0.0102	0.1344	3.6000e-004	0.0335	2.6000e-004	0.0338	8.8900e-003	2.4000e-004	9.1300e-003		35.4108	35.4108	1.1100e-003		35.4386
Total	**0.0146**	**0.0102**	**0.1344**	**3.6000e-004**	**0.0335**	**2.6000e-004**	**0.0338**	**8.8900e-003**	**2.4000e-004**	**9.1300e-003**		**35.4108**	**35.4108**	**1.1100e-003**		**35.4386**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	5.2257	19.6504	38.8753	0.0991	6.6841	0.1152	6.7993	1.7885	0.1082	1.8966		10,082.0692	10,082.0692	0.6719		10,098.8662
Unmitigated	5.2257	19.6504	38.8753	0.0991	6.6841	0.1152	6.7993	1.7885	0.1082	1.8966		10,082.0692	10,082.0692	0.6719		10,098.8662

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	1,841.39	1,841.39	1841.39	1,099,079	1,099,079
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	1,361.05	1,361.05	1361.05	1,432,347	1,432,347
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Strip Mall	322.39	322.39	322.39	613,368	613,368
Total	3,524.82	3,524.82	3,524.82	3,144,794	3,144,794

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Convenience Market With Gas	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.80	80.20	19.00	14	21	65
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive	16.60	8.40	6.90	2.20	78.80	19.00	29	21	50
Parking Lot	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Strip Mall	16.60	8.40	6.90	16.60	64.40	19.00	45	40	15

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	0.548893	0.044275	0.199565	0.124385	0.017503	0.005874	0.020174	0.028962	0.001990	0.002015	0.004673	0.000702	0.000989
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	0.548893	0.044275	0.199565	0.124385	0.017503	0.005874	0.020174	0.028962	0.001990	0.002015	0.004673	0.000702	0.000989
Parking Lot	0.548893	0.044275	0.199565	0.124385	0.017503	0.005874	0.020174	0.028962	0.001990	0.002015	0.004673	0.000702	0.000989
Strip Mall	0.548893	0.044275	0.199565	0.124385	0.017503	0.005874	0.020174	0.028962	0.001990	0.002015	0.004673	0.000702	0.000989

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0241	0.2191	0.1841	1.3100e-003		0.0167	0.0167		0.0167	0.0167		262.9329	262.9329	5.0400e-003	4.8200e-003	264.4954
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0241	0.2191	0.1841	1.3100e-003		0.0167	0.0167		0.0167	0.0167		262.9329	262.9329	5.0400e-003	4.8200e-003	264.4954

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	17.9425	1.9000e-004	1.7600e-003	1.4800e-003	1.0000e-005		1.3000e-004	1.3000e-004		1.3000e-004	1.3000e-004		2.1109	2.1109	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	2.1234
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	2165.05	0.0234	0.2123	0.1783	1.2700e-003		0.0161	0.0161		0.0161	0.0161		254.7112	254.7112	4.8800e-003	4.6700e-003	256.2249
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Strip Mall	51.9419	5.6000e-004	5.0900e-003	4.2800e-003	3.0000e-005		3.9000e-004	3.9000e-004		3.9000e-004	3.9000e-004		6.1108	6.1108	1.2000e-004	1.1000e-004	6.1471
Total		**0.0241**	**0.2191**	**0.1841**	**1.3100e-003**		**0.0167**	**0.0167**		**0.0167**	**0.0167**		**262.9329**	**262.9329**	**5.0400e-003**	**4.8200e-003**	**264.4954**

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	0.0179425	1.9000e-004	1.7600e-003	1.4800e-003	1.0000e-005		1.3000e-004	1.3000e-004		1.3000e-004	1.3000e-004		2.1109	2.1109	4.0000e-005	4.0000e-005	2.1234
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	2.16505	0.0234	0.2123	0.1783	1.2700e-003		0.0161	0.0161		0.0161	0.0161		254.7112	254.7112	4.8800e-003	4.6700e-003	256.2249
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Strip Mall	0.0519419	5.6000e-004	5.0900e-003	4.2800e-003	3.0000e-005		3.9000e-004	3.9000e-004		3.9000e-004	3.9000e-004		6.1108	6.1108	1.2000e-004	1.1000e-004	6.1471
Total		**0.0241**	**0.2191**	**0.1841**	**1.3100e-003**		**0.0167**	**0.0167**		**0.0167**	**0.0167**		**262.9329**	**262.9329**	**5.0400e-003**	**4.8200e-003**	**264.4954**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Use Low VOC Paint - Non-Residential Interior

Use Low VOC Paint - Non-Residential Exterior

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.3309	6.0000e-005	6.8400e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0145	0.0145	4.0000e-005		0.0155
Unmitigated	0.3309	6.0000e-005	6.8400e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0145	0.0145	4.0000e-005		0.0155

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0381					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.2921					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	6.5000e-004	6.0000e-005	6.8400e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0145	0.0145	4.0000e-005		0.0155
Total	**0.3309**	**6.0000e-005**	**6.8400e-003**	**0.0000**		**2.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**		**2.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**		**0.0145**	**0.0145**	**4.0000e-005**		**0.0155**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0381					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.2921					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	6.5000e-004	6.0000e-005	6.8400e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		0.0145	0.0145	4.0000e-005		0.0155
Total	**0.3309**	**6.0000e-005**	**6.8400e-003**	**0.0000**		**2.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**		**2.0000e-005**	**2.0000e-005**		**0.0145**	**0.0145**	**4.0000e-005**		**0.0155**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

Apply Water Conservation Strategy

Install Low Flow Bathroom Faucet

Install Low Flow Kitchen Faucet

Install Low Flow Toilet

Install Low Flow Shower

Use Water Efficient Irrigation System

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Institute Recycling and Composting Services

9.0 Operational Offroad

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

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

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

Boilers

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

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

San Jacinto Retail Center

South Coast Air Basin, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Strip Mall	8.54	1000sqft	0.20	8,540.00	0
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	2.89	1000sqft	0.07	2,890.00	0
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	2.95	1000sqft	0.07	2,950.00	0
Parking Lot	52.00	Space	1.80	20,800.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	**Wind Speed (m/s)**	2.2	**Precipitation Freq (Days)**	31
Climate Zone	10			**Operational Year**	2019
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MWhr)	702.44	**CH4 Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.029	**N2O Intensity (lb/MWhr)**	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use - Parking lot acreage modified to reflect development of drive aisles.

Construction Phase - Construction schedule modified to remove demolition phase and expand grading phase to accounty for fuel tank excavation.

Grading - Grading assumes complete site would be disturbed daily during site preparation and grading.

Vehicle Trips - Trip generation rates revised to match traffic impact assessment.

Construction Off-road Equipment Mitigation -

Area Mitigation -

Water Mitigation -

Waste Mitigation -

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblAreaMitigation	UseLowVOCPaintParkingCheck	False	True
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	6.00	20.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	1/13/2020	12/27/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	12/16/2019	12/6/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	2/11/2019	2/1/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	12/30/2019	12/20/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	2/1/2019	1/4/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	12/31/2019	12/16/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	2/12/2019	2/4/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	2/2/2019	1/7/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	12/17/2019	12/9/2019
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseStartDate	1/30/2019	1/2/2019
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	10.00	2.16
tblGrading	AcresOfGrading	4.50	2.16
tblLandUse	LotAcreage	0.47	1.80
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	1,448.33	624.20
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	722.03	470.95
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	42.04	37.75
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	1,182.08	624.20
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	542.72	470.95
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	20.43	37.75
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	845.60	624.20
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	496.12	470.95
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	44.32	37.75

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2019	0.3948	2.4959	1.9583	3.4600e-003	0.0858	0.1369	0.2227	0.0396	0.1306	0.1703	0.0000	295.7706	295.7706	0.0592	0.0000	297.2498
Maximum	**0.3948**	**2.4959**	**1.9583**	**3.4600e-003**	**0.0858**	**0.1369**	**0.2227**	**0.0396**	**0.1306**	**0.1703**	**0.0000**	**295.7706**	**295.7706**	**0.0592**	**0.0000**	**297.2498**

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2019	0.3948	2.4959	1.9583	3.4600e-003	0.0477	0.1369	0.1845	0.0193	0.1306	0.1499	0.0000	295.7703	295.7703	0.0592	0.0000	297.2495
Maximum	**0.3948**	**2.4959**	**1.9583**	**3.4600e-003**	**0.0477**	**0.1369**	**0.1845**	**0.0193**	**0.1306**	**0.1499**	**0.0000**	**295.7703**	**295.7703**	**0.0592**	**0.0000**	**297.2495**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**44.45**	**0.00**	**17.12**	**51.35**	**0.00**	**11.95**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	1-2-2019	4-1-2019	0.7101	0.7101
2	4-2-2019	7-1-2019	0.7246	0.7246
3	7-2-2019	9-30-2019	0.7246	0.7246
		Highest	0.7246	0.7246

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0603	1.0000e-005	8.6000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.6500e-003	1.6500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	1.7600e-003
Energy	4.4000e-003	0.0400	0.0336	2.4000e-004		3.0400e-003	3.0400e-003		3.0400e-003	3.0400e-003	0.0000	135.8093	135.8093	4.6400e-003	1.5900e-003	136.3981
Mobile	0.8769	3.6468	7.1839	0.0173	1.1944	0.0211	1.2156	0.3201	0.0198	0.3399	0.0000	1,600.0568	1,600.0568	0.1128	0.0000	1,602.8762
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	10.3789	0.0000	10.3789	0.6134	0.0000	25.7134
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.5483	9.2151	9.7634	0.0567	1.4100e-003	11.6006
Total	**0.9417**	**3.6868**	**7.2184**	**0.0176**	**1.1944**	**0.0242**	**1.2186**	**0.3201**	**0.0229**	**0.3430**	**10.9272**	**1,745.0829**	**1,756.0102**	**0.7875**	**3.0000e-003**	**1,776.5900**

2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0603	1.0000e-005	8.6000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.6500e-003	1.6500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	1.7600e-003
Energy	4.4000e-003	0.0400	0.0336	2.4000e-004		3.0400e-003	3.0400e-003		3.0400e-003	3.0400e-003	0.0000	135.8093	135.8093	4.6400e-003	1.5900e-003	136.3981
Mobile	0.8769	3.6468	7.1839	0.0173	1.1944	0.0211	1.2156	0.3201	0.0198	0.3399	0.0000	1,600.0568	1,600.0568	0.1128	0.0000	1,602.8762
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	2.5947	0.0000	2.5947	0.1533	0.0000	6.4283
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.4387	7.3721	7.8107	0.0454	1.1300e-003	9.2804
Total	**0.9417**	**3.6868**	**7.2184**	**0.0176**	**1.1944**	**0.0242**	**1.2186**	**0.3201**	**0.0229**	**0.3430**	**3.0334**	**1,743.2399**	**1,746.2733**	**0.3161**	**2.7200e-003**	**1,754.9849**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**72.24**	**0.11**	**0.55**	**59.86**	**9.33**	**1.22**

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	1/2/2019	1/4/2019	5	3	
2	Grading	Grading	1/7/2019	2/1/2019	5	20	
3	Building Construction	Building Construction	2/4/2019	12/6/2019	5	220	
4	Paving	Paving	12/9/2019	12/20/2019	5	10	
5	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	12/16/2019	12/27/2019	5	10	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 2.16

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 2.16

Acres of Paving: 1.8

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 21,570; Non-Residential Outdoor: 7,190; Striped Parking Area: 1,248 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

San Jacinto Retail Center - South Coast Air Basin, Annual

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Paving	Cement and Mortar Mixers	1	8.00	9	0.56
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	1	8.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	2	7.00	89	0.20
Site Preparation	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Pavers	1	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Rollers	2	8.00	80	0.38
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	6.00	97	0.37
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	7.00	97	0.37
Paving	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	1	7.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Paving	Paving Equipment	1	8.00	132	0.36
Site Preparation	Scrapers	1	8.00	367	0.48
Building Construction	Welders	3	8.00	46	0.45

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Site Preparation	3	8.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	4	10.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	8	14.00	6.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Architectural Coating	1	3.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Water Exposed Area

3.2 Site Preparation - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					1.1500e-003	0.0000	1.1500e-003	1.2000e-004	0.0000	1.2000e-004	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.6300e-003	0.0323	0.0179	4.0000e-005		1.2800e-003	1.2800e-003		1.1800e-003	1.1800e-003	0.0000	3.3020	3.3020	1.0400e-003	0.0000	3.3281
Total	**2.6300e-003**	**0.0323**	**0.0179**	**4.0000e-005**	**1.1500e-003**	**1.2800e-003**	**2.4300e-003**	**1.2000e-004**	**1.1800e-003**	**1.3000e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.3020**	**3.3020**	**1.0400e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.3281**

3.2 Site Preparation - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	5.0000e-004	0.0000	1.3000e-004	0.0000	1.3000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1224	0.1224	0.0000	0.0000	0.1225
Total	**6.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.3000e-004**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.1224**	**0.1224**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.1225**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					4.5000e-004	0.0000	4.5000e-004	5.0000e-005	0.0000	5.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.6300e-003	0.0323	0.0179	4.0000e-005		1.2800e-003	1.2800e-003		1.1800e-003	1.1800e-003	0.0000	3.3020	3.3020	1.0400e-003	0.0000	3.3281
Total	**2.6300e-003**	**0.0323**	**0.0179**	**4.0000e-005**	**4.5000e-004**	**1.2800e-003**	**1.7300e-003**	**5.0000e-005**	**1.1800e-003**	**1.2300e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.3020**	**3.3020**	**1.0400e-003**	**0.0000**	**3.3281**

3.2 Site Preparation - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.0000e-005	5.0000e-005	5.0000e-004	0.0000	1.3000e-004	0.0000	1.3000e-004	3.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1224	0.1224	0.0000	0.0000	0.1225
Total	**6.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-005**	**5.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.3000e-004**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.1224**	**0.1224**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.1225**

3.3 Grading - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0614	0.0000	0.0614	0.0332	0.0000	0.0332	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0203	0.2274	0.1015	2.1000e-004		0.0107	0.0107		9.8700e-003	9.8700e-003	0.0000	18.5179	18.5179	5.8600e-003	0.0000	18.6644
Total	**0.0203**	**0.2274**	**0.1015**	**2.1000e-004**	**0.0614**	**0.0107**	**0.0721**	**0.0332**	**9.8700e-003**	**0.0431**	**0.0000**	**18.5179**	**18.5179**	**5.8600e-003**	**0.0000**	**18.6644**

3.3 Grading - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.8000e-004	3.8000e-004	4.1800e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1000e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1100e-003	2.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0203	1.0203	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0211
Total	**4.8000e-004**	**3.8000e-004**	**4.1800e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.1000e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.1100e-003**	**2.9000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.0203**	**1.0203**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.0211**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Fugitive Dust					0.0239	0.0000	0.0239	0.0130	0.0000	0.0130	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0203	0.2274	0.1015	2.1000e-004		0.0107	0.0107		9.8700e-003	9.8700e-003	0.0000	18.5179	18.5179	5.8600e-003	0.0000	18.6644
Total	**0.0203**	**0.2274**	**0.1015**	**2.1000e-004**	**0.0239**	**0.0107**	**0.0347**	**0.0130**	**9.8700e-003**	**0.0228**	**0.0000**	**18.5179**	**18.5179**	**5.8600e-003**	**0.0000**	**18.6644**

3.3 Grading - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	4.8000e-004	3.8000e-004	4.1800e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1000e-003	1.0000e-005	1.1100e-003	2.9000e-004	1.0000e-005	3.0000e-004	0.0000	1.0203	1.0203	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0211
Total	**4.8000e-004**	**3.8000e-004**	**4.1800e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.1000e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**1.1100e-003**	**2.9000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**3.0000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.0203**	**1.0203**	**3.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**1.0211**

3.4 Building Construction - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.2814	2.0801	1.6780	2.7500e-003		0.1199	0.1199		0.1149	0.1149	0.0000	230.7297	230.7297	0.0480	0.0000	231.9297
Total	**0.2814**	**2.0801**	**1.6780**	**2.7500e-003**		**0.1199**	**0.1199**		**0.1149**	**0.1149**	**0.0000**	**230.7297**	**230.7297**	**0.0480**	**0.0000**	**231.9297**

3.4 Building Construction - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	2.6200e-003	0.0773	0.0197	1.7000e-004	4.1600e-003	5.1000e-004	4.6600e-003	1.2000e-003	4.8000e-004	1.6800e-003	0.0000	16.2508	16.2508	1.1400e-003	0.0000	16.2793
Worker	7.4200e-003	5.9100e-003	0.0643	1.7000e-004	0.0169	1.3000e-004	0.0170	4.4900e-003	1.2000e-004	4.6100e-003	0.0000	15.7118	15.7118	4.9000e-004	0.0000	15.7242
Total	**0.0100**	**0.0832**	**0.0840**	**3.4000e-004**	**0.0211**	**6.4000e-004**	**0.0217**	**5.6900e-003**	**6.0000e-004**	**6.2900e-003**	**0.0000**	**31.9626**	**31.9626**	**1.6300e-003**	**0.0000**	**32.0035**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	0.2814	2.0801	1.6780	2.7500e-003		0.1199	0.1199		0.1149	0.1149	0.0000	230.7295	230.7295	0.0480	0.0000	231.9294
Total	**0.2814**	**2.0801**	**1.6780**	**2.7500e-003**		**0.1199**	**0.1199**		**0.1149**	**0.1149**	**0.0000**	**230.7295**	**230.7295**	**0.0480**	**0.0000**	**231.9294**

3.4 Building Construction - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	2.6200e-003	0.0773	0.0197	1.7000e-004	4.1600e-003	5.1000e-004	4.6600e-003	1.2000e-003	4.8000e-004	1.6800e-003	0.0000	16.2508	16.2508	1.1400e-003	0.0000	16.2793
Worker	7.4200e-003	5.9100e-003	0.0643	1.7000e-004	0.0169	1.3000e-004	0.0170	4.4900e-003	1.2000e-004	4.6100e-003	0.0000	15.7118	15.7118	4.9000e-004	0.0000	15.7242
Total	**0.0100**	**0.0832**	**0.0840**	**3.4000e-004**	**0.0211**	**6.4000e-004**	**0.0217**	**5.6900e-003**	**6.0000e-004**	**6.2900e-003**	**0.0000**	**31.9626**	**31.9626**	**1.6300e-003**	**0.0000**	**32.0035**

3.5 Paving - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	6.2300e-003	0.0628	0.0593	9.0000e-005		3.6500e-003	3.6500e-003		3.3600e-003	3.3600e-003	0.0000	7.9208	7.9208	2.4600e-003	0.0000	7.9823
Paving	2.3600e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**8.5900e-003**	**0.0628**	**0.0593**	**9.0000e-005**		**3.6500e-003**	**3.6500e-003**		**3.3600e-003**	**3.3600e-003**	**0.0000**	**7.9208**	**7.9208**	**2.4600e-003**	**0.0000**	**7.9823**

3.5 Paving - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.6000e-004	2.9000e-004	3.1300e-003	1.0000e-005	8.2000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.3000e-004	2.2000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.2000e-004	0.0000	0.7652	0.7652	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.7658
Total	**3.6000e-004**	**2.9000e-004**	**3.1300e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.2000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.3000e-004**	**2.2000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.7652**	**0.7652**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.7658**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Off-Road	6.2300e-003	0.0628	0.0593	9.0000e-005		3.6500e-003	3.6500e-003		3.3600e-003	3.3600e-003	0.0000	7.9208	7.9208	2.4600e-003	0.0000	7.9823
Paving	2.3600e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	**8.5900e-003**	**0.0628**	**0.0593**	**9.0000e-005**		**3.6500e-003**	**3.6500e-003**		**3.3600e-003**	**3.3600e-003**	**0.0000**	**7.9208**	**7.9208**	**2.4600e-003**	**0.0000**	**7.9823**

3.5 Paving - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.6000e-004	2.9000e-004	3.1300e-003	1.0000e-005	8.2000e-004	1.0000e-005	8.3000e-004	2.2000e-004	1.0000e-005	2.2000e-004	0.0000	0.7652	0.7652	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.7658
Total	**3.6000e-004**	**2.9000e-004**	**3.1300e-003**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.2000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.3000e-004**	**2.2000e-004**	**1.0000e-005**	**2.2000e-004**	**0.0000**	**0.7652**	**0.7652**	**2.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.7658**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2019

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0695					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.3300e-003	9.1800e-003	9.2100e-003	1.0000e-005		6.4000e-004	6.4000e-004		6.4000e-004	6.4000e-004	0.0000	1.2766	1.2766	1.1000e-004	0.0000	1.2793
Total	**0.0709**	**9.1800e-003**	**9.2100e-003**	**1.0000e-005**		**6.4000e-004**	**6.4000e-004**		**6.4000e-004**	**6.4000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2766**	**1.2766**	**1.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2793**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2019

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	7.0000e-005	6.0000e-005	6.3000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.7000e-004	4.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1530	0.1530	0.0000	0.0000	0.1532
Total	**7.0000e-005**	**6.0000e-005**	**6.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.7000e-004**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.1530**	**0.1530**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.1532**

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0695					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.3300e-003	9.1800e-003	9.2100e-003	1.0000e-005		6.4000e-004	6.4000e-004		6.4000e-004	6.4000e-004	0.0000	1.2766	1.2766	1.1000e-004	0.0000	1.2793
Total	**0.0709**	**9.1800e-003**	**9.2100e-003**	**1.0000e-005**		**6.4000e-004**	**6.4000e-004**		**6.4000e-004**	**6.4000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2766**	**1.2766**	**1.1000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.2793**

3.6 Architectural Coating - 2019

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	7.0000e-005	6.0000e-005	6.3000e-004	0.0000	1.6000e-004	0.0000	1.7000e-004	4.0000e-005	0.0000	4.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1530	0.1530	0.0000	0.0000	0.1532
Total	**7.0000e-005**	**6.0000e-005**	**6.3000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.6000e-004**	**0.0000**	**1.7000e-004**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**4.0000e-005**	**0.0000**	**0.1530**	**0.1530**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.1532**

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.8769	3.6468	7.1839	0.0173	1.1944	0.0211	1.2156	0.3201	0.0198	0.3399	0.0000	1,600.0568	1,600.0568	0.1128	0.0000	1,602.8762
Unmitigated	0.8769	3.6468	7.1839	0.0173	1.1944	0.0211	1.2156	0.3201	0.0198	0.3399	0.0000	1,600.0568	1,600.0568	0.1128	0.0000	1,602.8762

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	1,841.39	1,841.39	1841.39	1,099,079	1,099,079
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	1,361.05	1,361.05	1361.05	1,432,347	1,432,347
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Strip Mall	322.39	322.39	322.39	613,368	613,368
Total	3,524.82	3,524.82	3,524.82	3,144,794	3,144,794

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Convenience Market With Gas	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.80	80.20	19.00	14	21	65
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive	16.60	8.40	6.90	2.20	78.80	19.00	29	21	50
Parking Lot	16.60	8.40	6.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0	0
Strip Mall	16.60	8.40	6.90	16.60	64.40	19.00	45	40	15

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	0.548893	0.044275	0.199565	0.124385	0.017503	0.005874	0.020174	0.028962	0.001990	0.002015	0.004673	0.000702	0.000989
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	0.548893	0.044275	0.199565	0.124385	0.017503	0.005874	0.020174	0.028962	0.001990	0.002015	0.004673	0.000702	0.000989
Parking Lot	0.548893	0.044275	0.199565	0.124385	0.017503	0.005874	0.020174	0.028962	0.001990	0.002015	0.004673	0.000702	0.000989
Strip Mall	0.548893	0.044275	0.199565	0.124385	0.017503	0.005874	0.020174	0.028962	0.001990	0.002015	0.004673	0.000702	0.000989

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	92.2778	92.2778	3.8100e-003	7.9000e-004	92.6080
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	92.2778	92.2778	3.8100e-003	7.9000e-004	92.6080
NaturalGas Mitigated	4.4000e-003	0.0400	0.0336	2.4000e-004		3.0400e-003	3.0400e-003		3.0400e-003	3.0400e-003	0.0000	43.5315	43.5315	8.3000e-004	8.0000e-004	43.7902
NaturalGas Unmitigated	4.4000e-003	0.0400	0.0336	2.4000e-004		3.0400e-003	3.0400e-003		3.0400e-003	3.0400e-003	0.0000	43.5315	43.5315	8.3000e-004	8.0000e-004	43.7902

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Unmitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	6549	4.0000e-005	3.2000e-004	2.7000e-004	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.3495	0.3495	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.3516
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	790242	4.2600e-003	0.0387	0.0325	2.3000e-004		2.9400e-003	2.9400e-003		2.9400e-003	2.9400e-003	0.0000	42.1703	42.1703	8.1000e-004	7.7000e-004	42.4209
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Strip Mall	18958.8	1.0000e-004	9.3000e-004	7.8000e-004	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005		7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0117	1.0117	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	1.0177
Total		**4.4000e-003**	**0.0400**	**0.0336**	**2.4000e-004**		**3.0300e-003**	**3.0300e-003**		**3.0300e-003**	**3.0300e-003**	**0.0000**	**43.5315**	**43.5315**	**8.4000e-004**	**8.0000e-004**	**43.7902**

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	6549	4.0000e-005	3.2000e-004	2.7000e-004	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.3495	0.3495	1.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	0.3516
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	790242	4.2600e-003	0.0387	0.0325	2.3000e-004		2.9400e-003	2.9400e-003		2.9400e-003	2.9400e-003	0.0000	42.1703	42.1703	8.1000e-004	7.7000e-004	42.4209
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Strip Mall	18958.8	1.0000e-004	9.3000e-004	7.8000e-004	1.0000e-005		7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005		7.0000e-005	7.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0117	1.0117	2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	1.0177
Total		**4.4000e-003**	**0.0400**	**0.0336**	**2.4000e-004**		**3.0300e-003**	**3.0300e-003**		**3.0300e-003**	**3.0300e-003**	**0.0000**	**43.5315**	**43.5315**	**8.4000e-004**	**8.0000e-004**	**43.7902**

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Unmitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	37258.5	11.8714	4.9000e-004	1.0000e-004	11.9138
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	137217	43.7203	1.8000e-003	3.7000e-004	43.8768
Parking Lot	7280	2.3196	1.0000e-004	2.0000e-005	2.3279
Strip Mall	107860	34.3666	1.4200e-003	2.9000e-004	34.4895
Total		**92.2778**	**3.8100e-003**	**7.8000e-004**	**92.6080**

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	37258.5	11.8714	4.9000e-004	1.0000e-004	11.9138
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	137217	43.7203	1.8000e-003	3.7000e-004	43.8768
Parking Lot	7280	2.3196	1.0000e-004	2.0000e-005	2.3279
Strip Mall	107860	34.3666	1.4200e-003	2.9000e-004	34.4895
Total		**92.2778**	**3.8100e-003**	**7.8000e-004**	**92.6080**

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

Use Low VOC Paint - Non-Residential Interior

Use Low VOC Paint - Non-Residential Exterior

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0603	1.0000e-005	8.6000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.6500e-003	1.6500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	1.7600e-003
Unmitigated	0.0603	1.0000e-005	8.6000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.6500e-003	1.6500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	1.7600e-003

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	6.9500e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0533					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	8.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	8.6000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.6500e-003	1.6500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	1.7600e-003
Total	**0.0603**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.6000e-004**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**1.6500e-003**	**1.6500e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**1.7600e-003**

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	6.9500e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0533					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	8.0000e-005	1.0000e-005	8.6000e-004	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.6500e-003	1.6500e-003	0.0000	0.0000	1.7600e-003
Total	**0.0603**	**1.0000e-005**	**8.6000e-004**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**		**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**1.6500e-003**	**1.6500e-003**	**0.0000**	**0.0000**	**1.7600e-003**

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

Apply Water Conservation Strategy

Install Low Flow Bathroom Faucet

Install Low Flow Kitchen Faucet

Install Low Flow Toilet

Install Low Flow Shower

Use Water Efficient Irrigation System

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	7.8107	0.0454	1.1300e-003	9.2804
Unmitigated	9.7634	0.0567	1.4100e-003	11.6006

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	0.218514 / 0.133928	1.4500	7.1800e-003	1.8000e-004	1.6830
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	0.877212 / 0.0559923	4.1159	0.0287	7.1000e-004	5.0453
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Strip Mall	0.632579 / 0.38771	4.1976	0.0208	5.2000e-004	4.8722
Total		**9.7634**	**0.0567**	**1.4100e-003**	**11.6006**

7.2 Water by Land Use

Mitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	0.174811 / 0.107142	1.1600	5.7400e-003	1.4000e-004	1.3464
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	0.70177 / 0.0447938	3.2927	0.0230	5.7000e-004	4.0363
Parking Lot	0 / 0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Strip Mall	0.506063 / 0.310168	3.3581	0.0166	4.2000e-004	3.8978
Total		**7.8107**	**0.0454**	**1.1300e-003**	**9.2804**

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

Institute Recycling and Composting Services

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	2.5947	0.1533	0.0000	6.4283
Unmitigated	10.3789	0.6134	0.0000	25.7134

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	8.87	1.8005	0.1064	0.0000	4.4607
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	33.29	6.7576	0.3994	0.0000	16.7416
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Strip Mall	8.97	1.8208	0.1076	0.0000	4.5110
Total		**10.3789**	**0.6134**	**0.0000**	**25.7134**

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	2.2175	0.4501	0.0266	0.0000	1.1152
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	8.3225	1.6894	0.0998	0.0000	4.1854
Parking Lot	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Strip Mall	2.2425	0.4552	0.0269	0.0000	1.1278
Total		**2.5947**	**0.1533**	**0.0000**	**6.4283**

9.0 Operational Offroad

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

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

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

Boilers

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

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number

11.0 Vegetation

Greenhouse Gas Emission Worksheet
N20 Mobile Emissions San Jacinto Retail Center

From URBEMIS 2007 Vehicle Fleet Mix Output:

Annual VMT: 3,144,794

Vehicle Type	Percent Type	CH4 Emission Factor (g/mile)*	CH4 Emission (g/mile)**	N2O Emission Factor (g/mile)*	N2O Emission (g/mile)**
Light Auto	53.3%	0.04	0.02132	0.04	0.02132
Light Truck < 3750 lbs	4.0%	0.05	0.002	0.06	0.0024
Light Truck 3751-5750 lbs	18.3%	0.05	0.00915	0.06	0.01098
Med Truck 5751-8500 lbs	12.6%	0.12	0.01512	0.2	0.0252
Lite-Heavy Truck 8501-10,000 lbs	1.8%	0.12	0.00216	0.2	0.0036
Lite-Heavy Truck 10,001-14,000 lbs	0.5%	0.09	0.00045	0.125	0.000625
Med-Heavy Truck 14,001-33,000 lbs	1.7%	0.06	0.00102	0.05	0.00085
Heavy-Heavy Truck 33,001-60,000 lbs	6.2%	0.06	0.00372	0.05	0.0031
Other Bus	0.1%	0.06	0.00006	0.05	0.00005
Urban Bus	0.1%	0.06	0.00006	0.05	0.00005
Motorcycle	0.4%	0.09	0.00036	0.01	0.00004
School Bus	0.9%	0.06	0.00054	0.05	0.00045
Motor Home	0.1%	0.09	0.00009	0.125	0.000125
Total	**100.0%**		**0.05605**		**0.06879**

Total Emissions (metric tons) =
Emission Factor by Vehicle Mix (g/mi) x Annual VMT(mi) x 0.000001 metric tons/g

Conversion to Carbon Dioxide Equivalency (CO2e) Units based on Global Warming Potential (GWP)

CH4	25	GWP
N2O	298	GWP
1 ton (short, US) =	0.90718474	metric ton

Annual Mobile Emissions:

	Total Emissions		Total CO2e units	
N20 Emissions:	0.2163	metric tons N2O	**64.47**	metric tons CO2e
		Project Total:	***64.47 metric tons CO2e***	

References

* from Table C.4: Methane and Nitrous Oxide Emission Factors for Mobile Sources by Vehicle and Fuel Type (g/mile).
in California Climate Action Registry General Reporting Protocol, Reporting Entity-Wide Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Version 3.1, January 2009.
Assume Model year 2000-present, gasoline fueled.
** Source: California Climate Action Registry General Reporting Protocol, Reporting Entity-Wide Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Version 3.1, January 2009.
*** From URBEMIS 2007 results for mobile sources