



Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse

ENERGY ANALYSIS

CITY OF HESPERIA

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LIST OF ABBREVIATED TERMS

%	Percent
(1)	Reference
AQIA	<i>Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse Air Quality Impact Analysis</i>
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
City	City of Hesperia
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
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GWh	Gigawatt Hour
HHDT	Heavy-Heavy Duty Trucks
hp-hr-gal	Horsepower Hours Per Gallon
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
MARB/IPA	March Air Reserve Base/Inland Port Airport
MDV	Medium Duty Trucks
MHDT	Medium-Heavy Duty Trucks

MMcfd	Million Cubic Feet Per Day
mpg	Miles Per Gallon
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric
Project	Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse
PV	Photovoltaic
SCAB	South Coast Air Basin
SCE	Southern California Edison
SDAB	San Diego Air Basin
sf	Square Feet
SoCalGas	Southern California Gas
TEA-21	Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century
U.S.	United States
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The results of this *Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse Energy Analysis* is summarized below based on the significance criteria in Section 5 of this report consistent with Appendix G of the 2020 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statute and 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	<i>Less Than Significant</i>	<i>n/a</i>
Energy Impact #2: Would the Project conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	5.0	<i>Less Than Significant</i>	<i>n/a</i>

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
- California Code Title 24, Part 11, California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen)
- AB 1493 Pavley Regulations and Fuel Efficiency Standards
- California's Renewable 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 report.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the energy analysis prepared by Urban Crossroads, Inc., for the proposed Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse Project (Project). The purpose of this report is to ensure that energy implication is considered by the City of Hesperia (Lead Agency), as the lead agency, and to quantify anticipated energy usage associated with construction and operation of the 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 is located on the northwest corner of Amargosa Road, and Palmetto Way in the City of Hesperia as shown on Exhibit 1-A.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project is to consist of 499,850¹ square high-cube fulfillment center warehouse building as shown on Exhibit 1-B. The proposed project is anticipated to be constructed and fully operational by year 2024.

It is expected that the Project business operations would primarily be conducted within the enclosed buildings, except for traffic movement, parking, as well as loading and unloading of trucks at designated loading bays. This analysis includes a conservative assumption of on-site Project-related emission sources for potential future tenants, including architectural coatings, consumer products, landscape maintenance equipment, natural gas, electricity, mobile operations, and on-site cargo handling equipment. This analysis is intended to describe air quality impacts associated with the expected typical operational activities at the Project site. To present a conservative approach, this report assumes the Project would operate 24-hours daily for seven days per week.

Per the *Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse Trip Generation Comparison Analysis* prepared by Ganddini Group, Inc., the Project is expected to generate a total of approximately 905 total vehicular trips per day (453 vehicles inbound + 453 vehicles outbound), which includes 115 total truck trips per day (58 trucks inbound + 58 trucks outbound) (2).

¹ The proposed building square footage utilized in this analysis is based on a previous site plan which assumed a slightly smaller building square footage. Nonetheless, the emissions analyzed in this report would not change and a less than significant impact is expected.

EXHIBIT 1-A: LOCATION MAP

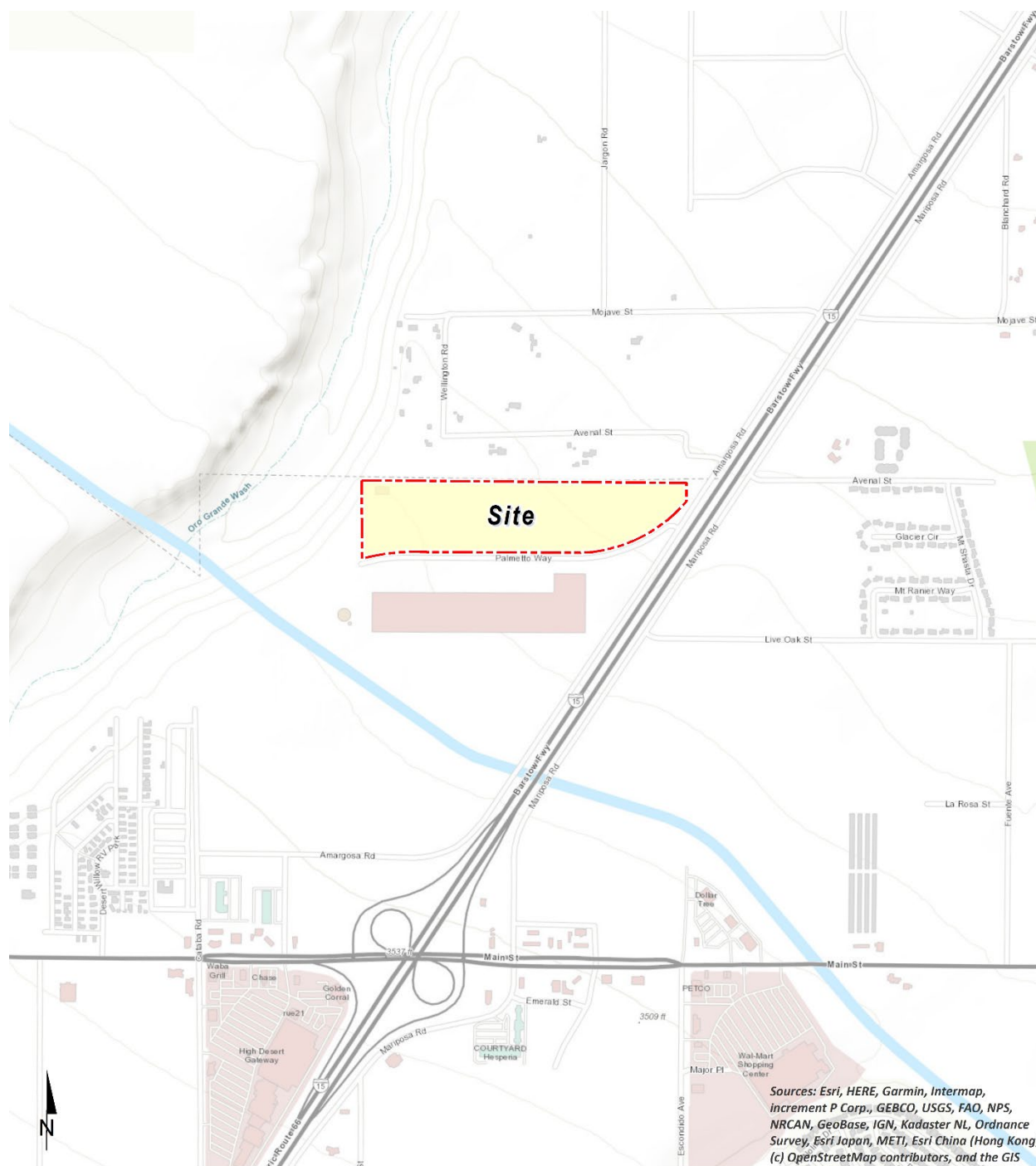
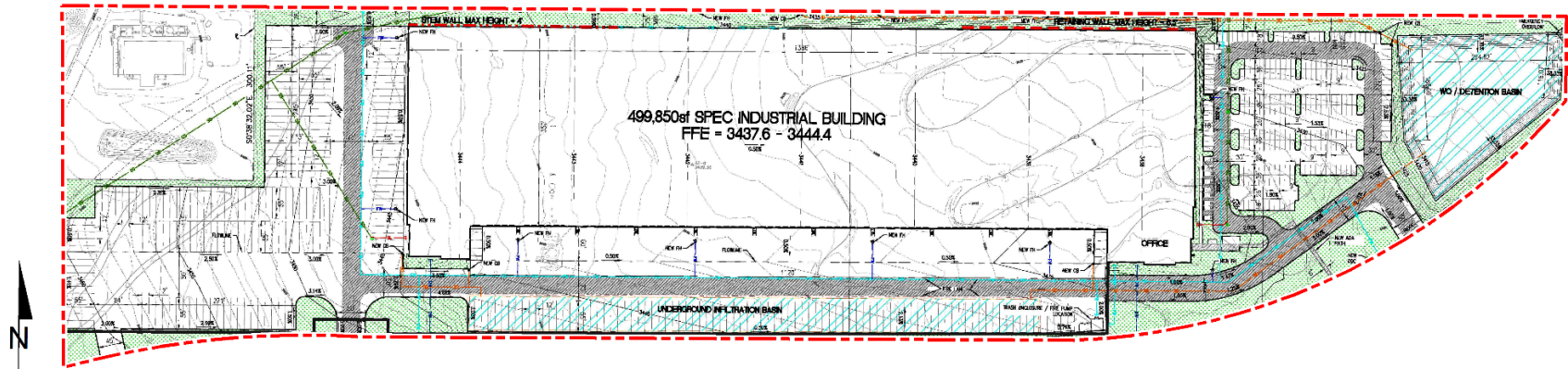


EXHIBIT 1-B: SITE PLAN



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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 included (3):

- As of 2019, approximately 7,802 trillion British Thermal Unit (BTU) of energy was consumed
- As of 2019, approximately 662 million barrels of petroleum
- As of 2019, approximately 2,144 billion cubic feet of natural gas
- As of 2019, approximately 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 their 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 (4)
- 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 (4)
- Data from the Department of Energy states that approximately 3.9 billion gallons of diesel fuel were consumed in 2019 (5)

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 (6)

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%) (7). 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 ELECTRICITY 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 (8):

- 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 usage associated with electricity use were calculated using the California Emissions Estimator Model (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 ISO studies revealed the extent to which the South California 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 (9). Similarly, the subsequent 2021 IEPR’s identify broad strategies that are aimed at maintaining electricity system reliability.

Electricity is currently provided to the Project 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 2018 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).

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 Independent Service Operator (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 (11).

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.

Tables 2-2 identifies SCE's specific proportional shares of electricity sources in 2020. As indicated in Table 2-2, the 2020 SCE Power Mix has renewable energy at 30.9% of the overall energy resources. Geothermal resources are at 5.5%, wind power is at 9.4%, large hydroelectric sources are at 3.3%, solar energy is at 15.1%, and coal is at 0% (12).

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 commercial 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 MMcf, 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." (13)

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.

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 36.2 million registered vehicles in California (14), and those vehicles consume an estimated 17.2 billion gallons of fuel each year². Gasoline (and other vehicle fuels) are commercially provided commodities and would be available to the Project patrons and employees via commercial outlets.

² Fuel consumptions estimated utilizing information from EMFAC2021.

California's on-road transportation system includes 396,616 lane miles, more than 26.6 million passenger vehicles and light trucks, and almost 9.0 million medium- and heavy-duty vehicles (14). 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 (15).

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% (15).

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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) are three federal agencies with substantial influence over energy policies and programs. On the state level, the CPUC and the CEC are two agencies with 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)

The 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 the new 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)

The 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. (16)

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

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. The most recent update to the California Energy Code was on August 11, 2021. Buildings whose permit applications are submitted after January 1, 2023 must comply with the 2022 Energy Code.

TITLE 24 CCR PART 11 – CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

CCR, Title 24, Part 11: California Green Building Standards Code (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. The Project would be required to comply with the applicable standards in place at the time building permit document submittals are made.

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 (17).

3.2.4 AB 1493 PAVLEY REGULATIONS AND FUEL EFFICIENCY STANDARDS

California AB 1493, enacted on July 22, 2002, 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 RENEWABLE PORTFOLIO STANDARD (RPS)

First established in 2002 under Senate Bill (SB) 1078, California's Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) requires retail sellers of electric services to increase procurement from eligible renewable resources to 33% of total retail sales by 2020 (18).

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 renewables portfolio standard (RPS), 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 25% by 2027.
- Double the energy efficiency in existing buildings by 2030. This target will be achieved through the California Public Utility Commission (CPUC), the California Energy Commission (CEC), and local publicly owned utilities.
- Reorganize the Independent System Operator (ISO) to develop more regional electrify 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).

3.2.7 100 PERCENT CLEAN ENERGY ACT OF 2018 (SB 100)

In September 2018, the legislature approved, and the Governor signed SB 100, which builds on the targets established in SB 1078 and SB 350. Most notably, SB 100 sets a goal of powering all retail electricity sold in California with renewable and zero-carbon resources. Additionally, SB 100 updates the interim renewables target from 50% to 60% by 2030.

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4 PROJECT ENERGY DEMANDS AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

The Project proposes conventional development types, reflecting contemporary energy efficient/energy conserving designs and operational programs. Uses proposed by the Project are not inherently energy intensive, and the Project energy demands in total would be comparable to, or less than, other similar projects of like scale and configuration.

4.1 EVALUATION CRITERIA

Per Appendix F of the *State CEQA Guidelines* (19), states that the means of achieving the goal of energy conservation includes 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.

In compliance with Appendix G of the *State CEQA Guidelines* (20), 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

4.2 METHODOLOGY

Information from the CalEEMod Version 2022.1 outputs for the *Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse Air Quality Impact Analysis* (AQIA) (21) was utilized in this analysis, detailing Project related construction equipment, transportation energy demands, and facility energy demands.

4.2.1 CALEEMOD

In May 2022 California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) in conjunction with other California air districts, including SCAQMD, 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. (22). Accordingly, the latest version of CalEEMod has been used to determine the Project's anticipated transportation and facility energy demands. Outputs from the annual model runs are provided in Appendices 4.1 through 4.2.

4.2.2 EMISSION FACTORS MODEL

On May 2, 2022, the EPA approved the 2021 version of the EMISSIONS FACTOR model (EMFAC) 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 (23). 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 2024 analysis years were utilized to determine the average vehicle fuel economy used throughout the duration of the Project. Output from the EMFAC2021 model run is provided in Appendix 4.3.

4.3 CONSTRUCTION ENERGY DEMANDS

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 Project.

4.3.1 CONSTRUCTION POWER COST

The total Project construction power costs is the summation of the products of the area (sf) by the construction duration and the typical power cost.

CONSTRUCTION DURATION

Construction is expected to commence in January 2023 and will last through December 2023. Construction duration by phase is shown on Table 4-1. The construction schedule utilized in the analysis represents a “worst-case” analysis scenario should construction occur any time after the respective dates since emission factors for construction decrease as time passes and the analysis year increases due to emission regulations becoming more stringent.³ The duration of construction activity and associated equipment represents a reasonable approximation of the expected construction fleet as required per *CEQA Guidelines*. The duration of construction activity was based on the 2024 opening year.

TABLE 4-1: CONSTRUCTION DURATION

Phase Name	Start Date	End Date	Days
Site Preparation	1/15/2023	2/1/2023	13
Grading	2/1/2023	3/31/2023	43
Building Construction	3/15/2023	11/30/2023	187
Paving	11/15/2023	12/30/2023	33
Architectural Coating	11/6/2023	12/30/2023	40

³ As shown in the CalEEMod User's Guide Version 2022.1, 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.

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION POWER COST

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).

As shown on Table 4-2, the total power cost of the on-site electricity usage during the construction of the Project is estimated to be approximately \$35,245.60.

TABLE 4-2: CONSTRUCTION POWER COST

Land Use	Power Cost (per 1,000 SF)	Size (1,000 SF)	Construction Duration (months)	Project Construction Power Cost
High-Cube Fulfillment Center	\$2.41	499.700	11	\$13,247.05
Parking Lot	\$2.41	171.092	11	\$4,535.65
Other Asphalt Surfaces	\$2.41	658.729	11	\$17,462.91
CONSTRUCTION POWER COST				\$35,245.60

4.3.2 CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE

The total Project construction electricity usage is the summation of the products of the power cost (estimated in Table 4-2) by the utility provider cost per kilowatt hour (kWh) of electricity.

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE

The SCE's general service rate schedule were used to determine the Project's electrical usage. As of January 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 267,580 kWh.

TABLE 4-3: CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE

Land Use	Cost per kWh	Project Construction Electricity Usage (kWh)
High-Cube Fulfillment Center	\$0.13	100,570
Parking Lot	\$0.13	34,434
Other Asphalt Surfaces	\$0.13	132,576
CONSTRUCTION ELECTRICITY USAGE		267,580

4.3.3 CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FUEL ESTIMATES

Fuel consumed by construction equipment would be the primary energy resource expended over the course of Project construction.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

Consistent with industry standards and typical construction practices, each piece of equipment listed in Table 4-4 will operate up to a total of eight (8) hours per day, or more than two-thirds of the period during which 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. A summary of construction equipment assumptions by phase is provided at Table 4-4.

TABLE 4-4: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT ASSUMPTIONS

Phase Name	Equipment	Number	Hours Per Day
Site Preparation	Crawler Tractors	4	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8
Grading	Excavators	2	8
	Graders	1	8
	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8
	Scrapers	2	8
	Crawler Tractors	2	8
Building Construction	Cranes	1	8
	Forklifts	3	8
	Generator Sets	1	8
	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	8
	Welders	1	8
Paving	Pavers	2	8
	Paving Equipment	2	8
	Rollers	2	8
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	8

PROJECT CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION

Project construction activity timeline estimates, construction equipment schedules, equipment power ratings, load factors, and associated fuel consumption estimates are presented in Table 4-5. 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 Project area and region⁴. As presented in Table 4-5, Project

⁴ 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.

construction activities would consume an estimated 41,845 gallons of diesel fuel. Project construction would represent a “single-event” diesel fuel demand and would not require ongoing or permanent commitment of diesel fuel resources for this purpose.

TABLE 4-5: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Activity/Duration	Duration (Days)	Equipment	HP Rating	Quantity	Usage Hours	Load Factor	HP-hrs/day	Total Fuel Consumption (gal. diesel fuel)
Site Preparation	13	Rubber Tired Dozers	367	3	8	0.4	3,523	2,476
		Crawler Tractors	87	4	8	0.43	1,197	841
Grading	43	Excavators	36	2	8	0.38	219	509
		Graders	148	1	8	0.41	485	1,128
		Rubber Tired Dozers	367	1	8	0.4	1,174	2,730
		Scrapers	423	2	8	0.48	3,249	7,551
		Crawler Tractors	87	2	8	0.43	599	1,391
Building Construction	187	Cranes	367	1	8	0.29	851	8,606
		Forklifts	82	3	8	0.2	394	3,979
		Generator Sets	14	1	8	0.74	83	838
Paving	33	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	84	3	8	0.37	746	7,540
		Welders	46	1	8	0.45	166	1,674
		Pavers	81	2	8	0.42	544	971
Architectural Coating	40	Air Compressors	37	1	8	0.48	142	307
CONSTRUCTION FUEL DEMAND (GALLONS DIESEL FUEL)								58,207

4.3.3 CONSTRUCTION TRIPS AND VMT

Construction generates on-road vehicle emissions from vehicle usage for workers, hauling, and vendors commuting to and from the site. The number of workers, hauling, and vendor trips are presented below in Table 4-6. It should be noted that for Vendor Trips, specifically, CalEEMod only assigns Vendor Trips to the Building Construction phase. Vendor trips would likely occur during all phases of construction. As such, the CalEEMod defaults for Vendor Trips have been adjusted based on a ratio of the total vendor trips to the number of days of each subphase of activity.

TABLE 4-6: CONSTRUCTION TRIPS AND VMT

Construction Activity	Worker Trips Per Day	Vendor Trips Per Day	Hauling Trips Per Day
Site Preparation	18	4	0
Grading	20	15	1
Building Construction	210	63	0
Paving	15	0	0
Architectural Coating	42	0	0

4.3.4 CONSTRUCTION WORKER FUEL ESTIMATES

With respect to estimated VMT for the Project, the construction worker trips would generate an estimated 792,022 VMT during the 1 months of construction (21). 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 (LDT1⁵), and 25% are from light-duty-trucks (LDT2⁶). 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 (23). EMFAC2021 was run for the LDA, LDT1, and LDT2 vehicle class within the San Bernardino Mojave Desert sub-area for the 2023 calendar year. Data from EMFAC2021 is shown in Appendix 4.3.

Table 4-7 provides an estimated annual fuel consumption resulting from Project construction worker trips. Based on Table 4-7, it is estimated that 29,890 gallons of fuel will be consumed related to construction worker trips during full construction of the Project.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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

Year	Construction Activity	Duration (Days)	Worker Trips / Day	Trip Length (miles)	Vehicle Miles Traveled	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel Consumption (gallons)
2023	LDA						
	Site Preparation	13	9	18.5	2,165	30.29	71
	Grading	43	10	18.5	7,955	30.29	263
	Building Construction	187	105	18.5	363,248	30.29	11,993
	Paving	33	8	18.5	4,884	30.29	161
	Architectural Coating	40	21	18.5	15,540	30.29	513
	LDT1						
	Site Preparation	13	5	18.5	1,203	23.75	51
	Grading	43	5	18.5	3,978	23.75	167
	Building Construction	187	53	18.5	183,354	23.75	7,720
	Paving	33	4	18.5	2,442	23.75	103
	Architectural Coating	40	11	18.5	8,140	23.75	343
	LDT2						
	Site Preparation	13	5	18.5	1,203	23.41	51
	Grading	43	5	18.5	3,978	23.41	170
	Building Construction	187	53	18.5	183,354	23.41	7,831
	Paving	33	4	18.5	2,442	23.41	104
	Architectural Coating	40	11	18.5	8,140	23.41	348
	Paving	55	15	10.8	8,910	27.48	324
	Architectural Coating	55	173	10.8	102,762	27.48	3,739
Total Construction Worker Fuel Consumption							29,890

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 131,342 VMT along area roadways for the Project over the duration of construction activity (21). It is assumed that 50% of all vendor trips are from medium-heavy duty trucks (MHDT), 50% of vendor trips are from heavy-heavy duty trucks (HHDT), and 100% of all hauling trips are from HHDTs. These

assumptions are consistent with the CalEEMod defaults utilized within the within the AQIA (21). 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 San Bernardino Mojave Desert sub-area for the 2023 calendar year. Data from EMFAC2021 is shown in Appendix 4.3.

Based on Table 4-8, it is estimated that 19,718 gallons of fuel will be consumed related to construction vendor trips during full construction of the Project.

TABLE 4-8: CONSTRUCTION VENDOR FUEL CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES

Year	Construction Activity	Duration (days)	Vendor/Hauling Trips / Day	Trip Length (miles)	Vehicle Miles Traveled	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Fuel
2023	MHDT						
	Site Preparation	13	2	10.2	265	7.37	36
	Grading	43	8	10.2	3,509	7.37	476
	Building Construction	187	32	10.2	61,037	7.37	8,281
	HHDT (Vendor)						
	Site Preparation	13	2	10.2	265	6.09	44
	Grading	43	8	10.2	3,509	6.09	576
	Building Construction	187	32	10.2	61,037	6.09	10,022
	HHDT (Hauling)						
	Grading	43	2	20	1,720	6.09	282
TOTAL VENDOR/HAULING FUEL CONSUMPTION							19,718

It should be noted that Project construction vendor 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)(3) 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)(3) requires that grading plans shall reference the requirement that a sign shall be posted on-site stating that construction workers need to shut off engines at or before five minutes of idling.” 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 City 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 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. The VMT per vehicle class can be determined by evaluated in the vehicle fleet mix and the total VMT.

As with worker and vendors trips, operational vehicle fuel efficiencies were estimated using information generated within EMFAC2021 developed by CARB (23). EMFAC2021 was run for the San Bernardino Mojave Desert sub-area for the 2024 calendar year. Data from EMFAC2021 is shown in Appendix 4.3.

As summarized on Table 4-9 the Project will result in 5,558,434 annual VMT and an estimated annual fuel consumption of 320,534 gallons of fuel.

TABLE 4-9: TOTAL PROJECT-GENERATED TRAFFIC ANNUAL FUEL CONSUMPTION

Vehicle Type	Annual VMT	Average Vehicle Fuel Economy (mpg)	Estimated Annual Fuel
			Consumption (gallons)
LDA	31.22	2,357,829	75,524
LDT1	24.20	222,260	9,184
LDT2	24.10	993,089	41,212
MDV	19.43	767,959	39,531
MCY	40.86	128,833	3,153
LHDT1	15.69	141,866	9,040
LHDT2	15.24	37,967	2,491
MHDT	7.48	227,158	30,381
HHDT	6.19	681,473	110,016
TOTAL (ALL VEHICLES)	5,558,434		320,534

4.4.2 FACILITY ENERGY DEMANDS

Project building operations activities would result in the consumption of natural gas and electricity. Natural gas would be supplied to the Project by SoCalGas; electricity would be supplied to the Project by SCE. Annual natural gas and electricity demands of the Project are summarized in Table 4-10 and provided in Appendix 4.2.

TABLE 4-10: PROJECT ANNUAL OPERATIONAL NATURAL GAS DEMAND SUMMARY

Land Use	Natural Gas Demand (kBtu/year)	Electricity Demand (kWh/year)
High-Cube Fulfillment Center	9,499,636	2,307,966
Parking Lot	0.00	149,963
TOTAL PROJECT ENERGY DEMAND	9,499,636	2,457,929

kBTU – kilo-British Thermal Units

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., Title24, California Green Building Standards Code).

ENHANCED VEHICLE FUEL EFFICIENCIES

Project annual fuel consumption estimates presented previously in Table 4-9 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.

The Property Owner/Developer would comply with the City's transportation demand management ordinance (see Chapter 10.24 of the Development Code).

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 \$35,245.60. 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 267,580 kWh.

Construction equipment used by the Project would result in single event consumption of approximately 41,845 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)(3) 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 City 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 29,890 gallons of fuel. Additionally, fuel consumption from construction vendor trips (MHDTs and HHDTs) will total approximately 19,718 gallons. Diesel fuel would be supplied by City and 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 (27). 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 generated by the operation of the Project would result in a fuel demand of 320,534 gallons of fuel.

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 (11th Ed., 2021); 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 uses.

It should be noted that the state strategy for the transportation sector for medium and heavy-duty trucks is focused on making trucks more efficient and expediting truck turnover rather than reducing VMT from trucks. This is in contrast to the passenger vehicle component of the transportation sector where both per-capita VMT reductions and an increase in vehicle efficiency are forecasted to be needed to achieve the overall state emissions reductions goals.

Heavy duty trucks involved in goods movements are generally controlled on the technology side and through fleet turnover of older trucks and engines to newer and cleaner trucks and engines. The first battery-electric heavy-heavy duty trucks are being tested this year and SCAQMD is looking to integrate this new technology into large-scale truck operations. The following state strategies reduce GHG emissions from the medium and heavy-duty trucks:

- CARB's Mobile Source Strategy focuses on reducing GHGs through the transition to zero and low emission vehicles and from medium-duty and heavy-duty trucks.
- CARB's Sustainable Freight Action Plan establishes a goal to improve freight efficiency by 25 percent by 2030, deploy over 100,000 freight vehicles and equipment capable of zero emission operation and maximize both zero and near-zero emission freight vehicles and equipment powered by renewable energy by 2030.
- CARB's Emissions Reduction Plan for Ports and Goods Movement (Goods Movement Plan) in California focuses on reducing heavy-duty truck-related emissions focus on establishment of emissions standards for trucks, fleet turnover, truck retrofits, and restriction on truck idling (CARB 2006). While the focus of Goods Movement Plan is to reduce criteria air pollutant and air toxic emissions, the strategies to reduce these pollutants would also generally have a beneficial effect in reducing GHG emissions.
- CARB's On-Road Truck and Bus Regulation (2010) requires diesel trucks and buses that operate in California to be upgraded to reduce emissions. Newer heavier trucks and buses must meet particulate matter filter requirements beginning January 1, 2012. Lighter and older heavier trucks

must be replaced starting January 1, 2015. By January 1, 2023, nearly all trucks and buses will need to have 2010 model year engines or equivalent (28).

- CARB's Heavy-Duty (Tractor-Trailer) GHG Regulation requires SmartWay tractor trailers that include idle-reduction technologies, aerodynamic technologies, and low-rolling resistant tires that would reduce fuel consumption and associated GHG emissions.

The Project would implement project design features that would facilitate the accessibility, parking, and loading of trucks on site.

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 City 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 9,499,636 kBTU/year of natural gas and 2,457,929 kWh/year of electricity. Natural gas would be supplied to the Project by SoCalGas; electricity would be supplied by SCE. 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 uses of similar scale and configuration.

Lastly, the Project will comply with the applicable Title 24 standards. Compliance itself with applicable Title 24 standards will 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, and potential Project impacts in these regards would be less-than-significant. Further, energy demands of the Project can be accommodated within the context of available resources and energy delivery systems. The Project would therefore not cause or result in the need for additional energy-producing or energy transmission facilities. The Project would not create or otherwise result in a potentially significant impact affecting energy resources or energy delivery systems.

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 ISTE A

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 ISTE A 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 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 and takes advantage of existing infrastructure systems. 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 CEC and will become effective on January 1, 2023. The Project would be required to comply with the applicable standards in place at the time building permit document submittals are made. Therefore, the Project would not result in a significant impact on energy resources (29). The proposed Project would be subject to Title 24 standards.

CONSISTENCY WITH CALIFORNIA CODE TITLE 24, PART 11, CALGREEN

As previously stated, 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 January 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 which will become effective January 1, 2023. The proposed Project would be required to comply with the applicable standards in place at the time building permit document submittals are made.

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 RPS 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 AND SB 100

The 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 and SB 100. 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.

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.

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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 Amargosa and Palmetto High-Cube Warehouse. 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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EDUCATION

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

Bachelor of Arts in Environmental Analysis and Design
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 CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

14848-Palmetto Industrial (Construction) Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	14848-Palmetto Industrial (Construction)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.80
Precipitation (days)	1.40
Location	34.436795901992426, -117.37836806854374
County	San Bernardino-Mojave Desert
City	Hesperia
Air District	Mojave Desert AQMD
Air Basin	Mojave Desert
TAZ	5106
EDFZ	10
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southwest Gas Corp.

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	500	1000sqft	11.5	499,700	255,000	—	—	—
Parking Lot	508	Space	3.93	0.00	0.00	—	—	—

Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	659	1000sqft	15.1	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
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1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

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.	3.18	2.70	16.3	36.0	0.04	0.62	3.28	3.91	0.58	0.79	1.37	—	7,900	7,900	0.24	0.41	19.0	8,047
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	11.1	70.8	89.0	73.5	0.12	4.50	9.00	13.5	4.14	3.83	7.97	—	15,076	15,076	0.53	0.55	0.59	15,254
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	2.49	9.46	16.0	22.8	0.03	0.68	2.33	3.02	0.63	0.65	1.28	—	5,240	5,240	0.18	0.23	4.52	5,319
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	0.45	1.73	2.93	4.16	0.01	0.12	0.43	0.55	0.12	0.12	0.23	—	868	868	0.03	0.04	0.75	881

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
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Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	3.18	2.70	16.3	36.0	0.04	0.62	3.28	3.91	0.58	0.79	1.37	—	7,900	7,900	0.24	0.41	19.0	8,047
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	11.1	70.8	89.0	73.5	0.12	4.50	9.00	13.5	4.14	3.83	7.97	—	15,076	15,076	0.53	0.55	0.59	15,254
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	2.49	9.46	16.0	22.8	0.03	0.68	2.33	3.02	0.63	0.65	1.28	—	5,240	5,240	0.18	0.23	4.52	5,319
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2023	0.45	1.73	2.93	4.16	0.01	0.12	0.43	0.55	0.12	0.12	0.23	—	868	868	0.03	0.04	0.75	881

3. Construction Emissions Details

3.1. Site Preparation (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	5.83	4.90	47.0	38.0	0.05	2.53	—	2.53	2.33	—	2.33	—	5,530	5,530	0.22	0.04	—	5,549
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.66	5.66	—	2.69	2.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	0.21	0.17	1.67	1.35	< 0.005	0.09	—	0.09	0.08	—	0.08	—	197	197	0.01	< 0.005	—	198
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.20	—	0.10	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.04	0.03	0.31	0.25	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	32.6	32.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	32.7
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	0.04	—	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.10	0.09	0.12	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	235	235	0.01	0.01	0.03	238
Vendor	0.01	< 0.005	0.15	0.07	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	132	132	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	137
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	< 0.005	0.05	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	8.63	8.63	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	8.75

Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.70	4.70	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	4.90
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	—	1.43	1.43	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.45
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.78	0.78	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.81
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.3. Grading (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	5.00	4.20	40.9	32.7	0.06	1.96	—	1.96	1.80	—	1.80	—	6,715	6,715	0.27	0.05	—	6,738
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.67	2.67	—	0.98	0.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.59	0.49	4.82	3.85	0.01	0.23	—	0.23	0.21	—	0.21	—	791	791	0.03	0.01	—	794

Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.31	0.31	—	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	0.11	0.09	0.88	0.70	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	131	131	0.01	< 0.005	—	131
Dust From Material Movement	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.06	0.06	—	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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.12	0.11	0.13	1.32	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	269	269	0.01	0.01	0.03	272
Vendor	0.02	0.02	0.56	0.26	< 0.005	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.02	—	495	495	< 0.005	0.07	0.03	515
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.08	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	62.7	62.7	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	65.6
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.17	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	32.6	32.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.06	33.1
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.07	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	58.3	58.3	< 0.005	0.01	0.07	60.7
Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.38	7.38	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	7.73
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.03	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	5.40	5.40	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	5.48
Vendor	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	9.65	9.65	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	10.1

Hauling	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	1.22	1.22	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	1.28
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3.5. Building Construction (2023) - Unmitigated

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

Location	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Onsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.62	1.36	12.8	14.3	0.03	0.60	—	0.60	0.55	—	0.55	—	2,630	2,630	0.11	0.02	—	2,639
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	1.62	1.36	12.8	14.3	0.03	0.60	—	0.60	0.55	—	0.55	—	2,630	2,630	0.11	0.02	—	2,639
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	0.83	0.69	6.56	7.32	0.01	0.31	—	0.31	0.28	—	0.28	—	1,347	1,347	0.05	0.01	—	1,352
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	0.15	0.13	1.20	1.34	< 0.005	0.06	—	0.06	0.05	—	0.05	—	223	223	0.01	< 0.005	—	224
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	1.46	1.27	1.30	20.6	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	3,193	3,193	0.13	0.10	13.5	3,240
Vendor	0.10	0.08	2.23	1.07	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.14	0.03	0.04	0.07	—	2,078	2,078	< 0.005	0.28	5.51	2,168
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	1.23	1.12	1.39	13.8	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	2,823	2,823	0.14	0.10	0.35	2,858
Vendor	0.10	0.07	2.36	1.09	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.14	0.03	0.04	0.07	—	2,080	2,080	< 0.005	0.28	0.14	2,165
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	0.64	0.58	0.76	7.93	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	1,490	1,490	0.07	0.05	2.97	1,510
Vendor	0.05	0.04	1.21	0.55	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.04	—	1,065	1,065	< 0.005	0.15	1.22	1,110
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	0.12	0.11	0.14	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	247	247	0.01	0.01	0.49	250
Vendor	0.01	0.01	0.22	0.10	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	—	176	176	< 0.005	0.02	0.20	184
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.7. 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	—	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Onsite truck	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.09	0.08	0.73	0.91	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.03	—	0.03	—	137	137	0.01	< 0.005	—	137
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
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Off-Road Equipment	0.02	0.01	0.13	0.17	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.01	—	0.01	—	22.6	22.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	22.7
Paving	—	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
Offsite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worker	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	202	202	0.01	0.01	0.02	204
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	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	18.8	18.8	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.04	19.0
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	0.02	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	3.11	3.11	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.01	3.15
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

3.9. Architectural Coating (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	0.24	0.20	1.25	1.54	< 0.005	0.05	—	0.05	0.05	—	0.05	—	178	178	0.01	< 0.005	—	179
Architect ural Coatings	—	66.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.03	0.02	0.14	0.17	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	19.5	19.5	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	19.6
Architect ural Coatings	—	7.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	0.03	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	3.23	3.23	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	3.24
Architectural Coatings	—	1.33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	0.25	0.22	0.28	2.77	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	565	565	0.03	0.02	0.07	572
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	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.34	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	63.7	63.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.13	64.6
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	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.00	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	10.6	10.6	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.02	10.7
Vendor	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hauling	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

4. Operations Emissions Details

4.10. 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

5.1. Construction Schedule

Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Days Per Week	Work Days per Phase	Phase Description
Site Preparation	Site Preparation	1/15/2023	2/1/2023	5.00	13.0	—
Grading	Grading	2/1/2023	3/31/2023	5.00	43.0	—
Building Construction	Building Construction	3/15/2023	11/30/2023	5.00	187	—
Paving	Paving	11/15/2023	12/30/2023	5.00	33.0	—
Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	11/6/2023	12/30/2023	5.00	40.0	—

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	Excavators	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	36.0	0.38

Grading	Graders	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	148	0.41
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	423	0.48
Grading	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	2.00	8.00	87.0	0.43
Building Construction	Cranes	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	367	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	82.0	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	Diesel	Average	1.00	8.00	14.0	0.74
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	Diesel	Average	3.00	8.00	84.0	0.37
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
Site Preparation	Crawler Tractors	Diesel	Average	4.00	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	17.5	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Site Preparation	Vendor	4.00	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Site Preparation	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Site Preparation	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Grading	—	—	—	—
Grading	Worker	20.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Grading	Vendor	15.0	10.2	HHDT,MHDT

Grading	Hauling	0.88	20.0	HHDT
Grading	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Building Construction	—	—	—	—
Building Construction	Worker	210	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Building Construction	Vendor	63.0	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Building Construction	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Building Construction	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Paving	—	—	—	—
Paving	Worker	15.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Paving	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Paving	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Paving	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT
Architectural Coating	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coating	Worker	42.0	18.5	LDA,LDT1,LDT2
Architectural Coating	Vendor	—	10.2	HHDT,MHDT
Architectural Coating	Hauling	0.00	20.0	HHDT
Architectural Coating	Onsite truck	—	—	HHDT

5.4. Vehicles

5.4.1. Construction Vehicle Control Strategies

Non-applicable. No control strategies activated by user.

5.5. Architectural Coatings

Phase Name	Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Interior Area Coated (sq ft)	Non-Residential Exterior Area Coated (sq ft)	Parking Area Coated (sq ft)
Architectural Coating	0.00	0.00	786,896	262,299	49,795

5.6. Dust Mitigation

5.6.1. Construction Earthmoving Activities

Phase Name	Material Imported (cy)	Material Exported (cy)	Acres Graded (acres)	Material Demolished (sq. ft.)	Acres Paved (acres)
Site Preparation	—	—	45.5	0.00	—
Grading	300	—	172	0.00	—
Paving	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.1

5.6.2. Construction Earthmoving Control Strategies

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

5.7. Construction Paving

Land Use	Area Paved (acres)	% Asphalt
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.00	0%
Parking Lot	3.93	100%
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	15.1	0%

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

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
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5.18.1. Biomass Cover Type

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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	33.6	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	4.95	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	22.7	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	4	0	0	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	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	4	1	1	4
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	1	1	1	2
Snowpack	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

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	91.1
AQ-PM	32.2
AQ-DPM	57.9
Drinking Water	29.7
Lead Risk Housing	13.8
Pesticides	0.00
Toxic Releases	25.0
Traffic	83.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	73.4
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	65.9

Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	0.00
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	84.6
Cardio-vascular	99.5
Low Birth Weights	5.81
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	67.1
Housing	11.2
Linguistic	19.9
Poverty	67.2
Unemployment	82.7

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	66.22610035
Employed	25.70255357
Education	—
Bachelor's or higher	31.64378288
High school enrollment	2.258437059
Preschool enrollment	41.10098807
Transportation	—
Auto Access	89.83703323
Active commuting	14.92364943
Social	—

2-parent households	97.98537149
Voting	43.48774541
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	89.68304889
Park access	26.5622995
Retail density	22.41755422
Supermarket access	25.03528808
Tree canopy	7.25009624
Housing	—
Homeownership	84.70422174
Housing habitability	80.57230848
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	56.2941101
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	70.48633389
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	59.70742974
Arthritis	0.6
Asthma ER Admissions	14.5
High Blood Pressure	1.1
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.9
Asthma	37.3
Coronary Heart Disease	1.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	6.3
Life Expectancy at Birth	28.4
Cognitively Disabled	58.3
Physically Disabled	16.0

Heart Attack ER Admissions	1.2
Mental Health Not Good	58.7
Chronic Kidney Disease	1.3
Obesity	41.7
Pedestrian Injuries	90.6
Physical Health Not Good	24.5
Stroke	2.9
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	95.3
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	48.5
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	33.8
Elderly	53.1
English Speaking	52.3
Foreign-born	39.5
Outdoor Workers	27.8
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—
Impervious Surface Cover	86.5
Traffic Density	80.1
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	53.1
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	53.1

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	52.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	42.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

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	Taken from site plan
Construction: Construction Phases	Client indicated construction schedule
Construction: Off-Road Equipment	T/L/B replaced with Crawler Tractor to accurately calculate disturbance for Site Preparation and Grading phases Standard 8-hour work day
Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Demolition, Site Preparation, Grading, and Building Construction

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APPENDIX 4.2:

CALEEMOD OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS MODEL OUTPUTS

14848-Palmetto Industrial (Operations) Detailed Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	14848-Palmetto Industrial (Operations)
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.80
Precipitation (days)	1.40
Location	34.436795901992426, -117.37836806854374
County	San Bernardino-Mojave Desert
City	Hesperia
Air District	Mojave Desert AQMD
Air Basin	Mojave Desert
TAZ	5106
EDFZ	10
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southwest Gas Corp.

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	500	1000sqft	11.5	499,700	255,000	—	—	—
Parking Lot	508	Space	3.93	0.00	0.00	—	—	—

Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	659	1000sqft	15.1	0.00	0.00	—	—	—
User Defined Industrial	500	User Defined Unit	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.	9.34	19.9	16.4	85.9	0.23	0.47	5.30	5.78	0.47	0.99	1.46	475	27,622	28,096	49.0	2.32	72.7	30,086
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	5.08	15.9	17.1	48.9	0.21	0.44	5.30	5.75	0.43	0.99	1.42	475	26,308	26,782	49.0	2.34	1.89	28,706
Average Daily (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	6.31	17.1	15.3	56.2	0.19	0.42	4.52	4.94	0.41	0.84	1.26	475	23,582	24,056	48.9	2.09	26.7	25,929
Annual (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmit.	1.15	3.11	2.79	10.2	0.03	0.08	0.82	0.90	0.08	0.15	0.23	78.6	3,904	3,983	8.10	0.35	4.43	4,293

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	5.20	4.67	13.6	62.0	0.21	0.25	5.30	5.55	0.24	0.99	1.22	—	21,482	21,482	0.43	1.73	72.7	22,082
Area	3.86	15.1	0.18	21.7	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.04	—	0.04	—	89.4	89.4	< 0.005	0.01	—	92.0
Energy	0.28	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	5,392	5,392	0.49	0.03	—	5,414
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	658	880	22.8	0.55	—	1,612
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	0.00	253	25.3	0.00	—	886
Total	9.34	19.9	16.4	85.9	0.23	0.47	5.30	5.78	0.47	0.99	1.46	475	27,622	28,096	49.0	2.32	72.7	30,086
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	4.80	4.27	14.6	46.7	0.20	0.25	5.30	5.55	0.24	0.99	1.22	—	20,257	20,257	0.44	1.76	1.89	20,794
Area	—	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy	0.28	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	5,392	5,392	0.49	0.03	—	5,414
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	658	880	22.8	0.55	—	1,612
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	0.00	253	25.3	0.00	—	886
Total	5.08	15.9	17.1	48.9	0.21	0.44	5.30	5.75	0.43	0.99	1.42	475	26,308	26,782	49.0	2.34	1.89	28,706
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	4.13	3.67	12.6	43.3	0.17	0.21	4.52	4.73	0.20	0.84	1.04	—	17,487	17,487	0.38	1.50	26.7	17,972
Area	1.90	13.2	0.09	10.7	< 0.005	0.01	—	0.01	0.02	—	0.02	—	44.1	44.1	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	45.4
Energy	0.28	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	5,392	5,392	0.49	0.03	—	5,414
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	658	880	22.8	0.55	—	1,612
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	0.00	253	25.3	0.00	—	886
Total	6.31	17.1	15.3	56.2	0.19	0.42	4.52	4.94	0.41	0.84	1.26	475	23,582	24,056	48.9	2.09	26.7	25,929
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.75	0.67	2.30	7.90	0.03	0.04	0.82	0.86	0.04	0.15	0.19	—	2,895	2,895	0.06	0.25	4.43	2,975

Area	0.35	2.42	0.02	1.96	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.30	7.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.51
Energy	0.05	0.03	0.47	0.39	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	893	893	0.08	0.01	—	896
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.7	109	146	3.77	0.09	—	267
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	0.00	41.9	4.19	0.00	—	147
Total	1.15	3.11	2.79	10.2	0.03	0.08	0.82	0.90	0.08	0.15	0.23	78.6	3,904	3,983	8.10	0.35	4.43	4,293

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	4.83	4.36	3.01	58.6	0.11	0.05	0.44	0.49	0.04	0.13	0.17	—	11,178	11,178	0.40	0.28	43.2	11,313
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 Non-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	0.37	0.31	10.6	3.40	0.10	0.20	0.72	0.92	0.19	0.23	0.42	—	10,304	10,304	0.03	1.46	29.5	10,769
Total	5.20	4.67	13.6	62.0	0.21	0.25	1.16	1.41	0.24	0.36	0.60	—	21,482	21,482	0.43	1.73	72.7	22,082

Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	4.45	3.98	3.35	43.3	0.10	0.05	0.44	0.49	0.04	0.13	0.17	—	9,948	9,948	0.41	0.30	1.12	10,048
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 Non-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	0.35	0.29	11.2	3.41	0.10	0.20	0.72	0.92	0.19	0.23	0.42	—	10,309	10,309	0.03	1.46	0.77	10,746
Total	4.80	4.27	14.6	46.7	0.20	0.25	1.16	1.41	0.24	0.36	0.60	—	20,257	20,257	0.44	1.76	1.89	20,794
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	0.70	0.62	0.55	7.38	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.03	—	1,442	1,442	0.06	0.04	2.63	1,459
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 Non-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	0.06	0.05	1.76	0.52	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.14	0.03	0.04	0.07	—	1,453	1,453	< 0.005	0.21	1.80	1,516
Total	0.75	0.67	2.30	7.90	0.03	0.04	0.18	0.22	0.04	0.06	0.09	—	2,895	2,895	0.06	0.25	4.43	2,975

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,205	2,205	0.21	0.03	—	2,217
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	143	0.01	< 0.005	—	144
Other Non-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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,348	2,348	0.22	0.03	—	2,361
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,205	2,205	0.21	0.03	—	2,217
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	143	143	0.01	< 0.005	—	144
Other Non-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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,348	2,348	0.22	0.03	—	2,361
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365	365	0.03	< 0.005	—	367
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23.7	23.7	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	23.9
Other Non-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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	389	389	0.04	< 0.005	—	391

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	0.28	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	3,044	3,044	0.27	0.01	—	3,053
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 Non-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	0.28	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	3,044	3,044	0.27	0.01	—	3,053
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrig rated Warehouse-No Rail	0.28	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	3,044	3,044	0.27	0.01	—	3,053
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 Non-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	0.28	0.14	2.55	2.14	0.02	0.19	—	0.19	0.19	—	0.19	—	3,044	3,044	0.27	0.01	—	3,053
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrig rated Warehouse-No Rail	0.05	0.03	0.47	0.39	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	504	504	0.04	< 0.005	—	505
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 Non-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	0.05	0.03	0.47	0.39	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	—	504	504	0.04	< 0.005	—	505

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	—	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	3.86	3.56	0.18	21.7	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.04	—	0.04	—	89.4	89.4	< 0.005	0.01	—	92.0
Total	3.86	15.1	0.18	21.7	< 0.005	0.03	—	0.03	0.04	—	0.04	—	89.4	89.4	< 0.005	0.01	—	92.0
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Consumer Products	—	1.96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Architectural Coatings	—	0.13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Landscape Equipment	0.35	0.32	0.02	1.96	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.30	7.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.51
Total	0.35	2.42	0.02	1.96	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	7.30	7.30	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	7.51

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	658	880	22.8	0.55	—	1,612
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	658	880	22.8	0.55	—	1,612
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	658	880	22.8	0.55	—	1,612
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	221	658	880	22.8	0.55	—	1,612
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrige rated Warehou se-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.7	109	146	3.77	0.09	—	267
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.7	109	146	3.77	0.09	—	267

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	0.00	253	25.3	0.00	—	886
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	0.00	253	25.3	0.00	—	886
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	0.00	253	25.3	0.00	—	886
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00

Other Non-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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	0.00	253	25.3	0.00	—	886
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrefrigerated Warehouse-No Rail	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	0.00	41.9	4.19	0.00	—	147
Parking Lot	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00
Other Non-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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41.9	0.00	41.9	4.19	0.00	—	147

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)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sequest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remove d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	790	391	369	245,576	14,380	7,113	6,713	4,469,970
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Non-Asphalt Surfaces	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
User Defined Industrial	115	57.0	53.5	35,722	3,502	1,736	1,629	1,088,464

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	786,896	262,299	49,795
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5.10.3. Landscape Equipment

Season	Unit	Value
Snow Days	day/yr	0.00
Summer Days	day/yr	180

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	2,307,966	349	0.0330	0.0040	9,499,636
Parking Lot	149,963	349	0.0330	0.0040	0.00
Other Non-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	115,555,625	5,645,327
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Non-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	470	0.00
Parking Lot	0.00	0.00
Other Non-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
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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
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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
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5.16.2. Process Boilers

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

5.18.1.1. Unmitigated

Biomass Cover Type	Initial Acres	Final Acres
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5.18.2. Sequestration

5.18.2.1. Unmitigated

Tree Type	Number	Electricity Saved (kWh/year)	Natural Gas Saved (btu/year)
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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
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Temperature and Extreme Heat	33.6	annual days of extreme heat
Extreme Precipitation	4.95	annual days with precipitation above 20 mm
Sea Level Rise	0.00	meters of inundation depth
Wildfire	22.7	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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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	4	0	0	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	0	0	0	N/A
Snowpack	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores do not include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.3. Adjusted Climate Risk Scores

Climate Hazard	Exposure Score	Sensitivity Score	Adaptive Capacity Score	Vulnerability Score
Temperature and Extreme Heat	4	1	1	4
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	1	1	1	2
Snowpack	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Air Quality	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

The adaptive capacity of a project refers to its ability to manage and reduce vulnerabilities from projected climate hazards. Adaptive capacity is rated on a scale of 1 to 5, with a score of 5 representing the greatest ability to adapt.

The overall vulnerability scores are calculated based on the potential impacts and adaptive capacity assessments for each hazard. Scores include implementation of climate risk reduction measures.

6.4. Climate Risk Reduction Measures

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	91.1
AQ-PM	32.2
AQ-DPM	57.9
Drinking Water	29.7
Lead Risk Housing	13.8

Pesticides	0.00
Toxic Releases	25.0
Traffic	83.1
Effect Indicators	—
CleanUp Sites	73.4
Groundwater	0.00
Haz Waste Facilities/Generators	65.9
Impaired Water Bodies	0.00
Solid Waste	0.00
Sensitive Population	—
Asthma	84.6
Cardio-vascular	99.5
Low Birth Weights	5.81
Socioeconomic Factor Indicators	—
Education	67.1
Housing	11.2
Linguistic	19.9
Poverty	67.2
Unemployment	82.7

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	66.22610035
Employed	25.70255357
Education	—

Bachelor's or higher	31.64378288
High school enrollment	2.258437059
Preschool enrollment	41.10098807
Transportation	—
Auto Access	89.83703323
Active commuting	14.92364943
Social	—
2-parent households	97.98537149
Voting	43.48774541
Neighborhood	—
Alcohol availability	89.68304889
Park access	26.5622995
Retail density	22.41755422
Supermarket access	25.03528808
Tree canopy	7.25009624
Housing	—
Homeownership	84.70422174
Housing habitability	80.57230848
Low-inc homeowner severe housing cost burden	56.2941101
Low-inc renter severe housing cost burden	70.48633389
Uncrowded housing	64.30129603
Health Outcomes	—
Insured adults	59.70742974
Arthritis	0.6
Asthma ER Admissions	14.5
High Blood Pressure	1.1
Cancer (excluding skin)	0.9

Asthma	37.3
Coronary Heart Disease	1.0
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	1.6
Diagnosed Diabetes	6.3
Life Expectancy at Birth	28.4
Cognitively Disabled	58.3
Physically Disabled	16.0
Heart Attack ER Admissions	1.2
Mental Health Not Good	58.7
Chronic Kidney Disease	1.3
Obesity	41.7
Pedestrian Injuries	90.6
Physical Health Not Good	24.5
Stroke	2.9
Health Risk Behaviors	—
Binge Drinking	95.3
Current Smoker	59.6
No Leisure Time for Physical Activity	48.5
Climate Change Exposures	—
Wildfire Risk	0.0
SLR Inundation Area	0.0
Children	33.8
Elderly	53.1
English Speaking	52.3
Foreign-born	39.5
Outdoor Workers	27.8
Climate Change Adaptive Capacity	—

Impervious Surface Cover	86.5
Traffic Density	80.1
Traffic Access	23.0
Other Indices	—
Hardship	53.1
Other Decision Support	—
2016 Voting	53.1

7.3. Overall Health & Equity Scores

Metric	Result for Project Census Tract
CalEnviroScreen 4.0 Score for Project Location (a)	52.0
Healthy Places Index Score for Project Location (b)	42.0
Project Located in a Designated Disadvantaged Community (Senate Bill 535)	No
Project Located in a Low-Income Community (Assembly Bill 1550)	No
Project Located in a Community Air Protection Program Community (Assembly Bill 617)	No

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

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

7.4. Health & Equity Measures

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	Taken from site plan
Construction: Construction Phases	Client indicated construction schedule

Construction: Off-Road Equipment	T/L/B replaced with Crawler Tractor to accurately calculate disturbance for Site Preparation and Grading phases Standard 8-hour work day
Construction: Trips and VMT	Vendor Trips adjusted based on CalEEMod defaults for Building Construction and number of days for Demolition, Site Preparation, Grading, and Building Construction
Construction: Dust From Material Movement	Ex
Operations: Vehicle Data	Trip Characteristics based on information provided in the Traffic Analysis
Operations: Fleet Mix	Passenger Car Mix estimated based on CalEEMod default fleet mix and the ratio of the vehicle classes (LDA, LDT1, LDT2, MDV, MCY). Truck Fleet Mix based on 2, 3 and 4 axle
Operations: Refrigerants	Unrefrigerated warehouse modeled with no refrigerant emissions

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APPENDIX 4.3:

EMFAC2021

Source: EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory
Region Type: Sub-Area
Region: San Bernardino (MD)
Calendar Year: 2023
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/day for CVMT and EVMT, trips/day for Trips, kWh/day for Energy Consumption, tons/day for Emissions, 1000 gallons/day for Fuel Consumption

Region	Calendar Year	Vehicle Category	Model Year	Speed	Fuel	Population	Total VMT	Fuel Consumption	Fuel_Consumption (gal)	Total Fuel	VMT	Total VMT	Miles per Gallon	Vehicle Class
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	3.706020688	198.5497848	0.05580807	55.80807012	429094.7266	198.5497848	2613238.336	6.09	HHDT
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	12541.2239	2609489.247	428.631287	428631.287		2609489.247			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	11.53583972	1130.876004	0	0		1130.876004			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	33.1907971	2419.663613	0.407631558	407.6315577		2419.663613			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	312180.2726	12850025.9	448.5592007	448559.2007	455321.7978	12850025.9	13790681.2	30.29	LDA
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1111.779846	36864.07043	0.899996768	899.9967678		36864.07043			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	11324.98946	536054.6226	0	0		536054.6226			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybr	7422.455377	367736.6077	5.862600371	5862.600371		367736.6077			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	32278.55095	1068871.467	45.10188563	45101.88563	45129.3869	1068871.467	1071843.523	23.75	LDT1
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	17.7719872	243.4069851	0.010382367	10.38236679		243.4069851			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	37.46099309	1553.818678	0	0		1553.818678			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybr	21.98847633	1174.830471	0.017118907	17.11890704		1174.830471			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	135449.7785	5476170.679	236.1411805	236141.1805	237379.2465	5476170.679	5557754.986	23.41	LDT2
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	415.1711158	18119.07266	0.578110582	578.1105817		18119.07266			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	534.2570507	20036.79258	0	0		20036.79258			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybr	841.1395529	43428.44096	0.659955358	659.9553577		43428.44096			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	13373.18195	482494.3403	38.02966063	38029.66063	58441.51975	482494.3403	897451.7074	15.36	LHDT1
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	11266.77185	414957.3672	20.41185912	20411.85912		414957.3672			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1757.472296	63304.89683	5.541732627	5541.732627	16323.74543	63304.89683	245227.1248	15.02	LHDT2
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	4751.018174	181922.228	10.78201281	10782.01281		181922.228			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	MCY	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	18296.66506	105592.6229	2.599049491	2599.049491	2599.049491	105592.6229	105592.6229	40.63	MCY
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	106014.0905	4096216.013	219.1155882	219115.5882	222623.2901	4096216.013	4215059.816	18.93	MDV
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1733.718228	70442.83229	3.080871724	3080.871724		70442.83229			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	582.245085	21819.8923	0	0		21819.8923			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybr	554.32769	26581.07894	0.42683018	426.8301803		26581.07894			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	3314.159385	28525.30478	5.986739837	5986.739837	7057.640687	28525.30478	39737.73873	5.63	MH
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1297.87851	11212.43395	1.070900849	1070.900849		11212.43395			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	920.2847184	63606.39039	12.56685824	12566.85824	29969.89352	63606.39039	220886.5569	7.37	MHDT
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2658.087983	156869.8925	17.3625782	17362.5782		156869.8925			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	1.582673807	49.9804468	0	0		49.9804468			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	7.663495521	360.2936086	0.040457078	40.45707772		360.2936086			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	281.3228219	17086.93238	3.443318417	3443.318417	4122.346324	17086.93238	22050.43546	5.35	OBUS
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	71.62191097	4963.503081	0.679027908	679.0279076		4963.503081			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	93.76777841	5830.784163	0.637465093	637.4650932		5830.784163			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	620.8980814	14679.01532	1.941851204	1941.851204	2579.316297	14679.01532	20512.94447	7.95	SBUS
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.270902054	3.144981365	0	0		3.144981365			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	55.06244647	5254.364757	1.388409085	1388.409085		5254.364757			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2.558566388	252.3863908	0.031795366	31.79536623		252.3863908			
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.196662013	20.74124617	0	0	4878.358	20.74124617	19220.95553	3.94	UBUS
San Bernardino (MD)	2023	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	103.6567732	13693.46313	3.458153548	3458.153548		13693.46313			

Source: EMFAC2021 (v1.0.2) Emissions Inventory
Region Type: Sub-Area
Region: San Bernardino (MD)
Calendar Year: 2024
Season: Annual
Vehicle Classification: EMFAC2007 Categories
Units: miles/day for CVMT and EVMT, trips/day for Trips, kWh/day for Energy Consumption, tons/day for Emissions, 1000 gallons/day for Fuel Consumption

Region	Calendar Year	Vehicle Category	Model Year	Speed	Fuel	Population	Total VMT	Fuel Consumption	Fuel_Consumption	Total Fuel	VMT	Total VMT	Miles per Gallon	Vehicle Class
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	2.67371537	179.0665221	0.047227051	47.22705145	431524.1776	179.0665221	2672982.086	6.19	HHDT
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	12941.95694	2664602.465	431.0654074	431065.4074		2664602.465			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	35.13402513	5737.248237	0	0		5737.248237			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	HHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	34.45532984	2463.306139	0.411543149	411.5431489		2463.306139			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	309548.7892	12857053.58	440.1966248	440196.6248	447331.193	12857053.58	13965428.57	31.22	LDA
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1034.982141	34051.71651	0.824103926	824.103926		34051.71651			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	13623.83126	668545.7008	0	0		668545.7008			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LDA	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybr	8183.169851	405777.5733	6.310464316	6310.464316		405777.5733			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	31233.77168	1048128.245	43.45105088	43451.05088	43486.19277	1048128.245	1052389.791	24.20	LDT1
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	15.99626011	215.2408333	0.009170376	9.170375651		215.2408333			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	48.63773853	2207.053268	0	0		2207.053268			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybr	34.41015177	1839.251886	0.025971515	25.97151479		1839.251886			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	137725.5016	5643211.721	237.0500862	237050.0862	238447.9934	5643211.721	5745847.212	24.10	LDT2
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	435.2924741	19152.63273	0.59798519	597.9851905		19152.63273			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	786.4209618	29403.79568	0	0		29403.79568			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybr	1052.1882	54079.0621	0.799922079	799.922079		54079.0621			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	13065.12456	480544.6519	36.82043144	36820.43144	56877.26029	480544.6519	892607.9514	15.69	LHDT1
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	11067.90041	409320.0985	20.05682885	20056.82885		409320.0985			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LHDT1	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	35.57307835	2743.201006	0	0		2743.201006			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	1727.120361	62917.63426	5.382965998	5382.965998	16041.7624	62917.63426	244483.5133	15.24	LHDT2
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	4731.795472	180893.1491	10.6587964	10658.7964		180893.1491			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	LHDT2	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	9.20742508	672.7299431	0	0		672.7299431			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	MCY	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	18161.87327	104842.2951	2.566095645	2566.095645	2566.095645	104842.2951	104842.2951	40.86	MCY
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	104992.7033	4103194.432	214.6505054	214650.5054	218155.5699	4103194.432	4237999.5	19.43	MDV
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1714.88073	69248.41239	2.991593915	2991.593915		69248.41239			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	866.9961777	32393.89091	0	0		32393.89091			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	MDV	Aggregate	Aggregate	Plug-in Hybr	687.4700368	33162.76439	0.513470573	513.470573		33162.76439			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	3091.371633	26724.2653	5.605041279	5605.041279	6656.655531	26724.2653	37736.37285	5.67	MH
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	MH	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	1276.896684	11012.10756	1.051614251	1051.614251		11012.10756			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	898.6661288	63890.69959	12.44579031	12445.79031	30031.31509	63890.69959	224542.5252	7.48	MHDT
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2714.454563	159428.8117	17.54186171	17541.86171		159428.8117			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	10.1031131	832.4896331	0	0		832.4896331			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	MHDT	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	8.401730183	390.5243176	0.043663079	43.66307868		390.5243176			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	271.7824577	16376.9448	3.255024528	3255.024528	3935.151344	16376.9448	21439.92288	5.45	OBUS
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	72.39768455	4993.524222	0.680126817	680.1268166		4993.524222			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	OBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.546180409	69.45385865	0	0		69.45385865			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	96.21442986	6087.08589	0.660941658	660.941658		6087.08589			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	625.5915659	14655.09273	1.93386489	1933.86489	2594.806548	14655.09273	20791.50655	8.01	SBUS
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	SBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	1.465134098	49.32793183	0	0		49.32793183			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Gasoline	55.17381074	5264.991755	1.390338076	1390.338076		5264.991755			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Diesel	2.531039845	250.3343972	0.03157511	31.57511024		250.3343972			
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Electricity	0.196662013	20.74124617	0	0	4704.95373	20.74124617	19259.83007	4.09	UBUS
San Bernardino (MD)	2024	UBUS	Aggregate	Aggregate	Natural Gas	103.8995189	13723.76268	3.283040544	3283.040544		13723.76268			

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