Appendix F

Energy Analysis Report

Meridian D-1 Gateway Aviation Center

ENERGY ANALYSIS

MARCH JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY (MARCH JPA)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATED TERMS

%	Percent
(1)	Reference
AEDT	Aviation Environmental Design Tool
AQIA	*Meridian D-1 Gateway Aviation Center Air Quality Impact Analysis*
BACM	Best Available Control Measures
BTU	British Thermal Units
CalEEMod	California Emissions Estimator Model
CAPCOA	California Air Pollution Control Officers Association
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEC	California Energy Commission
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
County	County of Riverside
CPEP	Clean Power and Electrification Pathway
CPUC	California Public Utilities Commission
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EMFAC	EMissions FACtor
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GWh	Gigawatt Hour
HHDT	Heavy-Heavy Duty Trucks
hp-hr-gal	Horsepower Hours Per Gallon
I-215	Interstate 215
IEPR	Integrated Energy Policy Report
ISO	Independent Service Operator
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
kBTU	Thousand-British Thermal Units
kWh	Kilowatt Hour
LDA	Light Duty Auto
LDT1/LDT2	Light-Duty Trucks
LHDT1/LHDT2	Light-Heavy Duty Trucks

March ARB	March Air Reserve Base
March JPA	March Joint Powers Authority
MCY	Motorcycles
MDV	Medium Duty Trucks
MH	Motor Homes
MHDT	Medium-Heavy Duty Trucks
MMcfd	Million Cubic Feet Per Day
mpg	Miles Per Gallon
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
OBUS	Other Buses
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
Project	Meridian D-1 Gateway Aviation Center
PV	Photovoltaic
SBUS	School Buses
SCAB	Southern California Air Basin
SCE	Southern California Edison
SDAB	San Diego Air Basin
SoCalGas	Southern California Gas
sf	Square Feet
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
U.S.	United States
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The results of this *Meridian D-1 Gateway Aviation Center Energy Analysis* is summarized below based on the significance criteria in Section 4 of this report consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Appendix F and G of CEQA Guidelines (*CEQA Guidelines*) (1). Table ES-1 shows the findings of significance for potential energy impacts under CEQA.

TABLE ES-1: SUMMARY OF CEQA SIGNIFICANCE FINDINGS

Analysis	Report Section	Significance Findings	
		Unmitigated	Mitigated
Energy Impact #1: Would the Project result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	5.0	*Less Than Significant*	*n/a*
Energy Impact #2: Would the Project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	5.0	*Less Than Significant*	*n/a*
Energy Impact #3: Would the Project achieve the goal of energy conservation by: • Decreasing overall per capita energy consumption. • Decreasing reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and oil. • Increasing reliance on renewable energy sources.	5.0	*Less Than Significant*	*n/a*

ES.2 PROJECT REQUIREMENTS

The Project would be required to comply with regulations imposed by the federal and state agencies that regulate energy use and consumption through various means and programs. Those that are directly and indirectly applicable to the Project and that would assist in the reduction of energy usage include:

- Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA)
- The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)
- Integrated Energy Policy Report (IEPR)
- State of California Energy Plan
- California Code Title 24, Part 6, Energy Efficiency Standards

- AB 1493 Pavley Regulations and Fuel Efficiency Standards
- California's Renewables Portfolio Standard (RPS)
- Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 (SB 350)

Consistency with the above regulations is discussed in detail in section 5 of this EA.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the energy analysis prepared by Urban Crossroads, Inc., for the proposed Meridian D-1 Gateway Aviation Center Project (Project). The purpose of this report is to ensure that energy implication is considered by the March Joint Powers Authority (March JPA), as the lead agency, and to quantify anticipated energy usage associated with construction and operation of the proposed Project, determine if the usage amounts are efficient, typical, or wasteful for the land use type, and to emphasize avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy.

1.1 SITE LOCATION

The proposed Project site is located within the southeastern portion of the March JPA jurisdiction, within unincorporated Riverside County, California (see Exhibit 1-A). More specifically, the Project is surrounded by and partially within March Air Reserve Base (March ARB) to the north and west, west of Heacock Street, and southwest of the intersection of Heacock Street and Krameria Avenue, in Moreno Valley, California. Interstate 215 (I-215) is located approximately one (1) mile west of the Project site.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project consists of two components: Air Cargo Center Component and the Off-Site Component. The footprint of the Proposed Action/Project would be approximately 45 acres. Of these 45 acres, approximately 33 acres would consist of the proposed development of a gateway air freight cargo center (the Air Cargo Center Component), The rest of the Proposed Action/Project's 45-acre footprint would be an Off-Site Component consisting of approximately 12 acres within March Air Reserve Base (March ARB).

The Air Cargo Center Component of the Project includes the development of a gateway air freight cargo center, which consists of construction of a 180,800 square foot cargo building with 9 at-grade (ground level) loading doors, 31 dock-high door positions, and 37 trailer storage positions. The cargo building would contain approximately 9,000 square feet of office space. The cargo building would be constructed to a maximum height of 45-feet. The Project would also construct a tarmac and parking apron sized to accommodate commercial cargo airplanes, allowing for aircraft to access 4 proposed parking gates along the northern side of the cargo building (see Exhibit 1-B). The tarmac/parking apron would be paved to meet Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) standards. The construction of a new taxilane (Taxilane J) would provide aircraft access to the existing Taxiway A within March ARB. In addition, the existing Taxiway G is proposed to be expanded with the construction of a parking apron adjacent to the western boundary of the cargo building, within the March JPA and would allow for aircraft to access 3 proposed aircraft parking gates along the western side of the cargo building. The proposed tarmac expansion, Taxilane J, and parking aprons would be sized to accommodate commercial cargo airplanes and would be paved to meet FAA standards. Parking aprons would connect with existing Taxiways A and G, which would be used by aircraft to access the March Inland Port Airport runway. Construction and development activities within the public right-of-way along Heacock Street would include

construction of a 225-foot right-turn pocket into the project site along the southbound side of Heacock Street, and installation of a traffic signal at the existing access roadway (Access Road).

The Off-site Component of the Project would include construction of Project features on land owned by March ARB. Development occurring on March ARB would require easements from the United States Air Force within 5 work areas as identified below:

- **Work Area 1:** Construction of a 50-foot-wide perimeter patrol road running along the northern and northwestern boundaries of the Project site that would connect with the existing patrol road on the eastern and western ends of the constructed patrol road; replacement of an existing chain-link fence with a security fence.
- **Work Area 2:** Construction of a headwall and inlet apron for a storm drain culvert; extension of a dual 36-inch-diameter storm drain backbone via jack and bore under Taxiway A to replace the existing silt-filled culvert; connection of the culvert to the storm drain extension.
- **Work Area 3:** Reconfiguration of the Taxiway A to Taxilane J transition to allow for aircraft access to the proposed cargo building. Portions of Taxiway A would be demolished and reconstructed to allow for the taxiway to connect with the proposed Taxilane J within the proposed Project.
- **Work Area 4:** Removal of an existing inverted culvert apron outlet; cleaning of the existing 36-inch-diameter culvert; extension of the existing single 36-inch diameter storm drain under Taxiway A via jack and bore to connect the culvert.
- **Work Area 5:** Reconstruction and realignment of the intersection of Taxiway A and taxiway G. This would result in widened entryway for aircraft to turn from Taxiway A to Taxiway G, and to accommodate aircraft access to the aircraft parking stations along the western boundary of the cargo building.

Once constructed, the Project is anticipated to average 17 flights per day, as shown in Table 1-1 below. Flight would occur 6 days a week. Generally, inbound flights would occur in the early morning hours, and outbound flights would occur in the late evening hours. Inbound flights would approach from the west, over non-residential land uses. During the holiday season, increased flight operations would be anticipated (estimated to result in an additional 256 flights over a 4-week period); however, the maximum annual flight operations would not exceed the currently available civilian air cargo operations capacity under the Joint Use Agreement.

TABLE 1-1: PROPOSED FLIGHT OPERATIONS

Average Daily Arrival Operations (Non-Peak)			Average Daily Departures (Non-Peak)			Average Daily Arrival Operations (Peak)			Average Daily Departures (Peak)			Total Average Daily Departures (Non-Peak)	Total Average Daily Departures (Peak)	Total Annual Operations
D	E	N	D	E	N	D	E	N	D	E	N			
14	3	0	3	12	2[A]	15	7	0	7	13	2	17	22	10,608

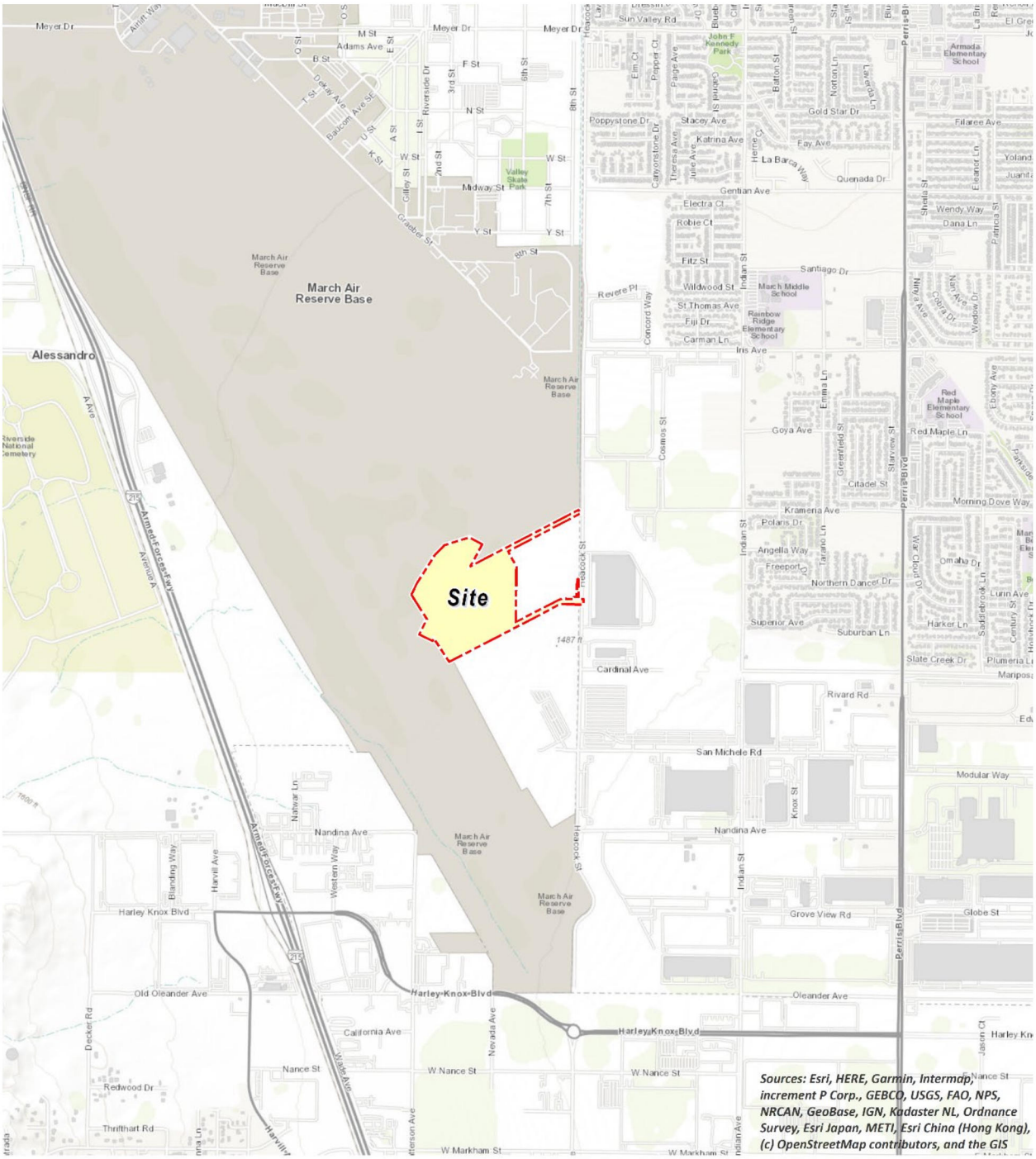
Notes; D = Day; E = Evening; N = Night

[A] This represents an overstatement of the average daily nighttime flight operations during non-peak hours, which is approximately 1.6 flight operations.

Refueling of aircrafts that would use the proposed facilities would occur on site. Aircraft fuel would be trucked from the existing March JPA aircraft fuel farm located off site.

This analysis is intended to describe energy impacts associated with the expected construction and operational activities at the Project site. Although not proposed, this report assumes the cargo center will operate 24-hours daily for seven days per week to present a conservative approach.

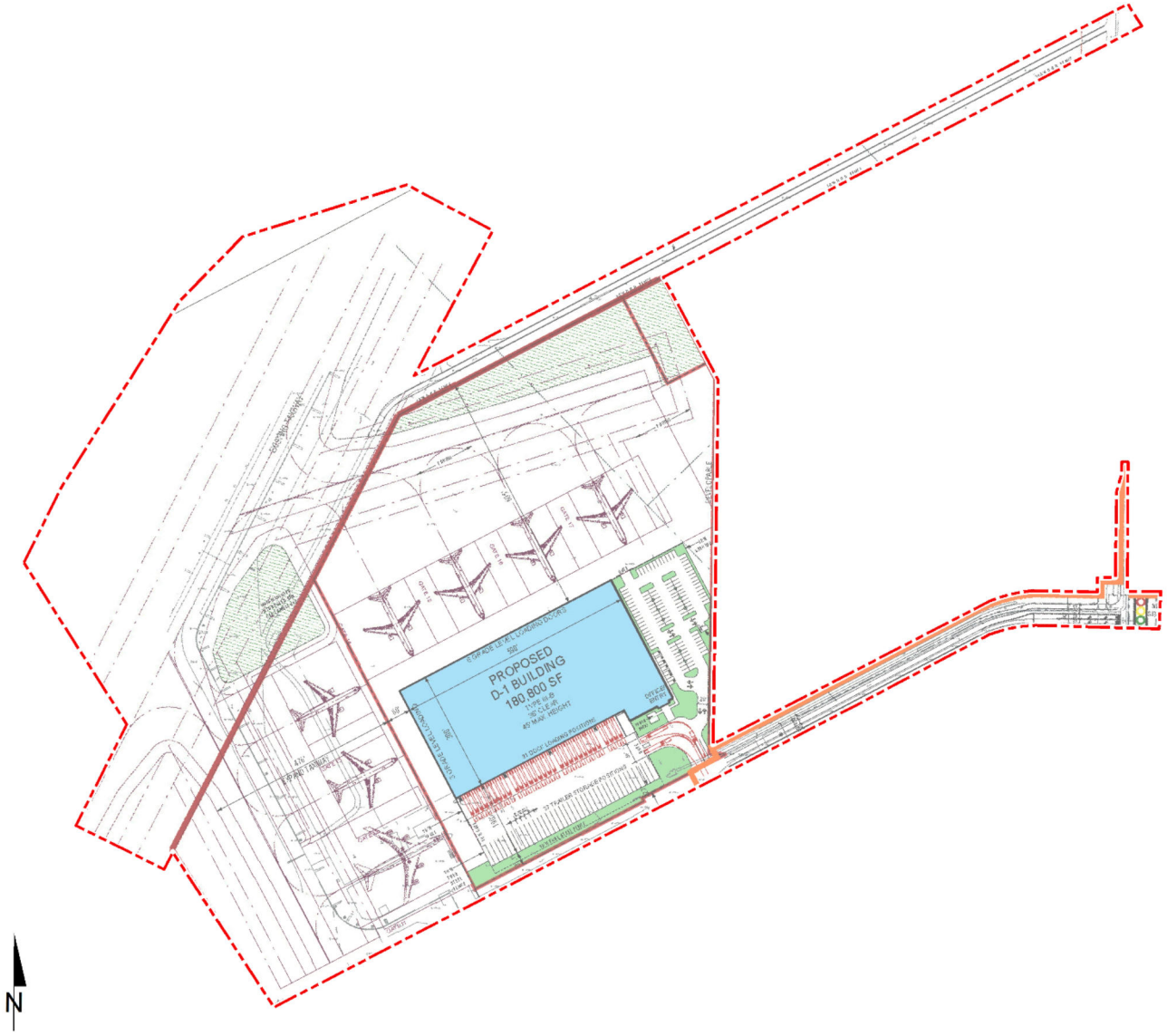
EXHIBIT 1-A: LOCATION MAP



LEGEND:

Project Action/Project Location

EXHIBIT 1-B: SITE PLAN



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2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section provides an overview of the existing energy conditions in the Project region.

2.1 OVERVIEW

The most recent data for California's estimated total energy consumption and natural gas consumption is from 2019, released by the United States (U.S.) Energy Information Administration's (EIA) California State Profile and Energy Estimates in 2021 and identified California's annual consumption of approximately (2):

- 7,802 trillion British Thermal Unit (BTU) of energy was consumed
- 662 million barrels of petroleum
- 2,144 billion cubic feet of natural gas
- 1 million short tons of coal

The California Energy Commission's (CEC) Transportation Energy Demand Forecast 2018-2030 was released in order to support the 2017 Integrated Energy Policy Report. The Transportation Energy Demand Forecast 2018-2030 lays out graphs and data supporting CEC's projections of California's future transportation energy demand. The projected inputs consider expected variable changes in fuel prices, income, population, and other variables. Predictions regarding fuel demand included:

- Gasoline demand in the transportation sector is expected to decline from approximately 15.8 billion gallons in 2017 to between 12.3 billion and 12.7 billion gallons in 2030 (3)
- Diesel demand in the transportation sector is expected to rise, increasing from approximately 3.7 billion diesel gallons in 2015 to approximately 4.7 billion in 2030 (3)

Data from the Department of Energy states that approximately 3.9 billion gallons of diesel fuel were consumed in 2019 (4). The most recent data provided by the EIA for energy use in California by demand sector is from 2018 and is reported as follows:

- Approximately 39.3% transportation
- Approximately 23.2% industrial
- Approximately 18.7% residential
- Approximately 18.9% commercial (5)

In 2020, total system electric generation for California was 272,576 gigawatt hours (GWh). California's massive electricity in-state generation system generated approximately 190,913 GWh which accounted for approximately 70% of the electricity it uses; the rest was imported from the Pacific Northwest (15%) and the U.S. Southwest (15%) (6). Natural gas is the main source for electricity generation at 42.97% of the total in-state electric generation system power as shown in Table 2-1.

TABLE 2-1: TOTAL ELECRICITY SYSTEM POWER (CALIFORNIA 2020)

Fuel Type	California In-State Generation (GWh)	Percent of California In-State Generation	Northwest Imports (GWh)	Southwest Imports (GWh)	Total Imports (GWh)	Percent of Imports	Total California Energy Mix	Total California Power Mix
Coal	317	0.17%	194	6,963	7,157	8.76%	7,474	2.74%
Natural Gas	92,298	48.35%	70	8,654	8,724	10.68%	101,022	37.06%
Oil	30	0.02%	-	-	0	0.00%	30	0.01%
Other (Waste Heat/Petroleum Coke)	384	0.20%	125	9	134	0.16%	518	0.19%
Nuclear	16,280	8.53%	672	8,481	9,154	11.21%	25,434	9.33%
Large Hydro	17,938	9.40%	14,078	1,259	15,337	18.78%	33,275	12.21%
Unspecified	-	0.00%	12,870	1,745	14,615	17.90%	14,615	5.36%
Non-Renewable and Unspecified Totals	127,248	66.65%	28,009	27,111	55,120	67.50%	182,368	66.91%
Biomass	5,680	2.97%	975	25	1,000	1.22%	6,679	2.45%
Geothermal	11,345	5.94%	166	1,825	1,991	2.44%	13,336	4.89%
Small Hydro	3,476	1.82%	320	2	322	0.39%	3,798	1.39%
Solar	29,456	15.43%	284	6,312	6,596	8.08%	36,052	13.23%
Wind	13,708	7.18%	11,438	5,197	16,635	20.37%	30,343	11.13%
Renewable Totals	63,665	33.35%	13,184	13,359	26,543	32.50%	90,208	33.09%
System Totals	***190,913***	***100.00%***	***41,193***	***40,471***	***81,663***	***100.00%***	***272,576***	***100.00%***

Source: California Energy Commission's 2020 Total System Electric Generation

An updated summary of, and context for energy consumption and energy demands within the State is presented in "U.S. Energy Information Administration, California State Profile and Energy Estimates, Quick Facts" excerpted below (7):

- California was the seventh-largest producer of crude oil among the 50 states in 2019, and, as of January 2020, it ranked third in oil refining capacity. Foreign suppliers, led by Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Ecuador, and Colombia, provided more than half of the crude oil refined in California in 2019.
- California is the largest consumer of both jet fuel and motor gasoline among the 50 states and accounted for 17% of the nation's jet fuel consumption and 11% of motor gasoline consumption in 2019. The state is the second-largest consumer of all petroleum products combined, accounting for 10% of the U.S. total. In 2018, California's energy consumption was the second highest among the states, but its per capita energy consumption was the fourth-lowest due in part to its mild climate and its energy efficiency programs.
- In 2019, California was the nation's top producer of electricity from solar, geothermal, and biomass energy and the state was second in the nation in conventional hydroelectric power generation.
- In 2019, California was the fourth largest electricity producer in the nation, but the state was also the nation's largest importer of electricity and received about 28% of its electricity supply from generating facilities outside of California, including imports from Mexico.

As indicated above, California is one of the nation's leading energy-producing states, and California's per capita energy use is among the nation's most efficient. Given the nature of the Project, the remainder of this discussion will focus on the three sources of energy that are most relevant to the Project—namely, electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel for vehicle trips associated with the uses planned for the Project.

2.2 ELECTRICITY

The Project's electrical usage was calculated using CalEEMod Version 2022.1. The Southern California region's electricity reliability has been of concern for the past several years due to the planned retirement of aging facilities that depend upon once-through cooling technologies, as well as the June 2013 retirement of the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station (San Onofre). While the once-through cooling phase-out has been ongoing since the May 2010 adoption of the State Water Resources Control Board's once-through cooling policy, the retirement of San Onofre complicated the situation. California Independent Service Operator (ISO) studies revealed the extent to which the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) and the San Diego Air Basin (SDAB) region were vulnerable to low-voltage and post-transient voltage instability concerns. A preliminary plan to address these issues was detailed in the 2013 Integrative Energy Policy Report (IEPR) after a collaborative process with other energy agencies, utilities, and air districts (8). Similarly, the subsequent 2021 IEPR's provides information and policy recommendations on advancing a clean, reliable, and affordable energy system.

California's electricity industry is an organization of traditional utilities, private generating companies, and state agencies, each with a variety of roles and responsibilities to ensure that electrical power is provided to consumers. The California ISO is a nonprofit public benefit corporation and is the impartial operator of the State's wholesale power grid and is charged with maintaining grid reliability, and to direct uninterrupted electrical energy supplies to California's homes and communities. While utilities still own transmission assets, the ISO routes electrical power along these assets, maximizing the use of the transmission system and its power generation resources. The ISO matches buyers and sellers of electricity to ensure that enough power is available to meet demand. To these ends, every five minutes the ISO forecasts electrical demands, accounts for operating reserves, and assigns the lowest cost power plant unit to meet demands while ensuring adequate system transmission capacities and capabilities (9).

Part of the ISO's charge is to plan and coordinate grid enhancements to ensure that electrical power is provided to California consumers. To this end, utilities file annual transmission expansion/modification plans to accommodate the State's growing electrical needs. The ISO reviews and either approves or denies the proposed additions. In addition, and perhaps most importantly, the ISO works with other areas in the western United States electrical grid to ensure that adequate power supplies are available to the State. In this manner, continuing reliable and affordable electrical power is assured to existing and new consumers throughout the State.

Electricity is currently provided to the Project site by Southern California Edison (SCE). SCE provides electric power to more than 15 million persons in 15 counties and in 180 incorporated cities, within a service area encompassing approximately 50,000 square miles. Based on SCE's 2020 Power Content Label Mix, SCE derives electricity from varied energy resources including: fossil fuels, hydroelectric generators, nuclear power plants, geothermal power plants, solar power generation, and wind farms. SCE also purchases from independent power producers and utilities, including out-of-state suppliers (10).

TABLE 2-2: SCE 2020 POWER CONTENT MIX

Energy Resources	2020 SCE Power Mix
Eligible Renewable	**30.9%**
Biomass & Waste	0.1%
Geothermal	5.5%
Eligible Hydroelectric	0.8%
Solar	15.1%
Wind	9.4%
Coal	**0.0%**
Large Hydroelectric	**3.3%**
Natural Gas	**15.2%**
Nuclear	**8.4%**
Other	**0.3%**
Unspecified Sources of power*	42.0%
Total	**100%**

* "Unspecified sources of power" means electricity from transactions that are not traceable to specific generation sources

2.3 NATURAL GAS

The following summary of natural gas customers and volumes, supplies, delivery of supplies, storage, service options, and operations is excerpted from information provided by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

> *"The CPUC regulates natural gas utility service for approximately 10.8 million customers that receive natural gas from Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Southern California Gas (SoCalGas), San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E), Southwest Gas, and several smaller natural gas utilities. The CPUC also regulates independent storage operators: Lodi Gas Storage, Wild Goose Storage, Central Valley Storage and Gill Ranch Storage.*
>
> *California's natural gas utilities provide service to over 11 million gas meters. SoCalGas and PG&E provide service to about 5.9 million and 4.3 million customers, respectively, while SDG&E provides service to over 800, 000 customers. In 2018, California gas utilities forecasted that they would deliver about 4740 million cubic feet per day (MMcfd) of gas to their customers, on average, under normal weather conditions.*
>
> *The overwhelming majority of natural gas utility customers in California are residential and small commercials customers, referred to as "core" customers. Larger volume gas customers, like electric generators and industrial customers, are called "noncore" customers. Although very small in number relative to core customers, noncore customers consume about 65% of the natural gas delivered by the state's natural gas utilities, while core customers consume about 35%.*

A significant amount of gas (about 19%, or 1131 MMcfd, of the total forecasted California consumption in 2018) is also directly delivered to some California large volume consumers, without being transported over the regulated utility pipeline system. Those customers, referred to as "bypass" customers, take service directly from interstate pipelines or directly from California producers.

SDG&E and Southwest Gas' southern division are wholesale customers of SoCalGas, i.e. they receive deliveries of gas from SoCalGas and in turn deliver that gas to their own customers. (Southwest Gas also provides natural gas distribution service in the Lake Tahoe area.) Similarly, West Coast Gas, a small gas utility, is a wholesale customer of PG&E. Some other wholesale customers are municipalities like the cities of Palo Alto, Long Beach, and Vernon, which are not regulated by the CPUC.

Natural gas from out-of-state production basins is delivered into California via the interstate natural gas pipeline system. The major interstate pipelines that deliver out-of-state natural gas to California gas utilities are Gas Transmission Northwest Pipeline, Kern River Pipeline, Transwestern Pipeline, El Paso Pipeline, Ruby Pipeline, Mojave Pipeline, and Tuscarora. Another pipeline, the North Baja - Baja Norte Pipeline takes gas off the El Paso Pipeline at the California/Arizona border, and delivers that gas through California into Mexico. While the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) regulates the transportation of natural gas on the interstate pipelines, and authorizes rates for that service, the California Public Utilities Commission may participate in FERC regulatory proceedings to represent the interests of California natural gas consumers.

The gas transported to California gas utilities via the interstate pipelines, as well as some of the California-produced gas, is delivered into the PG&E and SoCalGas intrastate natural gas transmission pipelines systems (commonly referred to as California's "backbone" pipeline system). Natural gas on the utilities' backbone pipeline systems is then delivered to the local transmission and distribution pipeline systems, or to natural gas storage fields. Some large volume noncore customers take natural gas delivery directly off the high-pressure backbone and local transmission pipeline systems, while core customers and other noncore customers take delivery off the utilities' distribution pipeline systems. The state's natural gas utilities operate over 100,000 miles of transmission and distribution pipelines, and thousands more miles of service lines.

Bypass customers take most of their deliveries directly off the Kern/Mojave pipeline system, but they also take a significant amount of gas from California production.

PG&E and SoCalGas own and operate several natural gas storage fields that are located within their service territories in northern and southern California, respectively. These storage fields, and four independently owned storage utilities - Lodi Gas Storage, Wild Goose Storage, Central Valley Storage, and Gill Ranch Storage - help meet peak seasonal and daily natural gas demand and allow California natural gas customers to secure natural gas supplies more efficiently. PG&E is a 25% owner of the Gill Ranch Storage field. These storage fields provide a significant amount of infrastructure capacity to help meet

California's natural gas requirements, and without these storage fields, California would need much more pipeline capacity in order to meet peak gas requirements .

Prior to the late 1980s, California regulated utilities provided virtually all natural gas services to all their customers. Since then, the Commission has gradually restructured the California gas industry in order to give customers more options while assuring regulatory protections for those customers that wish to, or are required to, continue receiving utility-provided services.

The option to purchase natural gas from independent suppliers is one of the results of this restructuring process. Although the regulated utilities procure natural gas supplies for most core customers, core customers have the option to purchase natural gas from independent natural gas marketers, called "core transport agents" (CTA). Contact information for core transport agents can be found on the utilities' web sites. Noncore customers, on the other hand, make natural gas supply arrangements directly with producers or with marketers.

Another option resulting from the restructuring process occurred in 1993, when the Commission removed the utilities' storage service responsibility for noncore customers, along with the cost of this service from noncore customers' transportation rates. The Commission also encouraged the development of independent storage fields, and in subsequent years, all the independent storage fields in California were established. Noncore customers and marketers may now take storage service from the utility or from an independent storage provider (if available), and pay for that service, or may opt to take no storage service at all. For core customers, the Commission assures that the utility has adequate storage capacity set aside to meet core requirements, and core customers pay for that service.

In a 1997 decision, the Commission adopted PG&E's "Gas Accord", which unbundled PG&E's backbone transmission costs from noncore transportation rates. This decision gave customers and marketers the opportunity to obtain pipeline capacity rights on PG&E's backbone transmission pipeline system, if desired, and pay for that service at rates authorized by the Commission. The Gas Accord also required PG&E to set aside a certain amount of backbone transmission capacity in order to deliver gas to its core customers. Subsequent Commission decisions modified and extended the initial terms of the Gas Accord. The "Gas Accord" framework is still in place today for PG&E's backbone and storage rates and services and is now simply referred to as PG&E Gas Transmission and Storage (GT&S).

In a 2006 decision, the Commission adopted a similar gas transmission framework for Southern California, called the "firm access rights" system. SoCalGas and SDG&E implemented the firm access rights (FAR) system in 2008, and it is now referred to as the backbone transmission system (BTS) framework. As under the PG&E backbone transmission system, SoCalGas backbone transmission costs are unbundled from noncore transportation rates. Noncore customers and marketers may obtain, and pay for, firm backbone transmission capacity at various receipt points on the SoCalGas system. A

certain amount of backbone transmission capacity is obtained for core customers to assure meeting their requirements.

Many if not most noncore customers now use a marketer to provide for several of the services formerly provided by the utility. That is, a noncore customer may simply arrange for a marketer to procure its supplies, and obtain any needed storage and backbone transmission capacity, in order to assure that it will receive its needed deliveries of natural gas supplies. Core customers still mainly rely on the utilities for procurement service, but they have the option to take procurement service from a CTA. Backbone transmission and storage capacity is either set aside or obtained for core customers in amounts to assure very high levels of service.

In order properly operate their natural gas transmission pipeline and storage systems, PG&E and SoCalGas must balance the amount of gas received into the pipeline system and delivered to customers or to storage fields. Some of these utilities' storage capacity is dedicated to this service, and under most circumstances, customers do not need to precisely match their deliveries with their consumption. However, when too much or too little gas is expected to be delivered into the utilities' systems, relative to the amount being consumed, the utilities require customers to more precisely match up their deliveries with their consumption. And, if customers do not meet certain delivery requirements, they could face financial penalties. The utilities do not profit from these financial penalties - the amounts are then returned to customers as a whole. If the utilities find that they are unable to deliver all the gas that is expected to be consumed, they may even call for a curtailment of some gas deliveries. These curtailments are typically required for just the largest, noncore customers. It has been many years since there has been a significant curtailment of core customers in California." (11)

As indicated in the preceding discussions, natural gas is available from a variety of in-state and out-of-state sources and is provided throughout the state in response to market supply and demand. Complementing available natural gas resources, biogas may soon be available via existing delivery systems, thereby increasing the availability and reliability of resources in total. The CPUC oversees utility purchases and transmission of natural gas to ensure reliable and affordable natural gas deliveries to existing and new consumers throughout the State.

California accounts for less than 1% of total U.S. natural gas reserves and production. As with crude oil, California's natural gas production has experienced a gradual decline since 1985. In 2019, about 37% of the natural gas delivered to consumers went to the state's industrial sector, and about 28% was delivered to the electric power sector. Natural gas fueled more than two-fifths of the state's utility-scale electricity generation in 2019. The residential sector, where two-thirds of California households use natural gas for home heating, accounted for 22% of natural gas deliveries. The commercial sector received 12% of the deliveries to end users and the transportation sector consumed the remaining 1% (12).

2.4 TRANSPORTATION ENERGY RESOURCES

The Project would generate additional vehicle trips with resulting consumption of energy resources, predominantly gasoline and diesel fuel. The Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) identified 35.8 million registered vehicles in California (13), and those vehicles consume an estimated 17.4 billion gallons of fuel each year[1]. Gasoline (and other vehicle fuels) are commercially provided commodities and would be available to the Project patrons and employees via commercial outlets.

California's on-road transportation system includes 394,383 land miles, more than 26.4 million passenger vehicles and light trucks, and almost 8.8 million medium- and heavy-duty vehicles (13). While gasoline consumption has been declining since 2008, it is still by far the dominant fuel. California is the second-largest consumer of petroleum products, after Texas, and accounts for 10% of the nation's total consumption. The state is the largest U.S. consumer of motor gasoline and jet fuel, and 85% of the petroleum consumed in California is used in the transportation sector (12).

[1] Fuel consumptions estimated utilizing information from EMFAC2021.

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3 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

Federal and state agencies regulate energy use and consumption through various means and programs. On the federal level, the United States Department of Transportation, the United States Department of Energy, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have substantial influence over energy policies and programs. On the state level, the CPUC and the CEC have authority over different aspects of energy. Relevant federal and state energy-related laws and plans are summarized below.

3.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

3.1.1 INTERMODAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION EFFICIENCY ACT OF 1991 (ISTEA)

ISTEA promoted the development of inter-modal transportation systems to maximize mobility as well as address national and local interests in air quality and energy. ISTEA contained factors that Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) were to address in developing transportation plans and programs, including some energy-related factors. To meet ISTEA requirements, MPOs adopted explicit policies defining the social, economic, energy, and environmental values guiding transportation decisions.

3.1.2 THE TRANSPORTATION EQUITY ACT FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (TEA-21)

TEA-21 was signed into law in 1998 and builds upon the initiatives established in the ISTEA legislation, discussed above. TEA-21 authorizes highway, highway safety, transit, and other efficient surface transportation programs. TEA-21 continues the program structure established for highways and transit under ISTEA, such as flexibility in the use of funds, emphasis on measures to improve the environment, and focus on a strong planning process as the foundation of good transportation decisions. TEA-21 also provides for investment in research and its application to maximize the performance of the transportation system through, for example, deployment of Intelligent Transportation Systems, to help improve operations and management of transportation systems and vehicle safety.

3.2 CALIFORNIA REGULATIONS

3.2.1 INTEGRATED ENERGY POLICY REPORT (IEPR)

Senate Bill 1389 (Bowen, Chapter 568, Statutes of 2002) requires the CEC to prepare a biennial integrated energy policy report that assesses major energy trends and issues facing the state's electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel sectors and provides policy recommendations to conserve resources; protect the environment; ensure reliable, secure, and diverse energy supplies; enhance the state's economy; and protect public health and safety (Public Resources Code § 25301[a]). The CEC prepares these assessments and associated policy recommendations every two years, with updates in alternate years, as part of the Integrated Energy Policy Report.

The 2021 IEPR was adopted February 22, 2022, and continues to work towards improving electricity, natural gas, and transportation fuel energy use in California. The 2021 IEPR provides

the results of the CEC's assessments of a variety of energy issues facing California. Many of these issues will require action if the state is to meet its climate, energy, air quality, and other environmental goals while maintaining reliability and controlling costs (14).

3.2.2 State of California Energy Plan

The CEC is responsible for preparing the State Energy Plan, which identifies emerging trends related to energy supply, demand, conservation, public health and safety, and the maintenance of a healthy economy. The Plan calls for the state to assist in the transformation of the transportation system to improve air quality, reduce congestion, and increase the efficient use of fuel supplies with the least environmental and energy costs. To further this policy, the plan identifies several strategies, including assistance to public agencies and fleet operators and encouragement of urban designs that reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) and accommodate pedestrian and bicycle access.

3.2.3 California Code Title 24, Part 6, Energy Efficiency Standards

CCR Title 24 Part 6: The California Energy Code was first adopted 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 efficient technologies and methods. CCR, Title 24, Part 11: CALGreen is a comprehensive and uniform regulatory code for all residential, commercial, and school buildings that went in effect on August 1, 2009, and is administered by the California Building Standards Commission.

CALGreen is updated on a regular basis, with the most recent approved update consisting of the 2022 California Green Building Code Standards that will be effective on January 1, 2023. The CEC anticipates that the 2022 energy code will provide $1.5 billion in consumer benefits and reduce GHG emissions by 10 million metric tons (15). The Project would be required to comply with the applicable standards in place at the time plan check submittals are made. These require, among other items (16):

Nonresidential Mandatory Measures

- Short-term bicycle parking. If the new project or an additional alteration is anticipated to generate visitor traffic, provide permanently anchored bicycle racks within 200 feet of the visitors' entrance, readily visible to passers-by, for 5% of new visitor motorized vehicle parking spaces being added, with a minimum of one two-bike capacity rack (5.106.4.1.1).
- Long-term bicycle parking. For new buildings with tenant spaces that have 10 or more tenant-occupants, provide secure bicycle parking for 5% of the tenant-occupant vehicular parking spaces with a minimum of one bicycle parking facility (5.106.4.1.2).
- Designated parking for clean air vehicles. In new projects or additions to alterations that add 10 or more vehicular parking spaces, provide designated parking for any combination of low-emitting, fuel-efficient and carpool/van pool vehicles as shown in Table 5.106.5.2 (5.106.5.2).

- EV charging stations. New construction shall facilitate the future installation of EV supply equipment. The compliance requires empty raceways for future conduit and documentation that the electrical system has adequate capacity for the future load. The number of spaces to be provided for is contained in Table 5.106. 5.3.3 (5.106.5.3). Additionally, Table 5.106.5.4.1 specifies requirements for the installation of raceway conduit and panel power requirements for medium- and heavy-duty EV supply equipment for warehouses, grocery stores, and retail stores.
- Outdoor light pollution reduction. Outdoor lighting systems shall be designed to meet the backlight, uplight and glare ratings per Table 5.106.8 (5.106.8).
- Construction waste management. Recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum of 65% of the nonhazardous construction and demolition waste in accordance with Section 5.408.1.1. 5.405.1.2, or 5.408.1.3; or meet a local construction and demolition waste management ordinance, whichever is more stringent (5.408.1).
- Excavated soil and land clearing debris. 100% of trees, stumps, rocks and associated vegetation and soils resulting primarily from land clearing shall be reuse or recycled. For a phased project, such material may be stockpiled on site until the storage site is developed (5.408.3).
- Recycling by Occupants. Provide readily accessible areas that serve the entire building and are identified for the depositing, storage, and collection of non-hazardous materials for recycling, including (at a minimum) paper, corrugated cardboard, glass, plastics, organic waste, and metals or meet a lawfully enacted local recycling ordinance, if more restrictive (5.410.1).
- Water conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings. Plumbing fixtures (water closets and urinals) and fittings (faucets and showerheads) shall comply with the following:
    - Water Closets. The effective flush volume of all water closets shall not exceed 1.28 gallons per flush (5.303.3.1)
    - Urinals. The effective flush volume of wall-mounted urinals shall not exceed 0.125 gallons per flush (5.303.3.2.1). The effective flush volume of floor- mounted or other urinals shall not exceed 0.5 gallons per flush (5.303.3.2.2).
    - Showerheads. Single showerheads shall have a minimum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute and 80 psi (5.303.3.3.1). When a shower is served by more than one showerhead, the combine flow rate of all showerheads and/or other shower outlets controlled by a single valve shall not exceed 1.8 gallons per minute at 80 psi (5.303.3.3.2).
    - Faucets and fountains. Nonresidential lavatory faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 0.5 gallons per minute at 60 psi (5.303.3.4.1). Kitchen faucets shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute of 60 psi (5.303.3.4.2). Wash fountains shall have a maximum flow rate of not more than 1.8 gallons per minute (5.303.3.4.3). Metering faucets shall not deliver more than 0.20 gallons per cycle (5.303.3.4.4). Metering faucets for wash fountains shall have a maximum flow rate not more than 0.20 gallons per cycle (5.303.3.4.5).
- Outdoor potable water uses in landscaped areas. Nonresidential developments shall comply with a local water efficient landscape ordinance or the current California Department of Water Resources' Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO), whichever is more stringent (5.304.1).

- Water meters. Separate submeters or metering devices shall be installed for new buildings or additions in excess of 50,000 sf or for excess consumption where any tenant within a new building or within an addition that is project to consume more than 1,000 gallons per day (GPD) (5.303.1.1 and 5.303.1.2).
- Outdoor water uses in rehabilitated landscape projects equal or greater than 2,500 sf. Rehabilitated landscape projects with an aggregate landscape area equal to or greater than 2,500 sf requiring a building or landscape permit (5.304.3).
- Commissioning. For new buildings 10,000 sf and over, building commissioning shall be included in the design and construction processes of the building project to verify that the building systems and components meet the owner's or owner representative's project requirements (5.410.2)..

3.2.4 AB 1493 PAVLEY REGULATIONS AND FUEL EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

California AB 1493, enacted on July 22, 2002 and also known as the Pavley standards, required CARB to develop and adopt regulations that reduce GHGs emitted by passenger vehicles and light duty trucks. Under this legislation, CARB adopted regulations to reduce GHG emissions from non-commercial passenger vehicles (cars and light-duty trucks). Although aimed at reducing GHG emissions, specifically, a co-benefit of the Pavley standards is an improvement in fuel efficiency and consequently a reduction in fuel consumption.

3.2.5 CALIFORNIA'S RENEWABLES PORTFOLIO STANDARD (RPS)

First established in 2002 under Senate Bill (SB) 1078, California's Renewables Portfolio Standards (RPS) required retail sellers of electric services to increase procurement from eligible renewable resources to 20% of total retail sales by 2017 (17). The program was accelerated in 2015 with SB 350 which mandated a 50% RPS by 2030. SB 350 includes interim annual RPS targets with three-year compliance periods and requires 65% of RPS procurement to be derived from long-term contracts of 10 or more years. In 2018, SB 100 was signed into law, which increases the RPS to 60% by 2030 and requires all the state's electricity to come from carbon-free resources by 2045 (17).

3.2.6 CLEAN ENERGY AND POLLUTION REDUCTION ACT OF 2015 (SB 350)

In October 2015, the legislature approved, and the Governor signed SB 350, which reaffirms California's commitment to reducing its GHG emissions and addressing climate change. Key provisions include an increase in the RPS discussed above, higher energy efficiency requirements for buildings, initial strategies towards a regional electricity grid, and improved infrastructure for electric vehicle charging stations. Specifically, SB 350 requires the following to reduce statewide GHG emissions:

- Increase the amount of electricity procured from renewable energy sources from 33% to 50% by 2030, with interim targets of 40% by 2024, and 45% by 2027.
- Double the energy efficiency in existing buildings by 2030. This target will be achieved through the CPUC, the CEC, and local publicly owned utilities.

- Reorganize the ISO to develop more regional electricity transmission markets and to improve accessibility in these markets, which will facilitate the growth of renewable energy markets in the western United States (California Leginfo 2015).

3.2.7 COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE CAP

The County of Riverside adopted the Updated CAP on December 17, 2019. The CAP was designed under the premise that the County of Riverside, and the community it represents, is uniquely capable of addressing emissions associated with sources under Riverside County's jurisdiction, and that Riverside County's emission reduction efforts should coordinate with the state strategies of reducing emissions in order to accomplish these reductions in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

CAP measure R2-CE1, includes on-site renewable energy production and is required for any tentative tract map, plot plan, or conditional use permit that proposes to add more than 75 new dwelling units of residential development or one or more new buildings totaling more than 100,000 gross square feet (sf) of commercial, office, industrial, or manufacturing development. Renewable energy production shall be onsite generation of at least 20% of energy demand for commercial, office, industrial or manufacturing development, meet or exceed 20% of energy demand for multi-family residential development, and meet or exceed 30% of energy demand for single-family residential development (18).

3.2.8 MARCH JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY GENERAL PLAN

The Noise/Air Quality Element of the March JPA General Plan includes goals and policies that will be applied to the Project related to emissions and energy consumption. The following goals and policies from the Noise/Air Quality Element apply to the Project:

- **Goal 3: Reduce air pollution through proper land use, transportation, and energy use planning.**
  - Policy 3.4: Encourage ride share programs.
- **Goal 6: Reduce emissions associated with vehicle/engine use.**
  - Policy 6.1: Reduce idling emissions by increasing traffic flow through synchronized traffic signals.
  - Policy 6.2: Work with Riverside Transit Agency (RTA) to develop a local transit system and facilitate connections of the local transit system with regional transit systems.
  - Policy 6.3: Encourage diversion of peak hour truck traffic, whenever feasible, to off-peak periods to reduce roadway congestion and associated emissions.
  - Policy 6.4: Work with Caltrans [California Department of Transportation] and traffic engineers to ensure that roadways and freeway on-ramps that are heavily utilized by trucks are designed to safely accommodate trucks.
  - Policy 6.5: Encourage trucks operating within March JPA Planning Area to maintain safety equipment and operate at safe speeds so as to reduce the potential for accidents which create congestion and related emissions.
  - Policy 6.6: Reduce vehicle emissions through improved parking design and management that provide for safe pedestrian access to and from various facilities.

- Policy 6.8: Encourage the use of compressed natural gas, clean diesel and/or alternative fuels in engines.

- **Goal 7: Reduce emissions associated with energy consumption.**
  - Policy 7.1: Support the use of energy-efficient equipment and design in the March JPA Planning Area for facilities and infrastructure.
  - Policy 7.2: Encourage incorporation of energy conservation features in development.
  - Policy 7.3: Support passive solar design in new construction.
  - Policy 7.4: Support recycling programs which reduce emissions associated with manufacturing and waste disposal.
  - Policy 7.5: Support drought-resistant vegetation in landscaping areas to reduce energy needed to pump water.

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4 PROJECT ENERGY DEMANDS AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

4.1 EVALUATION CRITERIA

In compliance with Appendix G of the *CEQA Guidelines* (1), this report analyzes the Project's anticipated energy use during construction and operations to determine if the Project would:

- Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation; or
- Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

In addition, Appendix F of the *CEQA Guidelines* (19) states that the means of achieving the goal of energy conservation include the following:

- Decreasing overall per capita energy consumption;
- Decreasing reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and oil; and
- Increasing reliance on renewable energy sources.

4.2 METHODOLOGY

Information from the California Emissions Estimator Model™ (CalEEMod) Version 2022.1 outputs for the *Meridian D-1 Gateway Aviation Center Air Quality Impact Analysis* (Urban Crossroads, Inc.) (AQIA) (20) was utilized in this analysis, detailing Project-related construction equipment, transportation energy demands, and facility energy demands.

4.2.1 CALEEMOD

In May 2022, the SCAQMD, in conjunction with the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) and other California air districts, released the latest version of the CalEEMod Version 2022.1. The purpose of this model is to calculate construction-source and operational-source criteria pollutants and GHG emissions from direct and indirect sources as well as energy usage (21). Accordingly, the latest version of CalEEMod has been used to determine the proposed Project's anticipated transportation and facility energy demands. Outputs from the annual construction model runs are provided in Appendix 4.1 through 4.3 for annual operational emissions.

4.2.2 EMISSION FACTORS MODEL

On May 2, 2022, the EPA approved the 2021 version of the EMissions FACtor model (EMFAC2021) web database for use in State Implementation Plan and transportation conformity analyses. EMFAC2021 is a mathematical model that was developed to calculate emission rates, fuel consumption, VMT from motor vehicles that operate on highways, freeways, and local roads in California and is commonly used by the CARB to project changes in future emissions from on-road mobile sources (22). This energy study utilizes the different fuel types for each vehicle class from the annual EMFAC2021 emission inventory in order to derive the average vehicle fuel economy which is then used to determine the estimated annual fuel consumption associated

with vehicle usage during Project construction and operational activities. For purposes of analysis, the 2023 through 2024 analysis years were utilized to determine the average vehicle fuel economy used throughout the duration of the Project.

4.2.3 CONSTRUCTION DURATION

Construction is expected to commence in June 2023 and will last through March 2024. The construction schedule utilized in the analysis, shown in Table 4-1, represents a "worst-case" analysis scenario. Should construction occur any time after the respective dates, impacts would be reduced since emission factors for construction decrease as time passes due to emission regulations becoming more stringent[2]. The duration of construction activity and associated equipment represents a reasonable approximation of the expected construction fleet as required per *CEQA Guidelines* (23).

TABLE 4-1: CONSTRUCTION DURATION

Construction Activity	Start Date	End Date	Days
Site Preparation/Demolition	06/01/2023	06/23/2023	17
Grading	07/01/2023	08/15/2023	32
Building Construction	08/01/2023	02/28/2024	152
Paving	12/01/2023	01/30/2024	43
Architectural Coating	02/15/2024	03/30/2024	32

4.2.4 CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Site specific construction fleet may vary due to specific project needs at the time of construction. A detailed summary of construction equipment assumptions by phase is provided at Table 4-2.

The March JPA has established limits to the hours of construction. Section 9.10.030 of the March JPA Development Code provides that noise-generating Project construction activities shall only occur between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m. As such, construction activities are permitted to occur up to 12 hours per day pursuant to the March JPA Development Code. Under Section 9.10.140 of the March JPA Development Code, outdoor construction and grading activities, including the operation of any tools or equipment associated with construction, drilling, repair, alteration, grading/grubbing or demolition work within 500 feet of the property line of a residential use, is further prohibited between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. on Saturdays or at any time on Sunday or a Federal Holiday. However, it should be noted that the identified construction equipment would not be used during every hour of the day. Consistent with industry standards and typical construction practices, each piece of equipment listed in Table 5-4 will operate up to a total of eight (8) hours per day, or approximately two-thirds of the period during which

[2] As shown in the CalEEMod User's Guide Version 2016.3.2, Section 4.3 "OFFROAD Equipment" as the analysis year increases, emission factors for the same equipment pieces decrease due to the natural turnover of older equipment being replaced by newer less polluting equipment and new regulatory requirements.

construction activities are allowed pursuant to the code. It should be noted that most pieces of equipment would likely operate for fewer hours per day.

TABLE 4-2: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSUMPTIONS

Construction Activity	Equipment	Amount	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation/ Demolition	Crawler Tractors	2	8	87	0.43
	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8	33	0.73
	Excavators	3	8	36	0.38
	Rubber Tired Dozers	6	8	367	0.40
Grading	Crawler Tractors	1	8	87	0.43
	Excavators	2	8	36	0.38
	Graders	3	8	148	0.41
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8	367	0.40
	Scrapers	2	8	423	0.48
Building Construction	Cranes	1	8	367	0.29
	Crawler Tractors	3	8	87	0.43
	Forklifts	3	8	82	0.20
	Generator Sets	1	8	14	0.74
	Welders	1	8	46	0.45
Paving	Pavers	2	8	81	0.42
	Paving Equipment	2	8	89	0.36
	Rollers	2	8	36	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	8	37	0.48

4.3 CONSTRUCTION ENERGY DEMANDS

4.3.1 CONSTRUCTION POWER COST AND ELECTRICITY USAGE

The focus within this section is the energy implications of the construction process, specifically the power cost from on-site electricity consumption during construction of the proposed Project. The *2022 National Construction Estimator* identifies a typical power cost per 1,000 sf of construction per month of $2.41, which was used to calculate the Project's total construction power cost (24). Based on information provided in the AQIA, construction activities are anticipated to occur over the course of 9 months (20). The power cost was multiplied by the building square footage and the construction duration to determine the on-site electricity usage during the construction of the Project which is estimated to be approximately $52,938.13.

The SCE's general service rate schedule were used to determine the Project's electrical usage. As of June 1, 2022, SCE's general service rate is $0.13 per kilowatt hours (kWh) of electricity for

industrial services (25). As shown on Table 4-3, the total electricity usage from on-site Project construction related activities is estimated to be approximately 398,901 kWh.

TABLE 4-3: CONSTRUCTION POWER COST

Land Use	Power Cost (per 1,000 SF of construction per month)	Size (1,000 SF)	Construction Duration (months)	Project Construction Power Cost
Building Area	$2.41	180.800	9	$3,921.55
Parking Lot	$2.41	48.800	9	$1,058.47
Landscape	$2.41	133.625	9	$2,898.33
Other Asphalt Surfaces	$2.41	2,077.445	9	$45,059.78
CONSTRUCTION POWER COST				***$52,938.13***

TABLE 4-4: CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE

Land Use	Cost per kWh	Project Construction Electricity Usage (kWh)
Building Area	$0.13	29,550
Parking Lot	$0.13	7,976
Landscape	$0.13	21,840
Other Asphalt Surfaces	$0.13	339,536
CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICTY USAGE (kWh)		***398,901***

4.3.2 CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FUEL ESTIMATES

Fuel consumed by construction equipment would be the primary energy resource expended over the course of Project construction. Project construction activity timeline estimates, construction equipment schedules, equipment power ratings, load factors, and associated fuel consumption estimates are presented in Table 4-5. Eight-hour daily use of all equipment is assumed. The aggregate fuel consumption rate for all equipment is estimated at 18.5 horsepower hour per gallon (hp-hr-gal.), obtained from CARB 2018 Emissions Factors Tables and cited fuel consumption rate factors presented in Table D-24 of the Moyer guidelines (26). For the purposes of this analysis, the calculations are based on all construction equipment being diesel-powered which is consistent with industry standards. Diesel fuel would be supplied by existing commercial fuel providers serving the region[3]. As presented in Table 4-5, Project construction activities would consume an estimated 42,458 gallons of diesel fuel.

Project construction would represent a "single-event" diesel fuel demand and would not require on-going or permanent commitment of diesel fuel resources for this purpose.

[3] Based on Appendix A of the CalEEMod User's Guide, Construction consists of several types of off-road equipment. Since the majority of the off-road construction equipment used for construction projects are diesel fueled, CalEEMod assumes all of the equipment operates on diesel fuel.

TABLE 4-5: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Construction Activity	Days	Equipment	HP Rating	Quantity	Usage Hours	Load Factor	HP-hrs/day	Total Fuel Consumption
Demolition	17	Rubber Tired Dozers	367	3	8	0.40	3,523	3,238
		Excavators	36	3	8	0.38	328	302
		Concrete/Industrial Saws	33	1	8	0.73	193	177
		Crawler Tractors	87	2	8	0.43	599	550
Site Preparation	17	Crawler Tractors	87	2	8	0.43	599	550
		Excavators	36	3	8	0.38	328	302
		Concrete/Industrial Saws	33	1	8	0.73	193	177
		Rubber Tired Dozers	367	3	8	0.40	3,523	3,238
Grading	32	Crawler Tractors	87	1	8	0.43	299	518
		Graders	148	3	8	0.41	1,456	2,519
		Excavators	36	2	8	0.38	219	379
		Scrapers	423	2	8	0.48	3,249	5,619
		Rubber Tired Dozers	367	1	8	0.40	1,174	2,031
Building Construction	152	Crawler Tractors	87	3	8	0.43	898	7,377
		Forklifts	82	3	8	0.20	394	3,234
		Generator Sets	14	1	8	0.74	83	681
		Cranes	367	1	8	0.29	851	6,996
		Welders	46	1	8	0.45	166	1,361
Paving	43	Pavers	81	2	8	0.42	544	1,265
		Paving Equipment	89	2	8	0.36	513	1,192
		Rollers	36	2	8	0.38	219	509
Architectural Coating	32	Air Compressors	37	1	8	0.48	142	246
CONSTRUCTION FUEL DEMAND (GALLONS DIESEL FUEL)								***42,458***

4.3.3 ON-ROAD TRIPS

Construction generates on-road vehicle emissions from vehicle usage for workers, hauling, and vendors commuting to and from the site. The number of worker, hauling, and vendor trips are presented below in Table 4-6.

TABLE 4-6: CONSTRUCTION TRIPS AND VMT

Construction Activity	Worker Trips Per Day	Vendor Trips Per Day	Hauling Trips Per Day
Site Preparation	23	0	24
Demolition	23	3	0
Grading	23	5	391
Building Construction	75	20	0
Paving	15	0	0
Architectural Coating	15	4	0

4.3.4 CONSTRUCTION WORKER FUEL ESTIMATES

With respect to estimated VMT for the Project, the construction worker trips would generate an estimated 265,216 VMT during the 9 months of construction (20). Based on CalEEMod methodology, it is assumed that 50% of all vendor trips are from light-duty-auto vehicles (LDA), 25% are from light-duty-trucks (LDT1[4]), and 25% are from light-duty-trucks (LDT2[5]). Data regarding Project related construction worker trips were based on CalEEMod defaults utilized within the AQIA.

Vehicle fuel efficiencies for LDA, LDT1, and LDT2 were estimated using information generated within the 2021 version of the EMFAC developed by CARB. EMFAC2021 is a mathematical model that was developed to calculate emission rates, fuel consumption, and VMT from motor vehicles that operate on highways, freeways, and local roads in California and is commonly used by the CARB to project changes in future emissions from on-road mobile sources (22). EMFAC2021 was run for the LDA, LDT1, and LDT2 vehicle class within the California sub-area for the 2023 and 2024 calendar years. Data from EMFAC2021 is shown in Appendix 4.4.

As generated by EMFAC2021, an aggregated fuel economy of LDAs ranging from model year 1974 to model years 2023 and 2024 are estimated to have fuel efficiencies of 30.60 miles per gallon (mpg) and 31.51 mpg, respectively. Table 4-7 provides an estimated annual fuel consumption resulting from LDAs related to the Project construction worker trips. Based on Table 4-7, it is estimated that 4,297 gallons of fuel would be consumed related to construction worker trips during full construction of the Project.

[4] Vehicles under the LDT1 category have a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of less than 6,000 lbs. and equivalent test weight (ETW) of less than or equal to 3,750 lbs.

[5] Vehicles under the LDT2 category have a GVWR of less than 6,000 lbs. and ETW between 3,751 lbs. and 5,750 lbs.

TABLE 4-7: CONSTRUCTION WORKER FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES – LDA

Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Worker Trips / Day	Trip Length (miles)	VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
2023						
Demolition	17	12	18.5	3,774	30.60	123
Site Preparation	17	12	18.5	3,774	30.60	123
Grading	32	12	18.5	7,104	30.60	232
Building Construction	109	38	18.5	76,627	30.60	2,504
Paving	21	8	18.5	3,108	30.60	102
2024						
Building Construction	43	38	18.5	30,229	31.51	959
Paving	22	8	18.5	3,256	31.51	103
Architectural Coating	32	8	18.5	4,736	31.51	150
PROJECT CONSTRUCTION WORKER (LDA) FUEL CONSUMPTION						***4,297***

The EMFAC2021 aggregated fuel economy of LDT1s ranging from model year 1974 to model years 2023 and 2024 are estimated to have fuel efficiencies of 24.15 mpg and 24.62 mpg, respectively. Table 4-8 provides an estimated annual fuel consumption resulting from LDT1s related to the Project construction worker trips. Based on Table 4-8, it is estimated that 2,730 gallons of fuel would be consumed related to construction worker trips during full construction of the Project.

TABLE 4-8: CONSTRUCTION WORKER FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES - LDT1

Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Worker Trips / Day	Trip Length (miles)	VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
2023						
Demolition	17	6	18.5	1,887	24.15	78
Site Preparation	17	6	18.5	1,887	24.15	78
Grading	32	6	18.5	3,552	24.15	147
Building Construction	109	19	18.5	38,314	24.15	1,586
Paving	21	4	18.5	1,554	24.15	64
2024						
Building Construction	43	19	18.5	15,115	24.62	614
Paving	22	4	18.5	1,628	24.62	66
Architectural Coating	32	4	18.5	2,368	24.62	96
PROJECT CONSTRUCTION WORKER (LDT1) FUEL CONSUMPTION						***2,730***

The EMFAC2021 aggregated fuel economy of LDT2s ranging from model year 1974 to model years 2023 and 2024 are estimated to have fuel efficiencies of 23.88 mpg and 24.57 mpg, respectively. Table 4-9 provides an estimated annual fuel consumption resulting from LDT2s related to the Project construction worker trips. Based on Table 4-9, it is estimated that 2,754 gallons of fuel would be consumed related to construction worker trips during full construction of the Project.

TABLE 4-9: CONSTRUCTION WORKER FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES - LDT2

Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Worker Trips / Day	Trip Length (miles)	VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
2023						
Demolition	17	6	18.5	1,887	23.88	79
Site Preparation	17	6	18.5	1,887	23.88	79
Grading	32	6	18.5	3,552	23.88	149
Building Construction	109	19	18.5	38,314	23.88	1,604
Paving	21	4	18.5	1,554	23.88	65
2024						
Building Construction	43	19	18.5	15,115	24.57	615
Paving	22	4	18.5	1,628	24.57	66
Architectural Coating	32	4	18.5	2,368	24.57	96
PROJECT CONSTRUCTION WORKER (LDT2) FUEL CONSUMPTION						***2,754***

It should be noted that construction worker trips would represent a "single-event" gasoline fuel demand and would not require on-going or permanent commitment of fuel resources for this purpose.

4.3.5 CONSTRUCTION VENDOR & HAULING FUEL ESTIMATES

With respect to estimated VMT, the construction vendor and hauling trips (vehicles that deliver materials to the site during construction) would generate an estimated 142,202 VMT along area roadways for the Project over the duration of construction activity (20). It is assumed that 50% of all vendor trips are from medium-heavy duty trucks (MHDT), 50% are from heavy-heavy duty trucks (HHDT), and 100% of hauling trips are HHDTs. These assumptions are consistent with the CalEEMod defaults utilized within the within the AQIA (20). Vehicle fuel efficiencies for MHDTs and HHDTs were estimated using information generated within EMFAC2021. EMFAC2021 was run for the MHDT and HHDT vehicle classes within the California sub-area for the 2023 and 2024 calendar years. Data from EMFAC2021 is shown in Appendix 4.4.

As generated by EMFAC2021, an aggregated fuel economy of MHDTs ranging from model year 1974 to model years 2023 and 2024 are estimated to have fuel efficiencies of 8.40 mpg and 8.47 mpg, respectively. Based on Table 4-10, it is estimated that 2,076 gallons of fuel would be consumed related to construction vendor trips (MHDTs) during full construction of the Project.

TABLE 4-10: CONSTRUCTION VENDOR FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES – MHDT

Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Vendor Trips / Day	Trip Length (miles)	VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
2023						
Site Preparation	17	2	10.2	347	8.40	41
Grading	32	3	10.2	979	8.40	117
Building Construction	109	10	10.2	11,118	8.40	1,323
2024						
Building Construction	43	10	10.2	4,386	8.47	518
Architectural Coating	32	2	10.2	653	8.47	77
PROJECT CONSTRUCTION VENDOR (MHDT) FUEL CONSUMPTION						***2,076***

Tables 4-11 and 4-12 shows the estimated fuel economy of HHDTs accessing the Project site. As generated by EMFAC2021, an aggregated fuel economy of HHDTs ranging from model year 1974 to model years 2023 and 2024 are estimated to have fuel efficiencies of 6.04 mpg and 6.12 mpg, respectively. Based on Tables 4-11 and 4-12, fuel consumption from construction vendor and hauling trips (HHDTs) would total approximately 20,629 gallons.

TABLE 4-11: CONSTRUCTION VENDOR FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES – HHDT

Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Vendor Trips / Day	Trip Length (miles)	VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
2023						
Site Preparation	17	2	10.2	347	6.04	57
Grading	32	3	10.2	979	6.04	162
Building Construction	109	10	10.2	11,118	6.04	1,840
2024						
Building Construction	43	10	10.2	4,386	6.12	717
Architectural Coating	32	2	10.2	653	6.12	107
PROJECT CONSTRUCTION VENDOR (HHDT) FUEL CONSUMPTION						***2,883***

TABLE 4-12: CONSTRUCTION HAULING FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES (HHDT)

Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Hauling Trips / Day	Trip Length (miles)	VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
2023						
Demolition	17	24	8.3	3,386	6.04	560
Grading	32	391	8.3	103,850	6.04	17,186
PROJECT CONSTRUCTION HAULING (HHDT) FUEL CONSUMPTION						***17,747***

It should be noted that Project construction vendor and hauling trips would represent a "single-event" diesel fuel demand and would not require on-going or permanent commitment of diesel fuel resources for this purpose.

4.3.6 CONSTRUCTION ENERGY EFFICIENCY/CONSERVATION MEASURES

Starting in 2014, CARB adopted the nation's first regulation aimed at cleaning up off-road construction equipment such as bulldozers, graders, and backhoes. These requirements ensure fleets gradually turnover the oldest and dirtiest equipment to newer, cleaner models and prevent fleets from adding older, dirtier equipment. As such, the equipment used for Project construction would conform to CARB regulations and California emissions standards. It should also be noted that there are no unusual Project characteristics or construction processes that would require the use of equipment that would be more energy intensive than is used for comparable activities; or equipment that would not conform to current emissions standards (and related fuel efficiencies). Equipment employed in construction of the Project would therefore not result in inefficient wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of fuel.

Construction contractors would be required to comply with applicable CARB regulation regarding retrofitting, repowering, or replacement of diesel off-road construction equipment. Additionally, CARB has adopted the Airborne Toxic Control Measure to limit heavy-duty diesel motor vehicle idling in order to reduce public exposure to diesel particulate matter and other Toxic Air Contaminants. Compliance with anti-idling and emissions regulations would result in a more efficient use of construction-related energy and the minimization or elimination of wasteful or unnecessary consumption of energy. Idling restrictions and the use of newer engines and equipment would result in less fuel combustion and energy consumption.

Additional construction-source energy efficiencies would occur due to required California regulations and best available control measures (BACM). For example, CCR Title 13, Motor Vehicles, section 2449(d)(2) Idling, limits idling times of construction vehicles to no more than five minutes, thereby precluding unnecessary and wasteful consumption of fuel due to unproductive idling of construction equipment. Section 2449(d)(2) requires medium and large fleets adopt a written idling policy informing operators that idling is limited to 5 consecutive minutes or less. Equipment rental agreements must also inform renters/lessees of this idling restriction. In this manner, construction equipment operators are required to be informed that engines are to be turned off at or prior to five minutes of idling. Enforcement of idling limitations

is realized through periodic site inspections conducted by County building officials, and/or in response to citizen complaints.

A full analysis related to the energy needed to form construction materials is not included in this analysis due to a lack of detailed Project-specific information on construction materials. At this time, an analysis of the energy needed to create Project-related construction materials would be extremely speculative and thus has not been prepared.

In general, the construction processes promote conservation and efficient use of energy by reducing raw materials demands, with related reduction in energy demands associated with raw materials extraction, transportation, processing and refinement. Use of materials in bulk reduces energy demands associated with preparation and transport of construction materials as well as the transport and disposal of construction waste and solid waste in general, with corollary reduced demands on area landfill capacities and energy consumed by waste transport and landfill operations.

4.4 OPERATIONAL ENERGY DEMANDS

Energy consumption in support of or related to Project operations would include transportation energy demands (energy consumed by passenger car and truck vehicles accessing the Project site, and aircraft fuel usage associated with aircrafts accessing the Project site) and facilities energy demands (energy consumed by building operations and site maintenance activities).

4.4.1 TRANSPORTATION ENERGY DEMANDS

Energy that would be consumed by Project-generated traffic is a function of total VMT and estimated vehicle fuel economies of vehicles accessing the Project site. It should be noted that the vehicle categories identified below are based on CalEEMod defaults, as a conservative measure, and may include vehicle categories not specifically intended to access the Project site.

LIGHT-DUTY AUTOS

With respect to estimated VMT and based on the trip frequency and trip length methodologies cited in the Project's AQIA, the Project would generate an estimated 3,580,491 annual VMT along area roadways for all LDAs with full build-out of the Project (20). Table 4-13 provides an estimated range of annual fuel consumption resulting from Project generated LDAs. Based on Table 4-13, it is estimated that 113,644 gallons of fuel would be consumed from Project generated LDA trips.

TABLE 4-13: PROJECT-GENERATED LIGHT DUTY AUTO VEHICLE TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION

Annual VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)
3,580,491	31.51	113,644

LIGHT-DUTY TRUCKS

With respect to estimated VMT and based on the trip frequency and trip length methodologies cited in the Project's AQIA, the Project would generate an estimated 289,985 annual VMT along

area roadways for all LDT1s with full build-out of the Project (20). Table 4-14 provides an estimated range of annual fuel consumption resulting from Project generated LDT1s. Based on Table 4-14, it is estimated that 11,777 gallons of fuel would be consumed from Project generated LDT1s trips.

TABLE 4-14: PROJECT-GENERATED LIGHT DUTY TRUCKS 1 VEHICLE TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION

Annual VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)
289,985	24.62	11,777

With respect to estimated VMT and based on the trip frequency and trip length methodologies cited in the Project's AQIA, the Project would generate an estimated 1,423,828 annual VMT along area roadways for all LDT2s with full build-out of the Project (20). Table 4-15 provides an estimated range of annual fuel consumption resulting from Project generated LDT2s. Based on Table 4-15, it is estimated that 57,944 gallons of fuel would be consumed from Project generated LDT2s trips.

TABLE 4-15: PROJECT-GENERATED LIGHT DUTY TRUCKS 2 VEHICLE TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION

Annual VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)
1,423,828	24.57	57,944

MEDIUM-DUTY TRUCKS

With respect to estimated VMT and based on the trip frequency and trip length methodologies cited in the Project's AQIA, the Project would generate an estimated 982,512 annual VMT along area roadways for all MDVs with full build-out of the Project (20). Table 4-16 provides an estimated range of annual fuel consumption resulting from Project generated MDVs. Based on Table 4-16, it is estimated that 63,324 gallons of fuel would be consumed from Project generated MDVs trips.

TABLE 4-16: PROJECT-GENERATED MEDIUM DUTY VEHICLE TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION

Annual VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)
982,512	15.52	63,324

LIGHT-HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

With respect to estimated VMT and based on the trip frequency and trip length methodologies cited in the Project's AQIA, the Project would generate an estimated 210,905 annual VMT along area roadways for all LHDT1s with full build-out of the Project (20). Table 4-17 provides an estimated range of annual fuel consumption resulting from Project generated LHDT1s. Based on Table 4-17, it is estimated that 13,050 gallons of fuel would be consumed from Project generated LHDT1s trips.

TABLE 4-17: PROJECT-GENERATED LIGHT-HEAVY-DUTY 1 TRUCKS TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION

Annual VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)
210,905	16.16	13,050

With respect to estimated VMT and based on the trip frequency and trip length methodologies cited in the Project's AQIA, the Project would generate an estimated 59,544 annual VMT along area roadways for all LHDT2s with full build-out of the Project (20). Table 4-18 provides an estimated range of annual fuel consumption resulting from Project generated LHDT2s. Based on Table 4-18, it is estimated that 3,838 gallons of fuel would be consumed from Project generated LHDT2s trips.

TABLE 4-18: PROJECT-GENERATED LIGHT-HEAVY-DUTY 2 TRUCKS TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION

Annual VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)
59,544	15.52	3,838

MEDIUM-HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

With respect to estimated VMT and based on the trip frequency and trip length methodologies cited in the Project's AQIA, the Project would generate an estimated 905,789 annual VMT along area roadways for all MHDTs with full build-out of the Project (20). Table 4-19 provides an estimated range of annual fuel consumption resulting from Project generated MHDTs. Based on Table 4-19, it is estimated that 106,898 gallons of fuel would be consumed from Project generated MHDTs trips.

TABLE 4-19: PROJECT-GENERATED MEDIUM HEAVY-DUTY TRUCK TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION

Annual VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)
905,789	8.47	106,898

HEAVY-HEAVY DUTY TRUCKS

With respect to estimated VMT and based on the trip frequency and trip length methodologies cited in the Project's AQIA, the Project would generate an estimated 1,485,324 annual VMT along area roadways for all HHDTs with full build-out of the Project (20). Table 4-20 provides an estimated range of annual fuel consumption resulting from Project generated HHDTs. Based on Table 4-20, it is estimated that 242,664 gallons of fuel would be consumed from Project generated HHDTs trips.

TABLE 4-20: PROJECT-GENERATED HEAVY-HEAVY-DUTY TRUCK TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION

Annual VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)
1,485,324	6.12	242,664

MOTORCYCLES

With respect to estimated VMT and based on the trip frequency and trip length methodologies cited in the Project's AQIA, the Project would generate an estimated 144,748 annual VMT along area roadways for all motorcycles (MCY) with full build-out of the Project (20). Table 4-21 provides an estimated range of annual fuel consumption resulting from Project generated MCY. Based on Table 4-21, it is estimated that 9,329 gallons of fuel would be consumed from Project generated MCY trips.

TABLE 4-21: PROJECT-GENERATED MOTORCYCLES TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION

Annual VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)
144,748	15.52	9,329

AIRCRAFT

Based on the Federal Aviation Administration's Aviation Environmental Design Tool (AEDT) and summarized in Table 4-22, fuel consumption for annual Boeing 767-300 operations is 1,723,276 gallons.

TABLE 4-22: PROJECT-GENERATED AIRCRAFT FUEL CONSUMPTION

Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)[A]
1,723,276

[A] Based on AEDT fuel consumption of 11,545,951 lbs/year and jet fuel density of 6.7 lbs/gal.

As summarized on Table 4-23 the Project will result in 9,083,126 annual VMT and an estimated annual fuel consumption of 2,345,743 gallons of fuel.

TABLE 4-23: TOTAL PROJECT-GENERATED TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION (ALL VEHICLES)

Vehicle Type	Annual VMT	Estimated Annual Fuel Consumption (gallons)
LDA	3,580,491	113,644
LDT1	289,985	11,777
LDT2	1,423,828	57,944
MDV	982,512	63,324
LHDT1	144,748	9,329
LHDT2	210,905	13,050
MHDT	59,544	3,838
HHD T	905,789	106,898
MCY	1,485,324	242,664
Aircraft	-	1,723,276
TOTAL	***9,083,126***	***2,345,743***

4.4.2 FACILITY ENERGY DEMANDS

Project building operations and Project site maintenance activities would result in the consumption of electricity, which would be supplied to the Project by SCE which would result in similar energy demands. Electricity demands of the Project are summarized in Table 4-24 and provided in Appendices 4.2 and 4.3. As summarized on Tables 4-24 the Project would result in 3,451,866 kilo-British Thermal Units per year (kBTU/year) of natural gas and 938,977 kWh/year of electricity.

TABLE 4-24: PROJECT ANNUAL OPERATIONAL ENERGY DEMAND SUMMARY

Natural Gas Demand	kBTU/year
Project Building Area	3,451,866
Parking	0
Landscape	0
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0
TOTAL PROJECT NATURAL GAS DEMAND	***3,451,866***
Electricity Demand	**kWh/year**
Project Building Area	832,105
Parking	106,872
Landscape	0
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0
TOTAL PROJECT ELECTRICITY DEMAND	***938,977***

4.4.3 Operational Energy Efficiency/Conservation Measures

Energy efficiency/energy conservation attributes of the Project would be complemented by increasingly stringent state and federal regulatory actions addressing vehicle fuel economies and vehicle emissions standards; and enhanced building/utilities energy efficiencies mandated under California building codes (e.g., Title 24, California Green Building Standards Code).

Enhanced Vehicle Fuel Efficiencies

Project annual fuel consumption estimates presented previously in Table 4-23 represent likely potential maximums that would occur for the Project. Under subsequent future conditions, average fuel economies of vehicles accessing the Project site can be expected to improve as older, less fuel-efficient vehicles are removed from circulation, and in response to fuel economy and emissions standards imposed on newer vehicles entering the circulation system.

Enhanced fuel economies realized pursuant to federal and state regulatory actions, and related transition of vehicles to alternative energy sources (e.g., electricity, natural gas, biofuels, hydrogen cells) would likely decrease future gasoline fuel demands per VMT. Location of the Project proximate to regional and local roadway systems tends to reduce VMT within the region, acting to reduce regional vehicle energy demands.

4.5 Summary

4.5.1 Construction Energy Demands

The estimated power cost of on-site electricity usage during the construction of the Project is assumed to be approximately $52,938.13. Additionally, based on the assumed power cost, it is estimated that the total electricity usage during construction, after full Project build-out, is calculated to be approximately 398,901 kWh.

Construction equipment used by the Project would result in single event consumption of approximately 42,458 gallons of diesel fuel. Construction equipment use of fuel would not be atypical for the type of construction proposed because there are no aspects of the Project's proposed construction process that are unusual or energy-intensive, and Project construction equipment would conform to the applicable CARB emissions standards, acting to promote equipment fuel efficiencies.

CCR Title 13, Title 13, Motor Vehicles, section 2449(d)(2) Idling, limits idling times of construction vehicles to no more than 5 minutes, thereby precluding unnecessary and wasteful consumption of fuel due to unproductive idling of construction equipment. BACMs inform construction equipment operators of this requirement. Enforcement of idling limitations is realized through periodic site inspections conducted by County building officials, and/or in response to citizen complaints.

Construction worker trips for full construction of the Project would result in the estimated fuel consumption of 9,658 gallons of fuel. Additionally, fuel consumption from construction vendor and hauling trips (MHDTs and HHDTs) would total approximately 22,705 gallons. Diesel fuel would be supplied by regional commercial vendors. Indirectly, construction energy efficiencies

and energy conservation would be achieved using bulk purchases, transport and use of construction materials. The 2021 IEPR released by the CEC has shown that fuel efficiencies are getting better within on and off-road vehicle engines due to more stringent government requirements (14). As supported by the preceding discussions, Project construction energy consumption would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

4.5.2 Operational Energy Demands

Transportation Energy Demands

Annual vehicular trips and related VMT and aircrafts generated by the operation of the Project would result in an estimated 2,345,743 gallons of fuel per year.

Fuel would be provided by current and future commercial vendors. Trip generation and VMT generated by the Project are consistent with other industrial uses of similar scale and configuration, as reflected respectively in the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual (10th Ed., 2017); and CalEEMod. As such, Project operations would not result in excessive and wasteful vehicle trips and VMT, nor excess and wasteful vehicle energy consumption compared to other industrial land uses.

Enhanced fuel economies realized pursuant to federal and state regulatory actions, and related transition of vehicles to alternative energy sources (e.g., electricity, natural gas, biofuels, hydrogen cells) would likely decrease future gasoline fuel demands per VMT. Location of the Project proximate to regional and local roadway systems tends to reduce VMT within the region, acting to reduce regional vehicle energy demands. The Project would implement sidewalks, facilitating and encouraging pedestrian access. Facilitating pedestrian and bicycle access would reduce VMT and associated energy consumption. In compliance with the California Green Building Standards Code and County requirements, the Project would promote the use of bicycles as an alternative mean of transportation by providing short-term and/or long-term bicycle parking accommodations. As supported by the preceding discussions, Project transportation energy consumption would not be considered inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

Facility Energy Demands

Project facility operational energy demands are estimated at: 3,451,866 kBTU/year of natural gas; and 938,977 kWh/year of electricity. The Project proposes conventional industrial uses reflecting contemporary energy efficient/energy conserving designs and operational programs. The Project does not propose uses that are inherently energy intensive and the energy demands in total would be comparable to other industrial land use projects of similar scale and configuration.

Lastly, the Project would comply with the applicable Title 24 standards. Compliance itself with applicable Title 24 standards would ensure that the Project energy demands would not be inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary.

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5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 ENERGY IMPACT 1

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

As supported by the preceding analyses, Project construction and operations would not result in the inefficient, wasteful or unnecessary consumption of energy. The Project would therefore not cause or result in the need for additional energy producing or transmission facilities. The Project would not engage in wasteful or inefficient uses of energy and aims to achieve energy conservations goals within the State of California.

5.2 ENERGY IMPACT 2

Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

The Project's consistency with the applicable state and local plans is discussed below.

CONSISTENCY WITH ISTEA

Transportation and access to the Project site is provided by the local and regional roadway systems. The Project would not interfere with, nor otherwise obstruct intermodal transportation plans or projects that may be realized pursuant to the ISTEA because SCAG is not planning for intermodal facilities on or through the Project site.

CONSISTENCY WITH TEA-21

The Project site is located along major transportation corridors with proximate access to the Interstate freeway system. The site selected for the Project facilitates access, acts to reduce vehicle miles traveled, takes advantage of existing infrastructure systems, and promotes land use compatibilities through collocation of similar uses. The Project supports the strong planning processes emphasized under TEA-21. The Project is therefore consistent with, and would not otherwise interfere with, nor obstruct implementation of TEA-21.

CONSISTENCY WITH IEPR

Electricity would be provided to the Project by SCE. SCE's *Clean Power and Electrification Pathway* (CPEP) white paper builds on existing state programs and policies. As such, the Project is consistent with, and would not otherwise interfere with, nor obstruct implementation the goals presented in the 2021 IEPR.

Additionally, the Project will comply with the applicable Title 24 standards which would ensure that the Project energy demands would not be inefficient, wasteful, or otherwise unnecessary. As such, development of the proposed Project would support the goals presented in the 2021 IEPR.

CONSISTENCY WITH STATE OF CALIFORNIA ENERGY PLAN

The Project site is located along major transportation corridors with proximate access to the Interstate freeway system. The site selected for the Project facilitates access, takes advantage of existing infrastructure systems, and promotes land use compatibilities through the introduction of a gateway air freight cargo center on a site designated for Aviation uses. The Project therefore supports urban design and planning processes identified under the State of California Energy Plan, is consistent with, and would not otherwise interfere with, nor obstruct implementation of the State of California Energy Plan.

CONSISTENCY WITH CALIFORNIA CODE TITLE 24, PART 6, ENERGY EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

The 2022 version of Title 24 was adopted by the California Energy Commission (CEC) and became effective on January 1, 2023. It should be noted that the analysis herein assumes compliance with the 2022 Title 24 Standards. The Project would not interfere with implementation of Title 24.

CONSISTENCY WITH AB 1493

AB 1493 is not applicable to the Project as it is a statewide measure establishing vehicle emissions standards. No feature of the Project would interfere with implementation of the requirements under AB 1493.

CONSISTENCY WITH RPS

California's Renewable Portfolio Standard is not applicable to the Project as it is a statewide measure that establishes a renewable energy mix. No feature of the Project would interfere with implementation of the requirements under RPS.

CONSISTENCY WITH SB 350

The proposed Project would use energy from SCE, which have committed to diversify their portfolio of energy sources by increasing energy from wind and solar sources. No feature of the Project would interfere with implementation of SB 350. Additionally, the Project would be designed and constructed to implement the energy efficiency measures for new industrial developments and would include several measures designed to reduce energy consumption.

CONSISTENCY WITH MARCH JPA GENERAL PLAN

The proposed Project would comply with the policies set forth in the March JPA General Plan by reducing vehicle trips and VMT, increasing the use of alternative fuel vehicles, and improving energy efficiency.

CONSISTENCY WITH COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE CAP

The Project shall implement Screening Table Measures providing for a minimum of 100 points per the County Screening Tables, as required by MM GHG-1 through MM GHG-3. The Project would be consistent with the CAP's requirement to achieve at least 100 points.

An example of how the Project will achieve a minimum of 100 Screening Table Points is provided at Table 5-1. It should be noted that although the CAP requires on-site renewable energy

production (including but not limited to solar photovoltaic panels), compliance with this requirement would not be feasible due to the Project site's vicinity to March ARB.

TABLE 5-1: CAP CONSISTENCY

Feature	Description	Points
EE10.A.1 Insulation	Enhanced Insulation (rigid wall insulation R-13, roof/attic R-38)	11
EE10.A.2 Windows	Greatly Enhanced Window Insulation (0.28 or less U-factor, 0.22 or less SHGC)	7
EE10-A.3 Cool Roofs	Modest Cool Roof (CRRC Rated 0.15 aged solar reflectance, 0.75 thermal emittance)	7
EE10.A.4 Air Infiltration	Blower Door HERS Verified Envelope Leakage of equivalent	6
EE10.B.1 Heating/Cooling Distribution System	Model Duct Insulation (R-6)	5
EE10.B.2 Space Heating/Cooling Equipment	Improved Efficiency HVAC (EER 14/78% AFUE or 8 HSPF)	4
EE10B.4 Water Heaters	High Efficiency Water Heater (0.72 Energy Factor)	10
EE10.B.5 Daylighting	All rooms daylighted	1
EE10.B.6 Artificial Lighting	High Efficiency Lights (50% of in-unit fixtures are high efficiency)	7
W2.E.2 Toilets	Water Efficient Toilets/Urinals (1.5 gpm)	6
	Waterless Urinals (note that commercial buildings having both waterless urinals and high efficiency toilets will have a combined point value of 6 points)	
W2.E.3 Faucets	Water Efficient faucets (1.28 gpm)	2
T4.B.1 EV Recharging	Install EV charging stations in garages/parking areas	48[6]
	TOTAL POINTS EARNED BY COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL PROJECT	***114***

Projects that garner at least 100 points through application of the Screening Table Measures are determined to be consistent with the reduction quantities anticipated in the County's GHG Technical Report, and consequently would be consistent with the CAP. The Project will

[6] The Project is anticipated to include 6 EV charging stations. Per the Screening Tables, each station is 8 points.

implement Screening Table Measures that would provide a minimum of 100 Screening Table Points and would therefore be considered consistent with the CAP.

As shown above, the Project would not conflict with any of the state or local plans. As such, a less than significant impact is expected.

5.1.3 ENERGY IMPACT 3

Would the Project achieve the goal of energy conservation by:

- ***Decreasing overall per capita energy consumption.***
- ***Decreasing reliance on fossil fuels such as coal, natural gas and oil.***
- ***Increasing reliance on renewable energy sources.***

As previously stated, the proposed Project is subject to California Building Code requirements. New buildings must achieve compliance with 2022 Building and Energy Efficiency Standards and the 2022 California Green Building Standards requirements. Additionally, the Project will provide circuitry and capacity for installation of electric vehicle (EV) charging stations consistent with the County's CAP. Per information provided by the Project Applicant, the Project will develop 6 charging stations. On this basis, the Project would not result in the inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary consumption of energy. Further, the Project would not cause or result in the need for additional energy producing facilities or energy delivery systems.

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7 CERTIFICATIONS

The contents of this energy analysis report represent an accurate depiction of the environmental impacts associated with the proposed Meridian D-1 Gateway Aviation Center. The information contained in this energy analysis report is based on the best available data at the time of preparation. If you have any questions, please contact me directly at hqureshi@urbanxroads.com.

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Master of Science in Environmental Studies
California State University, Fullerton • May 2010

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University of California, Irvine • June 2006

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

AEP – Association of Environmental Planners
AWMA – Air and Waste Management Association
ASTM – American Society for Testing and Materials

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

Planned Communities and Urban Infill – Urban Land Institute • June 2011
Indoor Air Quality and Industrial Hygiene – EMSL Analytical • April 2008
Principles of Ambient Air Monitoring – California Air Resources Board • August 2007
AB2588 Regulatory Standards – Trinity Consultants • November 2006
Air Dispersion Modeling – Lakes Environmental • June 2006

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APPENDIX 4.1:

CALEEMOD PROJECT ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

Meridian D-1 Gateway Aviation Center (Construction - Mitigated) Detailed Report

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1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Meridian D-1 Gateway Aviation Center (Construction - Mitigated)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	10.0
Location	33.87742536966998, -117.24692914631906
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5480
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	181	1000sqft	7.20	180,800	133,625	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	122	Space	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

Other Asphalt Surfaces	2,077	1000sqft	47.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

Sector	#	Measure Title
Construction	C-5	Use Advanced Engine Tiers

2. Emissions Summary

2.1. Construction Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	11.6	9.70	91.5	80.2	0.18	4.42	7.51	11.9	4.07	3.05	7.13	—	24,428	24,428	0.79	2.14	32.5	25,118
Mit.	2.45	1.98	25.7	73.7	0.18	0.45	7.51	7.73	0.45	3.05	3.27	—	24,428	24,428	0.79	2.14	32.5	25,118
% Reduced	79%	80%	72%	8%	—	90%	—	35%	89%	—	54%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	4.05	56.5	27.7	32.6	0.05	1.56	1.38	2.91	1.44	0.33	1.76	—	6,161	6,161	0.25	0.18	0.19	6,219
Mit.	1.08	54.8	6.29	34.5	0.05	0.12	1.38	1.48	0.12	0.33	0.44	—	6,161	6,161	0.25	0.18	0.19	6,219
% Reduced	73%	3%	77%	-6%	—	92%	—	49%	92%	—	75%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.04	5.25	16.1	14.8	0.03	0.78	1.24	2.02	0.72	0.39	1.11	—	3,762	3,762	0.13	0.23	1.94	3,836

Mit.	0.47	5.01	3.94	14.8	0.03	0.07	1.24	1.31	0.07	0.39	0.46	—	3,762	3,762	0.13	0.23	1.94	3,836
% Reduced	77%	4%	76%	> -0.5%	—	91%	—	35%	90%	—	58%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.37	0.96	2.94	2.70	0.01	0.14	0.23	0.37	0.13	0.07	0.20	—	623	623	0.02	0.04	0.32	635
Mit.	0.09	0.91	0.72	2.71	0.01	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.07	0.08	—	623	623	0.02	0.04	0.32	635
% Reduced	77%	4%	76%	> -0.5%	—	91%	—	35%	90%	—	58%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

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

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	11.6	9.70	91.5	80.2	0.18	4.42	7.51	11.9	4.07	3.05	7.13	—	24,428	24,428	0.79	2.14	32.5	25,118
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	4.05	6.39	27.7	32.6	0.05	1.56	1.35	2.91	1.44	0.32	1.76	—	6,161	6,161	0.25	0.17	0.19	6,219
2024	3.83	56.5	26.1	31.9	0.05	1.42	1.38	2.77	1.31	0.33	1.63	—	6,129	6,129	0.25	0.18	0.19	6,187
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	2.04	1.87	16.1	14.8	0.03	0.78	1.24	2.02	0.72	0.39	1.11	—	3,762	3,762	0.13	0.23	1.94	3,836
2024	0.41	5.25	2.70	3.32	< 0.005	0.15	0.16	0.31	0.13	0.04	0.17	—	656	656	0.03	0.02	0.37	664
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.37	0.34	2.94	2.70	0.01	0.14	0.23	0.37	0.13	0.07	0.20	—	623	623	0.02	0.04	0.32	635
2024	0.07	0.96	0.49	0.61	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.03	—	109	109	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	110

2.3. Construction Emissions by Year, Mitigated

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

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	2.45	1.98	25.7	73.7	0.18	0.45	7.51	7.73	0.45	3.05	3.27	—	24,428	24,428	0.79	2.14	32.5	25,118
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	1.08	3.98	6.29	34.5	0.05	0.12	1.35	1.47	0.12	0.32	0.44	—	6,161	6,161	0.25	0.17	0.19	6,219
2024	1.06	54.8	6.21	33.9	0.05	0.12	1.38	1.48	0.12	0.33	0.44	—	6,129	6,129	0.25	0.18	0.19	6,187
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.47	0.59	3.94	14.8	0.03	0.07	1.24	1.31	0.07	0.39	0.46	—	3,762	3,762	0.13	0.23	1.94	3,836
2024	0.12	5.01	0.70	3.50	< 0.005	0.01	0.16	0.18	0.01	0.04	0.05	—	656	656	0.03	0.02	0.37	664
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.09	0.11	0.72	2.71	0.01	0.01	0.23	0.24	0.01	0.07	0.08	—	623	623	0.02	0.04	0.32	635
2024	0.02	0.91	0.13	0.64	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.03	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	—	109	109	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	110

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Demolition (2023) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	5.62	4.72	45.1	37.8	0.05	2.21	—	2.21	2.03	—	2.03	—	5,501	5,501	0.22	0.04	—	5,520
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.32	1.32	—	0.20	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.26	0.22	2.10	1.76	< 0.005	0.10	—	0.10	0.09	—	0.09	—	256	256	0.01	< 0.005	—	257
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.04	0.38	0.32	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	42.4	42.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	42.6
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.13	0.12	0.12	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	338	338	0.01	0.01	1.45	343
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.04	0.02	1.00	0.33	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	725	725	0.02	0.12	1.47	761

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	14.6	14.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	14.8
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	33.8	33.8	< 0.005	0.01	0.03	35.4
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	2.42	2.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.46
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.59	5.59	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	5.87

3.2. Demolition (2023) - Mitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.56	0.56	5.52	29.8	0.05	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	5,501	5,501	0.22	0.04	—	5,520
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.32	1.32	—	0.20	0.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.26	1.39	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	256	256	0.01	< 0.005	—	257
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.01	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.25	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	42.4	42.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	42.6
Demolition	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	0.01	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.13	0.12	0.12	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	338	338	0.01	0.01	1.45	343
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.04	0.02	1.00	0.33	< 0.005	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	725	725	0.02	0.12	1.47	761
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	14.6	14.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	14.8
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	33.8	33.8	< 0.005	0.01	0.03	35.4
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	2.42	2.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.46
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	5.59	5.59	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	5.87

3.3. Site Preparation (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	5.62	4.72	45.1	37.8	0.05	2.21	—	2.21	2.03	—	2.03	—	5,501	5,501	0.22	0.04	—	5,520
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.39	5.39	—	2.66	2.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.26	0.22	2.10	1.76	< 0.005	0.10	—	0.10	0.09	—	0.09	—	256	256	0.01	< 0.005	—	257
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	0.25	—	0.12	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.04	0.38	0.32	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	42.4	42.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	42.6

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.13	0.12	0.12	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	338	338	0.01	0.01	1.45	343
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	94.2	94.2	< 0.005	0.01	0.26	98.7
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	14.6	14.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	14.8
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.39	4.39	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.59
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	2.42	2.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.46
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.73	0.73	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.76
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.4. Site Preparation (2023) - Mitigated

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

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

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.56	0.56	5.52	29.8	0.05	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	—	5,501	5,501	0.22	0.04	—	5,520
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.39	5.39	—	2.66	2.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.26	1.39	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	256	256	0.01	< 0.005	—	257
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	0.25	—	0.12	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.25	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	42.4	42.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	42.6
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.13	0.12	0.12	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	338	338	0.01	0.01	1.45	343
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.11	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	94.2	94.2	< 0.005	0.01	0.26	98.7
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	14.6	14.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	14.8
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.39	4.39	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.59
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	2.42	2.42	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.46
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.73	0.73	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.76
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.5. Grading (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	5.55	4.66	45.4	37.4	0.07	2.13	—	2.13	1.96	—	1.96	—	7,501	7,501	0.30	0.06	—	7,527

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.85	2.85	—	1.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.49	0.41	3.98	3.28	0.01	0.19	—	0.19	0.17	—	0.17	—	658	658	0.03	0.01	—	660
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	0.25	—	0.09	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.07	0.73	0.60	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	109	109	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	109
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.13	0.12	0.12	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	338	338	0.01	0.01	1.45	343
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.18	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	157	157	< 0.005	0.02	0.44	165
Hauling	0.73	0.34	16.4	5.40	0.08	0.21	0.79	1.00	0.21	0.29	0.50	—	11,896	11,896	0.30	1.89	24.1	12,491

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	27.6	27.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	28.0
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.8	13.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	14.4
Hauling	0.06	0.03	1.50	0.48	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.04	—	1,043	1,043	0.03	0.17	0.91	1,094
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	4.56	4.56	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.63
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.28	2.28	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.39
Hauling	0.01	0.01	0.27	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	173	173	< 0.005	0.03	0.15	181

3.6. Grading (2023) - Mitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.72	0.72	4.87	41.7	0.07	0.14	—	0.14	0.14	—	0.14	—	7,501	7,501	0.30	0.06	—	7,527
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.85	2.85	—	1.00	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.06	0.43	3.65	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	658	658	0.03	0.01	—	660
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	0.25	—	0.09	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	109	109	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	109
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.02	0.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.13	0.12	0.12	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	338	338	0.01	0.01	1.45	343
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.18	0.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	157	157	< 0.005	0.02	0.44	165
Hauling	0.73	0.34	16.4	5.40	0.08	0.21	0.79	1.00	0.21	0.29	0.50	—	11,896	11,896	0.30	1.89	24.1	12,491
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	27.6	27.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	28.0
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	13.8	13.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	14.4

Hauling	0.06	0.03	1.50	0.48	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.04	—	1,043	1,043	0.03	0.17	0.91	1,094
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	4.56	4.56	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.63
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.28	2.28	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.39
Hauling	0.01	0.01	0.27	0.09	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	173	173	< 0.005	0.03	0.15	181

3.7. Building Construction (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.47	2.07	18.3	16.2	0.03	1.14	—	1.14	1.05	—	1.05	—	2,806	2,806	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.47	2.07	18.3	16.2	0.03	1.14	—	1.14	1.05	—	1.05	—	2,806	2,806	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.74	0.62	5.47	4.84	0.01	0.34	—	0.34	0.31	—	0.31	—	840	840	0.03	0.01	—	843
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.13	0.11	1.00	0.88	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.06	—	0.06	—	139	139	0.01	< 0.005	—	140
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.44	0.40	0.40	6.80	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1,102	1,102	0.05	0.04	4.72	1,119
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.73	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	628	628	0.01	0.09	1.75	658
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.42	0.38	0.46	5.16	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1,012	1,012	0.05	0.04	0.12	1,025
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.77	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	629	629	0.01	0.09	0.05	657
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12	0.11	0.14	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	307	307	0.01	0.01	0.61	311
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.23	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	188	188	< 0.005	0.03	0.23	197
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.30	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	50.8	50.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	51.5
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	31.1	31.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	32.6
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.8. Building Construction (2023) - Mitigated

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

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

Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.39	0.37	3.04	17.4	0.03	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,806	2,806	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.39	0.37	3.04	17.4	0.03	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,806	2,806	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.12	0.11	0.91	5.22	0.01	0.03	—	0.03	0.02	—	0.02	—	840	840	0.03	0.01	—	843
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	139	139	0.01	< 0.005	—	140
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.44	0.40	0.40	6.80	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1,102	1,102	0.05	0.04	4.72	1,119
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.73	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	628	628	0.01	0.09	1.75	658
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.42	0.38	0.46	5.16	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1,012	1,012	0.05	0.04	0.12	1,025
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.77	0.23	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	629	629	0.01	0.09	0.05	657
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12	0.11	0.14	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	307	307	0.01	0.01	0.61	311
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.23	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	188	188	< 0.005	0.03	0.23	197
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.30	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	50.8	50.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.10	51.5
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	31.1	31.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	32.6
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.9. Building Construction (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	2.31	1.93	17.1	16.0	0.03	1.03	—	1.03	0.94	—	0.94	—	2,805	2,805	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.27	0.22	1.97	1.85	< 0.005	0.12	—	0.12	0.11	—	0.11	—	324	324	0.01	< 0.005	—	325
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.05	0.04	0.36	0.34	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	53.6	53.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	53.8
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.40	0.36	0.43	4.73	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	992	992	0.05	0.04	0.11	1,004
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.74	0.22	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	621	621	0.01	0.09	0.05	650
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	116	116	0.01	< 0.005	0.21	118
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	71.7	71.7	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	75.0
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	19.2	19.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	19.5
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.9	11.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	12.4
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.10. Building Construction (2024) - Mitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.39	0.37	3.03	17.4	0.03	0.08	—	0.08	0.08	—	0.08	—	2,805	2,805	0.11	0.02	—	2,815
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.04	0.04	0.35	2.01	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	324	324	0.01	< 0.005	—	325
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.37	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	53.6	53.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	53.8
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Worker	0.40	0.36	0.43	4.73	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	992	992	0.05	0.04	0.11	1,004
Vendor	0.03	0.02	0.74	0.22	< 0.005	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	621	621	0.01	0.09	0.05	650
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	116	116	0.01	< 0.005	0.21	118
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	71.7	71.7	< 0.005	0.01	0.09	75.0
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	19.2	19.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	19.5
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	11.9	11.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	12.4
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.11. Paving (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.04	0.88	8.06	10.0	0.01	0.41	—	0.41	0.38	—	0.38	—	1,512	1,512	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	—	2.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.49	0.61	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.02	—	0.02	—	91.7	91.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	92.0
Paving	—	0.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.2	15.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.2
Paving	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.08	0.09	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	202	202	0.01	0.01	0.02	205
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	12.4	12.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	12.6
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	2.06	2.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.09
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.12. Paving (2023) - Mitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.16	0.16	1.93	10.6	0.01	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	1,512	1,512	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	—	2.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.12	0.64	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	91.7	91.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	92.0
Paving	—	0.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.12	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.2	15.2	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.2
Paving	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.08	0.09	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	202	202	0.01	0.01	0.02	205
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	12.4	12.4	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	12.6
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	2.06	2.06	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	2.09
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.13. Paving (2024) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.01	0.85	7.81	10.0	0.01	0.39	—	0.39	0.36	—	0.36	—	1,512	1,512	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	—	2.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.06	0.05	0.46	0.59	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	88.7	88.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	89.0
Paving	—	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	14.7	14.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.7
Paving	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	198	198	0.01	0.01	0.02	201
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	11.8	11.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	12.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.98

Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.14. Paving (2024) - Mitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.16	0.16	1.93	10.6	0.01	0.03	—	0.03	0.03	—	0.03	—	1,512	1,512	0.06	0.01	—	1,517
Paving	—	2.97	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.62	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	88.7	88.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	89.0
Paving	—	0.17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	14.7	14.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	14.7
Paving	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	198	198	0.01	0.01	0.02	201
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	11.8	11.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	12.0
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1.95	1.95	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.98
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.15. Architectural Coating (2024) - Unmitigated

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

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

Off-Road Equipment	0.22	0.18	1.21	1.53	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	53.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.02	0.11	0.13	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.6	15.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.7
Architectural Coatings	—	4.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.58	2.58	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.59
Architectural Coatings	—	0.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	198	198	0.01	0.01	0.02	201
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	124	124	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	130
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	17.6	17.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	17.9
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.9	10.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	11.4
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	2.92	2.92	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	2.96
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.80	1.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.89
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.16. Architectural Coating (2024) - Mitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.03	0.03	0.86	1.28	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architectural Coatings	—	53.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	15.6	15.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	15.7

Architect Coatings	—	4.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	2.58	2.58	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	2.59
Architectural Coatings	—	0.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	198	198	0.01	0.01	0.02	201
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	124	124	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	130
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	17.6	17.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	17.9
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	10.9	10.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	11.4
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	2.92	2.92	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	2.96
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.80	1.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.89
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4.10.4. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Mitigated

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.10.6. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Mitigated

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

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

Sequest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Demolition	Demolition	6/1/2023	6/23/2023	5.00	17.0	—
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	6/1/2023	6/23/2023	5.00	17.0	—
Grading	Grading	7/1/2023	8/15/2023	5.00	32.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	8/1/2023	2/28/2024	5.00	152	—
Paving	Paving	12/1/2023	1/30/2024	5.00	43.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	2/15/2024	3/30/2024	5.00	32.0	—

5.2. Off-Road Equipment

5.2.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	37.0	0.48
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Demolition	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Site Preparation	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Site Preparation	Excavators	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Site Preparation	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Grading	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	87.0	0.43

5.2.2. Mitigated

Phase Name	Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Graders	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	3.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	1.00	8.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Welders	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	1.00	8.00	46.0	0.45
Paving	Pavers	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	2.00	8.00	81.0	0.42
Paving	Paving Equipment	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	2.00	8.00	89.0	0.36
Paving	Rollers	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	1.00	8.00	37.0	0.48
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	3.00	8.00	367	0.40
Demolition	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Demolition	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	2.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Site Preparation	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	2.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Site Preparation	Excavators	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	3.00	8.00	36.0	0.38
Site Preparation	Concrete/Industrial Saws	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	1.00	8.00	33.0	0.73
Grading	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	1.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Building Construction	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Tier 4 Final	3.00	8.00	87.0	0.43

5.3. Construction Vehicles

5.3.1. Unmitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	23.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	3.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	23.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	5.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	391	8.30	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	75.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	20.0	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	0.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	4.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT

Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	23.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	0.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	23.8	8.30	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT

5.3.2. Mitigated

Phase Name	Trip Type	One-Way Trips per Day	Miles per Trip	Vehicle Mix
Site Preparation	—	—	—	—
Site Preparation	Worker	23.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	3.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	23.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	5.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Grading	Hauling	391	8.30	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	75.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	20.0	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2

Paving	Vendor	0.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	4.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT
Demolition	—	—	—	—
Demolition	Worker	23.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Demolition	Vendor	0.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Demolition	Hauling	23.8	8.30	HHDT
Demolition	Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	366,880	122,293	127,574

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (Cubic Yards)	Material Exported (Cubic Yards)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (Ton of Debris)	Acres Paved (acres)

Demolition	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,619	—
Site Preparation	0.00	0.00	340	0.00	—
Grading	100,000	0.00	640	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.8

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

Control Strategies Applied	Frequency (per day)	PM10 Reduction	PM2.5 Reduction
Water Exposed Area	3	74%	74%
Water Demolished Area	2	36%	36%

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Parking Lot	1.12	100%
Other Asphalt Surfaces	47.7	100%

5.8. Construction Electricity Consumption and Emissions Factors

kWh per Year and Emission Factor (lb/MWh)

Year	kWh per Year	CO2	CH4	N2O
2023	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005
2024	0.00	532	0.03	< 0.005

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1.2. Mitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1.2. Mitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

5.18.2.2. Mitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	28.0	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.05	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	7.76	annual hectares burned

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

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

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

The sensitivity score reflects the extent to which a project would be adversely affected by exposure to a climate hazard. Exposure is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest exposure.

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

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

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

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	97.6
AQ-PM	59.8
AQ-DPM	40.3

Drinking Water	70.7
Lead Risk Housing	53.6
Pesticides	13.2
Toxic Releases	64.0
Traffic	82.0
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	82.5
Groundwater	97.9
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	87.9
Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	84.9
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	71.5
Cardio-vascular	86.8
Low Birth Weights	97.0
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	82.5
Housing	59.7
Linguistic	82.8
Poverty	89.3
Unemployment	81.0

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	8.353650712

Employed	6.480174516
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	30.14243552
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	10.97138458
Transportation	—
Auto Access	10.29128705
Active commuting	87.46310792
Social	—
2-parent households	6.223533941
Voting	6.13370974
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	44.43731554
Park access	43.37225715
Retail density	18.60644168
Supermarket access	67.43231105
Tree canopy	3.977928911
Housing	—
Homeownership	8.353650712
Housing habitability	10.4452714
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	45.06608495
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	46.23379956
Uncrowded housing	21.62196843
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	12.4085718
Arthritis	51.7
Asthma ER Admissions	24.0

High Blood Pressure	30.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	80.0
Asthma	9.8
Coronary Heart Disease	57.7
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	27.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	31.9
Life Expectancy at Birth	7.4
Cognitively Disabled	15.9
Physically Disabled	19.5
Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.1
Mental Health Not Good	14.9
Chronic Kidney Disease	35.4
Obesity	8.3
Pedestrian Injuries	77.2
Physical Health Not Good	20.0
Stroke	29.9
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	63.5
Current Smoker	15.5
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	16.7
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	18.1
Elderly	24.3
English Speaking	44.9
Foreign-born	53.3

Outdoor Workers	18.2
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	73.9
Traffic Density	76.9
Traffic Access	61.5
Other Indices	—
Hardship	89.9
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	11.6

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	98.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	5.00
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	Yes
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	Yes
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health and Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification

Land Use	Total Project area is 56.03 acres
Construction: Construction Phases	Construction anticipated to end in 2024
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	Equipment based on construction of similar industrial project needs
Construction: Dust From Material Movement	Analysis conservatively assumes that up to 20 acres can be disturbed per day
Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Site Preparation, Grading, Building Construction, and Architectural Coating
Construction: Architectural Coatings	Rule 1113

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APPENDIX 4.2:

CALEEMOD NON-PEAK ANNUAL OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

Meridian D-1 Gateway Aviation Center (Non-Peak Operations) Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Meridian D-1 Gateway Aviation Center (Non-Peak Operations)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	10.0
Location	33.87742536966998, -117.24692914631906
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5480
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	181	1000sqft	7.22	180,800	133,625	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	122	Space	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

Other Asphalt Surfaces	2,077	1000sqft	47.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
User Defined Industrial	181	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	7.08	10.9	25.0	73.8	0.32	0.45	7.53	7.98	0.44	1.46	1.90	172	35,592	35,763	18.3	3.60	293	37,586
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	5.47	9.41	26.2	54.5	0.31	0.44	7.53	7.97	0.43	1.46	1.88	172	34,577	34,749	18.3	3.62	187	36,473
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	6.41	10.3	26.6	61.9	0.32	0.45	7.53	7.98	0.44	1.46	1.89	172	34,739	34,911	18.3	3.63	231	36,681
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.17	1.87	4.86	11.3	0.06	0.08	1.37	1.46	0.08	0.27	0.35	28.4	5,752	5,780	3.03	0.60	38.3	6,073

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	5.58	4.75	24.1	65.1	0.32	0.37	7.53	7.90	0.36	1.46	1.81	—	33,273	33,273	0.73	3.39	109	34,409
Area	1.40	6.11	0.07	7.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	32.3	32.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	32.5
Energy	0.10	0.05	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	2,003	2,003	0.18	0.01	—	2,011
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	283	363	8.24	0.20	—	628
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	0.00	91.6	9.15	0.00	—	320
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184
Total	7.08	10.9	25.0	73.8	0.32	0.45	7.53	7.98	0.44	1.46	1.90	172	35,592	35,763	18.3	3.60	293	37,586
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	5.36	4.54	25.3	53.7	0.31	0.37	7.53	7.90	0.36	1.46	1.81	—	32,292	32,292	0.75	3.41	2.82	33,329
Area	—	4.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.10	0.05	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	2,003	2,003	0.18	0.01	—	2,011
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	283	363	8.24	0.20	—	628
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	0.00	91.6	9.15	0.00	—	320
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184
Total	5.47	9.41	26.2	54.5	0.31	0.44	7.53	7.97	0.43	1.46	1.88	172	34,577	34,749	18.3	3.62	187	36,473
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	5.35	4.52	25.6	55.7	0.31	0.37	7.53	7.90	0.36	1.46	1.81	—	32,431	32,431	0.75	3.42	47.0	33,515
Area	0.96	5.70	0.05	5.38	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	22.1	22.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	22.2
Energy	0.10	0.05	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	2,003	2,003	0.18	0.01	—	2,011
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	283	363	8.24	0.20	—	628
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	0.00	91.6	9.15	0.00	—	320
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184

Total	6.41	10.3	26.6	61.9	0.32	0.45	7.53	7.98	0.44	1.46	1.89	172	34,739	34,911	18.3	3.63	231	36,681
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.98	0.82	4.68	10.2	0.06	0.07	1.37	1.44	0.06	0.27	0.33	—	5,369	5,369	0.12	0.57	7.78	5,549
Area	0.17	1.04	0.01	0.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.67	3.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.68
Energy	0.02	0.01	0.17	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	332	332	0.03	< 0.005	—	333
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.3	46.8	60.1	1.36	0.03	—	104
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.2	0.00	15.2	1.52	0.00	—	53.1
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.5	30.5
Total	1.17	1.87	4.86	11.3	0.06	0.08	1.37	1.46	0.08	0.27	0.35	28.4	5,752	5,780	3.03	0.60	38.3	6,073

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	4.75	4.28	2.96	59.4	0.13	0.06	0.58	0.63	0.05	0.17	0.22	—	12,700	12,700	0.41	0.30	50.5	12,849
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

User Defined Industrial	0.83	0.47	21.1	5.68	0.19	0.32	1.37	1.69	0.30	0.44	0.75	—	20,573	20,573	0.32	3.09	58.4	21,561
Total	5.58	4.75	24.1	65.1	0.32	0.37	1.95	2.32	0.36	0.61	0.97	—	33,273	33,273	0.73	3.39	109	34,409
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	4.55	4.09	3.29	48.0	0.12	0.06	0.58	0.63	0.05	0.17	0.22	—	11,712	11,712	0.43	0.32	1.31	11,819
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.81	0.45	22.0	5.74	0.19	0.32	1.37	1.69	0.31	0.44	0.75	—	20,579	20,579	0.32	3.09	1.52	21,510
Total	5.36	4.54	25.3	53.7	0.31	0.37	1.95	2.32	0.36	0.61	0.97	—	32,292	32,292	0.75	3.41	2.82	33,329
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.83	0.74	0.62	9.13	0.02	0.01	0.11	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.04	—	1,963	1,963	0.07	0.05	3.61	1,984
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.15	0.08	4.06	1.04	0.04	0.06	0.25	0.31	0.06	0.08	0.14	—	3,407	3,407	0.05	0.51	4.18	3,565
Total	0.98	0.82	4.68	10.2	0.06	0.07	0.36	0.42	0.06	0.11	0.18	—	5,369	5,369	0.12	0.57	7.78	5,549

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	795	795	0.08	0.01	—	799
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	102	0.01	< 0.005	—	103
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	897	897	0.08	0.01	—	902
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	795	795	0.08	0.01	—	799
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	102	0.01	< 0.005	—	103

Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	897	897	0.08	0.01	—	902
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	132	0.01	< 0.005	—	132
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.9	16.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.0
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	148	0.01	< 0.005	—	149

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.10	0.05	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	1,106	1,106	0.10	< 0.005	—	1,109

Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.10	0.05	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	1,106	1,106	0.10	< 0.005	—	1,109
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.10	0.05	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	1,106	1,106	0.10	< 0.005	—	1,109
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.10	0.05	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	1,106	1,106	0.10	< 0.005	—	1,109
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.02	0.01	0.17	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	183	183	0.02	< 0.005	—	184
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.02	0.01	0.17	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	183	183	0.02	< 0.005	—	184

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

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

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	4.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	1.40	1.29	0.07	7.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	32.3	32.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	32.5
Total	1.40	6.11	0.07	7.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	32.3	32.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	32.5
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	4.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Architectural	—	0.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	4.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.17	0.16	0.01	0.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.67	3.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.68
Total	0.17	1.04	0.01	0.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.67	3.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.68

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	283	363	8.24	0.20	—	628
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	283	363	8.24	0.20	—	628
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	283	363	8.24	0.20	—	628
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	283	363	8.24	0.20	—	628
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.3	46.8	60.1	1.36	0.03	—	104
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.3	46.8	60.1	1.36	0.03	—	104

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	0.00	91.6	9.15	0.00	—	320
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	0.00	91.6	9.15	0.00	—	320
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	0.00	91.6	9.15	0.00	—	320
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	0.00	91.6	9.15	0.00	—	320
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.2	0.00	15.2	1.52	0.00	—	53.1
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.2	0.00	15.2	1.52	0.00	—	53.1

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.5	30.5
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.5	30.5

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

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

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

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1,000	1,000	1,000	365,002	17,024	17,024	17,024	6,213,607
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	276	276	276	100,737	7,051	7,051	7,051	2,573,775

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
0	0.00	366,880	122,293	127,574

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	250

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	832,105	349	0.0330	0.0040	3,451,866
Parking Lot	106,872	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	41,810,000	2,118,719
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	170	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	Cold storage	User Defined	150	7.50	7.50	7.50	25.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

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

5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	28.0	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.05	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	7.76	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 50 meters (m) by 50 m, or about 164 feet (ft) by 164 ft.
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

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

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

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

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

Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	97.6
AQ-PM	59.8
AQ-DPM	40.3
Drinking Water	70.7
Lead Risk Housing	53.6
Pesticides	13.2
Toxic Releases	64.0
Traffic	82.0
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	82.5
Groundwater	97.9
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	87.9

Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	84.9
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	71.5
Cardio-vascular	86.8
Low Birth Weights	97.0
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	82.5
Housing	59.7
Linguistic	82.8
Poverty	89.3
Unemployment	81.0

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	8.353650712
Employed	6.480174516
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	30.14243552
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	10.97138458
Transportation	—
Auto Access	10.29128705
Active commuting	87.46310792
Social	—

2-parent households	6.223533941
Voting	6.13370974
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	44.43731554
Park access	43.37225715
Retail density	18.60644168
Supermarket access	67.43231105
Tree canopy	3.977928911
Housing	—
Homeownership	8.353650712
Housing habitability	10.4452714
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	45.06608495
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	46.23379956
Uncrowded housing	21.62196843
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	12.4085718
Arthritis	51.7
Asthma ER Admissions	24.0
High Blood Pressure	30.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	80.0
Asthma	9.8
Coronary Heart Disease	57.7
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	27.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	31.9
Life Expectancy at Birth	7.4
Cognitively Disabled	15.9
Physically Disabled	19.5

Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.1
Mental Health Not Good	14.9
Chronic Kidney Disease	35.4
Obesity	8.3
Pedestrian Injuries	77.2
Physical Health Not Good	20.0
Stroke	29.9
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	63.5
Current Smoker	15.5
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	16.7
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	18.1
Elderly	24.3
English Speaking	44.9
Foreign-born	53.3
Outdoor Workers	18.2
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	73.9
Traffic Density	76.9
Traffic Access	61.5
Other Indices	—
Hardship	89.9
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	11.6

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	98.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	5.00
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	Yes
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	Yes
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health and Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Total Project area is 56.03 acres
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Refrigerants	As of 1 January 2022, new commercial refrigeration equipment may not use refrigerants with a GWP of 150 or greater.

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APPENDIX 4.3:

CALEEMOD PEAK ANNUAL OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

Meridian D-1 Gateway Aviation Center (Peak Operations) Detailed Report

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5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated
5.16. Stationary Sources
5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps
5.16.2. Process Boilers
5.17. User Defined
5.18. Vegetation
5.18.1. Land Use Change
5.18.1.1. Unmitigated
5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type
5.18.1.1. Unmitigated
5.18.2. Sequestration
5.18.2.1. Unmitigated
6. Climate Risk Detailed Report
6.1. Climate Risk Summary
6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores
6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores
6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

8. User Changes to Default Data

1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Meridian D-1 Gateway Aviation Center (Peak Operations)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.50
Precipitation (days)	10.0
Location	33.87742536966998, -117.24692914631906
County	Riverside-South Coast
City	Unincorporated
Air District	South Coast AQMD
Air Basin	South Coast
TAZ	5480
EDFZ	11
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	181	1000sqft	7.22	180,800	133,625	0.00	—	—
Parking Lot	122	Space	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

Other Asphalt Surfaces	2,077	1000sqft	47.7	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
User Defined Industrial	181	User Defined Unit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.4. Operations Emissions Compared Against Thresholds

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

Un/Mit.	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	9.72	13.2	36.6	105	0.48	0.63	11.1	11.7	0.61	2.15	2.76	172	51,456	51,628	18.7	5.22	345	53,994
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	8.01	11.6	38.4	79.9	0.46	0.62	11.1	11.7	0.60	2.15	2.75	172	49,978	50,150	18.7	5.25	188	52,371
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	8.94	12.4	38.9	88.2	0.46	0.63	11.1	11.7	0.61	2.15	2.76	172	50,206	50,378	18.7	5.26	254	52,667
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.63	2.26	7.10	16.1	0.08	0.12	2.03	2.14	0.11	0.39	0.50	28.4	8,312	8,341	3.09	0.87	42.0	8,720

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

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

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	8.22	7.00	35.6	95.9	0.47	0.55	11.1	11.7	0.53	2.15	2.68	—	49,138	49,138	1.08	5.01	161	50,817
Area	1.40	6.11	0.07	7.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	32.3	32.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	32.5
Energy	0.10	0.05	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	2,003	2,003	0.18	0.01	—	2,011
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	283	363	8.24	0.20	—	628
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	0.00	91.6	9.15	0.00	—	320
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184
Total	9.72	13.2	36.6	105	0.48	0.63	11.1	11.7	0.61	2.15	2.76	172	51,456	51,628	18.7	5.22	345	53,994
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	7.91	6.68	37.5	79.1	0.45	0.55	11.1	11.7	0.53	2.15	2.68	—	47,693	47,693	1.10	5.04	4.17	49,227
Area	—	4.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.10	0.05	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	2,003	2,003	0.18	0.01	—	2,011
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	283	363	8.24	0.20	—	628
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	0.00	91.6	9.15	0.00	—	320
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184
Total	8.01	11.6	38.4	79.9	0.46	0.62	11.1	11.7	0.60	2.15	2.75	172	49,978	50,150	18.7	5.25	188	52,371
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	7.88	6.66	37.9	82.1	0.46	0.55	11.1	11.7	0.53	2.15	2.68	—	47,898	47,898	1.10	5.05	69.4	49,501
Area	0.96	5.70	0.05	5.38	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	22.1	22.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	22.2
Energy	0.10	0.05	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	2,003	2,003	0.18	0.01	—	2,011
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	283	363	8.24	0.20	—	628
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	0.00	91.6	9.15	0.00	—	320
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184

Total	8.94	12.4	38.9	88.2	0.46	0.63	11.1	11.7	0.61	2.15	2.76	172	50,206	50,378	18.7	5.26	254	52,667
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	1.44	1.21	6.92	15.0	0.08	0.10	2.03	2.13	0.10	0.39	0.49	—	7,930	7,930	0.18	0.84	11.5	8,195
Area	0.17	1.04	0.01	0.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.67	3.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.68
Energy	0.02	0.01	0.17	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	332	332	0.03	< 0.005	—	333
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.3	46.8	60.1	1.36	0.03	—	104
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.2	0.00	15.2	1.52	0.00	—	53.1
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.5	30.5
Total	1.63	2.26	7.10	16.1	0.08	0.12	2.03	2.14	0.11	0.39	0.50	28.4	8,312	8,341	3.09	0.87	42.0	8,720

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.1. Mobile Emissions by Land Use

4.1.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	6.99	6.31	4.36	87.5	0.18	0.08	0.85	0.93	0.08	0.25	0.33	—	18,695	18,695	0.61	0.43	74.3	18,913
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

User Defined Industrial	1.24	0.69	31.2	8.43	0.28	0.47	2.03	2.50	0.45	0.65	1.10	—	30,443	30,443	0.48	4.57	86.5	31,904
Total	8.22	7.00	35.6	95.9	0.47	0.55	2.88	3.43	0.53	0.91	1.43	—	49,138	49,138	1.08	5.01	161	50,817
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	6.70	6.02	4.84	70.6	0.17	0.08	0.85	0.93	0.08	0.25	0.33	—	17,241	17,241	0.63	0.47	1.93	17,397
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	1.21	0.67	32.6	8.51	0.28	0.47	2.03	2.50	0.45	0.65	1.11	—	30,452	30,452	0.47	4.58	2.24	31,830
Total	7.91	6.68	37.5	79.1	0.45	0.55	2.88	3.43	0.53	0.91	1.43	—	47,693	47,693	1.10	5.04	4.17	49,227
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1.22	1.09	0.91	13.4	0.03	0.01	0.16	0.17	0.01	0.05	0.06	—	2,889	2,889	0.10	0.08	5.31	2,921
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.22	0.12	6.01	1.54	0.05	0.09	0.37	0.46	0.08	0.12	0.20	—	5,041	5,041	0.08	0.76	6.19	5,275
Total	1.44	1.21	6.92	15.0	0.08	0.10	0.53	0.63	0.10	0.17	0.26	—	7,930	7,930	0.18	0.84	11.5	8,195

4.2. Energy

4.2.1. Electricity Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	795	795	0.08	0.01	—	799
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	102	0.01	< 0.005	—	103
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	897	897	0.08	0.01	—	902
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	795	795	0.08	0.01	—	799
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	102	0.01	< 0.005	—	103

Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	897	897	0.08	0.01	—	902
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	132	132	0.01	< 0.005	—	132
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.9	16.9	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	17.0
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148	148	0.01	< 0.005	—	149

4.2.3. Natural Gas Emissions By Land Use - Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.10	0.05	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	1,106	1,106	0.10	< 0.005	—	1,109

Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.10	0.05	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	1,106	1,106	0.10	< 0.005	—	1,109
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.10	0.05	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	1,106	1,106	0.10	< 0.005	—	1,109
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.10	0.05	0.93	0.78	0.01	0.07	—	0.07	0.07	—	0.07	—	1,106	1,106	0.10	< 0.005	—	1,109
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.02	0.01	0.17	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	183	183	0.02	< 0.005	—	184
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	0.02	0.01	0.17	0.14	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	183	183	0.02	< 0.005	—	184

4.3. Area Emissions by Source

4.3.2. Unmitigated

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

Source	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	4.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	1.40	1.29	0.07	7.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	32.3	32.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	32.5
Total	1.40	6.11	0.07	7.86	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	32.3	32.3	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	32.5
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	4.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Architectural	—	0.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	4.82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	0.74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.17	0.16	0.01	0.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.67	3.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.68
Total	0.17	1.04	0.01	0.98	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.67	3.67	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.68

4.4. Water Emissions by Land Use

4.4.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	283	363	8.24	0.20	—	628
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	283	363	8.24	0.20	—	628
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	283	363	8.24	0.20	—	628
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.1	283	363	8.24	0.20	—	628
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.3	46.8	60.1	1.36	0.03	—	104
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13.3	46.8	60.1	1.36	0.03	—	104

4.5. Waste Emissions by Land Use

4.5.2. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	0.00	91.6	9.15	0.00	—	320
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	0.00	91.6	9.15	0.00	—	320
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	0.00	91.6	9.15	0.00	—	320
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	0.00	91.6	9.15	0.00	—	320
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.2	0.00	15.2	1.52	0.00	—	53.1
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
User Defined Industrial	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.2	0.00	15.2	1.52	0.00	—	53.1

4.6. Refrigerant Emissions by Land Use

4.6.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	184
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.5	30.5
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.5	30.5

4.7. Offroad Emissions By Equipment Type

4.7.1. Unmitigated

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

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

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

4.8. Stationary Emissions By Equipment Type

4.8.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.9. User Defined Emissions By Equipment Type

4.9.1. Unmitigated

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

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

4.10. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type

4.10.1. Soil Carbon Accumulation By Vegetation Type - Unmitigated

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

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

Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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

4.10.3. Avoided and Sequestered Emissions by Species - Unmitigated

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

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

Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Avoided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Removed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

5. Activity Data

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VMT/Weekday	VMT/Saturday	VMT/Sunday	VMT/Year
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	1,472	1,472	1,472	537,280	25,059	25,059	25,059	9,146,394
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	408	408	408	149,023	10,439	10,439	10,439	3,810,060

5.10. Operational Area Sources

5.10.1. Hearths

5.10.1.1. Unmitigated

5.10.2. Architectural Coatings

Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
0	0.00	366,880	122,293	127,574

5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	250

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

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

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	832,105	349	0.0330	0.0040	3,451,866
Parking Lot	106,872	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	41,810,000	2,118,719
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	170	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	0.00	0.00

5.14. Operational Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

5.14.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Equipment Type	Refrigerant	GWP	Quantity (kg)	Operations Leak Rate	Service Leak Rate	Times Serviced
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	Cold storage	User Defined	150	7.50	7.50	7.50	25.0

5.15. Operational Off-Road Equipment

5.15.1. Unmitigated

Equipment Type	Fuel Type	Engine Tier	Number per Day	Hours Per Day	Horsepower	Load Factor

5.16. Stationary Sources

5.16.1. Emergency Generators and Fire Pumps

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

5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

5.17. User Defined

Equipment Type	Fuel Type
—	—

5.18. Vegetation

5.18.1. Land Use Change

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Vegetation Land Use Type	Vegetation Soil Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres

5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)

6. Climate Risk Detailed Report

6.1. Climate Risk Summary

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

Climate Hazard	Result for Project Location	Unit
Temperature and Extreme Heat	28.0	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	2.05	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	7.76	annual hectares burned

Temperature and Extreme Heat data are for grid cell in which your project are located. The projection is based on the 98th historical percentile of daily maximum/minimum temperatures from observed historical data (32 climate model ensemble from Cal-Adapt, 2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.
Extreme Precipitation data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The threshold of 20 mm is equivalent to about ¾ an inch of rain, which would be light to moderate rainfall if received over a full day or heavy rain if received over a period of 2 to 4 hours. Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

Sea Level Rise data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from Radke et al. (2017), as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider different increments of sea level rise coupled with extreme storm events. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential inundation depth for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 50 meters (m) by 50 m, or about 164 feet (ft) by 164 ft.
Wildfire data are for the grid cell in which your project are located. The projections are from UC Davis, as reported in Cal-Adapt (2040–2059 average under RCP 8.5), and consider historical data of climate, vegetation, population density, and large (> 400 ha) fire history. Users may select from four model simulations to view the range in potential wildfire probabilities for the grid cell. The four simulations make different assumptions about expected rainfall and temperature are: Warmer/drier (HadGEM2-ES), Cooler/wetter (CNRM-CM5), Average conditions (CanESM2), Range of different rainfall and temperature possibilities (MIROC5). Each grid cell is 6 kilometers (km) by 6 km, or 3.7 miles (mi) by 3.7 mi.

6.2. Initial Climate Risk Scores

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

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

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

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

Drought	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Snowpack	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

7. Health and Equity Details

7.1. CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Exposure Indicators	—
AQ-Ozone	97.6
AQ-PM	59.8
AQ-DPM	40.3
Drinking Water	70.7
Lead Risk Housing	53.6
Pesticides	13.2
Toxic Releases	64.0
Traffic	82.0
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	82.5
Groundwater	97.9
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	87.9

Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	84.9
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	71.5
Cardio-vascular	86.8
Low Birth Weights	97.0
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	82.5
Housing	59.7
Linguistic	82.8
Poverty	89.3
Unemployment	81.0

7.2. Healthy Places Index Scores

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

Indicator	Result for Project Census Tract
Economic	—
Above Poverty	8.353650712
Employed	6.480174516
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	30.14243552
High school enrollment	100
Preschool enrollment	10.97138458
Transportation	—
Auto Access	10.29128705
Active commuting	87.46310792
Social	—

2-parent households	6.223533941
Voting	6.13370974
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	44.43731554
Park access	43.37225715
Retail density	18.60644168
Supermarket access	67.43231105
Tree canopy	3.977928911
Housing	—
Homeownership	8.353650712
Housing habitability	10.4452714
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	45.06608495
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	46.23379956
Uncrowded housing	21.62196843
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	12.4085718
Arthritis	51.7
Asthma ER Admissions	24.0
High Blood Pressure	30.0
Cancer (excluding skin)	80.0
Asthma	9.8
Coronary Heart Disease	57.7
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	27.0
Diagnosed Diabetes	31.9
Life Expectancy at Birth	7.4
Cognitively Disabled	15.9
Physically Disabled	19.5

Heart Attack ER Admissions	20.1
Mental Health Not Good	14.9
Chronic Kidney Disease	35.4
Obesity	8.3
Pedestrian Injuries	77.2
Physical Health Not Good	20.0
Stroke	29.9
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	63.5
Current Smoker	15.5
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	16.7
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	18.1
Elderly	24.3
English Speaking	44.9
Foreign-born	53.3
Outdoor Workers	18.2
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	73.9
Traffic Density	76.9
Traffic Access	61.5
Other Indices	—
Hardship	89.9
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	11.6

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	98.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	5.00
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	Yes
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	Yes
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

No Health & Equity Measures selected.

7.5. Evaluation Scorecard

Health and Equity Evaluation Scorecard not completed.

8. User Changes to Default Data

Screen	Justification
Land Use	Total Project area is 56.03 acres
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on the CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, & MCY). Truck Mix based on information in the Traffic analysis
Operations: Refrigerants	As of 1 January 2022, new commercial refrigeration equipment may not use refrigerants with a GWP of 150 or greater.

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APPENDIX 4.4:

EMFAC2021

Source: EMFAC2017 (v1.0.3) Emissions Inventory
Region Type: Sub-Area
Region: Riverside (SC)
Calendar Year: 2022
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/year for VMT, trips/year for Trips, tons/year for Emissions, 1000 gallons/year for Fuel Consumption

Region	CalYr	VehClass	MdlYr	Speed	Fuel	Population	VMT	Fuel_Consumption	Fuel_Consumption	Total Fuel	VMT	Total VMT	Miles per Gallon	Vehicle Class
Riverside (SC)	2022	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	6.576938112	153457.8614	36.38308143	36383.08143	86338603.49	153457.8614	609730316.4	7.06	HHDT
Riverside (SC)	2022	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	15714.36952	606232799.9	84894.0389	84894038.9		606232799.9			
Riverside (SC)	2022	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	263.7933161	3344058.656	1408.18151	1408181.51		3344058.656			
Riverside (SC)	2022	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	581991.6725	8224182944	255876.5259	255876525.9	257472567.5	8224182944	8437175826	32.77	LDA
Riverside (SC)	2022	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	5627.648407	83145410.99	1596.041638	1596041.638		83145410.99			
Riverside (SC)	2022	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	9519.079074	129847470.9	0	0		129847470.9			
Riverside (SC)	2022	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	60037.51621	784889608.4	28670.08786	28670087.86	28678196.65	784889608.4	790148273.6	27.55	LDT1
Riverside (SC)	2022	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	27.76404389	208778.8044	8.108788608	8108.788608		208778.8044			
Riverside (SC)	2022	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	356.2042589	5049886.408	0	0		5049886.408			
Riverside (SC)	2022	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	182118.8677	2486397650	96428.35184	96428351.84	96853535.07	2486397650	2521171664	26.03	LDT2
Riverside (SC)	2022	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1054.483634	16665909.69	425.1832295	425183.2295		16665909.69			
Riverside (SC)	2022	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	1677.633962	18108104.13	0	0		18108104.13			
Riverside (SC)	2022	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	15417.55767	163201148.4	15108.11893	15108118.93	23387437.93	163201148.4	336574881.3	14.39	LHDT1
Riverside (SC)	2022	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	15837.49513	173373732.9	8279.318992	8279318.992		173373732.9			
Riverside (SC)	2022	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	2252.42518	24026208.75	2542.009363	2542009.363	6051733.364	24026208.75	91253583.76	15.08	LHDT2
Riverside (SC)	2022	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	6123.275766	67227375.01	3509.724001	3509724.001		67227375.01			
Riverside (SC)	2022	MCY	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	28171.90267	62796448.34	1655.586212	1655586.212	1655586.212	62796448.34	62796448.34	37.93	MCY
Riverside (SC)	2022	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	154199.5457	1942294285	94789.21819	94789218.19	96446076.25	1942294285	2000039012	20.74	MDV
Riverside (SC)	2022	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	3261.4865	47596581.84	1656.858052	1656858.052		47596581.84			
Riverside (SC)	2022	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	916.717804	10148145.12	0	0		10148145.12			
Riverside (SC)	2022	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	4849.122996	12414677.16	2406.257705	2406257.705	2875800.063	12414677.16	17521753.84	6.09	MH
Riverside (SC)	2022	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1986.085476	5107076.677	469.5423575	469542.3575		5107076.677			
Riverside (SC)	2022	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1326.926938	17674320.91	3359.446933	3359446.933	24049505.3	17674320.91	248635402	10.34	MHDT
Riverside (SC)	2022	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	11907.6705	230961081.1	20690.05836	20690058.36		230961081.1			
Riverside (SC)	2022	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	438.8357563	4993518.807	967.2190429	967219.0429	1483181.022	4993518.807	9603790.146	6.48	OBUS
Riverside (SC)	2022	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	222.2197269	4610271.339	515.9619792	515961.9792		4610271.339			
Riverside (SC)	2022	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	417.9532809	4815312.165	544.2910283	544291.0283	1708055.084	4815312.165	13640990.38	7.99	SBUS
Riverside (SC)	2022	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	852.548169	8825678.217	1163.764056	1163764.056		8825678.217			
Riverside (SC)	2022	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	164.4551683	7571499.764	1228.231474	1228231.474	3307606.769	7571499.764	16372886.42	4.95	UBUS
Riverside (SC)	2022	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1.105797941	19153.01246	2.147195041	2147.195041		19153.01246			
Riverside (SC)	2022	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.058469431	409.3068597	0	0		409.3068597			
Riverside (SC)	2022	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	204.1188773	8781824.334	2077.2281	2077228.1		8781824.334			

Source: EMFAC2017 (v1.0.3) Emissions Inventory
Region Type: Sub-Area
Region: Riverside (SC)
Calendar Year: 2023
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/year for VMT, trips/year for Trips, tons/year for Emissions, 1000 gallons/year for Fuel Consumption

Region	CalYr	VehClass	MdlYr	Speed	Fuel	Population	VMT	Fuel_Consumption	Fuel_Consumption	Total Fuel	VMT	Total VMT	Miles per Gallon	Vehicle Class
Riverside (SC)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasolin	6.287048944	153937.6255	35.55040317	35550.40317	83956073.71	153937.6255	624266409.2	7.44	HHDT
Riverside (SC)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	15994.29576	620335254.9	82353.42203	82353422.03		620335254.9			
Riverside (SC)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	ıtural G	297.8339277	3777216.619	1567.101271	1567101.271		3777216.619			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasolin	600073.2625	8365084572	253390.156	253390156	255027967.5	8365084572	8616394452	33.79	LDA
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	6022.455725	87471276.92	1637.811474	1637811.474		87471276.92			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	lectricit	11812.58063	163838603.3	0	0		163838603.3			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasolin	61620.9911	799977533.2	28439.50607	28439506.07	28446990.16	799977533.2	807387761	28.38	LDT1
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	25.82294405	195899.1133	7.484089094	7484.089094		195899.1133			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	lectricit	500.2265064	7214328.719	0	0		7214328.719			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasolin	186844.1926	2523160631	94460.38646	94460386.46	94911274.58	2523160631	2564584260	27.02	LDT2
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1179.189513	18179036.69	450.888116	450888.116		18179036.69			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	lectricit	2202.047417	23244591.93	0	0		23244591.93			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasolin	15202.19219	160036544.4	14645.65687	14645656.87	22712976.52	160036544.4	331139011.1	14.58	LHDT1
Riverside (SC)	2023	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	15878.17916	171102466.7	8067.31965	8067319.65		171102466.7			
Riverside (SC)	2023	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasolin	2254.447347	23819917.55	2491.847218	2491847.218	5925383.012	23819917.55	90400247.11	15.26	LHDT2
Riverside (SC)	2023	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	6182.746468	66580329.56	3433.535795	3433535.795		66580329.56			
Riverside (SC)	2023	MCY	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasolin	28475.24545	62139045.86	1639.73057	1639730.57	1639730.57	62139045.86	62139045.86	37.90	MCY
Riverside (SC)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasolin	154204.1049	1919857377	90781.78682	90781786.82	92469161.97	1919857377	1983892786	21.45	MDV
Riverside (SC)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	3492.231312	49837792.99	1687.375147	1687375.147		49837792.99			
Riverside (SC)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	lectricit	1314.447545	14197616.87	0	0		14197616.87			
Riverside (SC)	2023	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasolin	4646.002839	11786716.04	2262.850071	2262850.071	2716664.402	11786716.04	16757390.07	6.17	MH
Riverside (SC)	2023	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1979.944695	4970674.029	453.8143312	453814.3312		4970674.029			
Riverside (SC)	2023	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasolin	1361.919314	18155961.42	3400.73407	3400734.07	23439444.62	18155961.42	251707089.5	10.74	MHDT
Riverside (SC)	2023	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	11600.10675	233551128.1	20038.71055	20038710.55		233551128.1			
Riverside (SC)	2023	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasolin	437.8068702	4892382.41	934.9605215	934960.5215	1447125.767	4892382.41	9596664.79	6.63	OBUS
Riverside (SC)	2023	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	221.7033657	4704282.38	512.1652457	512165.2457		4704282.38			
Riverside (SC)	2023	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasolin	428.8888994	4875379.461	549.2707658	549270.7658	1727264.498	4875379.461	13916051.77	8.06	SBUS
Riverside (SC)	2023	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	872.8772386	9040672.31	1177.993732	1177993.732		9040672.31			
Riverside (SC)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasolin	165.4254964	7616173.577	1224.574262	1224574.262	3317084.96	7616173.577	16469490.69	4.97	UBUS
Riverside (SC)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	0.141961099	3818.605614	0.410265377	410.2653772		3818.605614			
Riverside (SC)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	lectricit	0.058469431	409.3068597	0	0		409.3068597			
Riverside (SC)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	ıtural G	206.2939379	8849089.206	2092.100433	2092100.433		8849089.206			

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