APPENDIX G
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis

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City of La Mesa
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Subject: **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis**
Collier Park Renovations Project
City of La Mesa, San Diego County, California

Dear Mr. Jacobs:

This letter report provides an assessment of the potential impacts related to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that would occur as a result of the Collier Park Renovations Project (project).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Collier Park is a 7.7-acre park located at 4401 Palm Avenue in the City of La Mesa, situated between Palm Avenue to the west and 4th Street/Upland Street to the east. On April 24, 2007, the City Council authorized the preparation of a master plan for Collier Park. The approach for the master plan was structured around an interactive "Take Part" public process to address any neighborhood concerns, assess the optimum use of the site, and identify potential funding sources for improvements. Community stakeholders were involved in the master planning process, which included written surveys, individual interviews, and public workshops. The draft Collier Park Master Plan was never finalized or adopted. However, aspects of the proposed project are largely based upon the concepts proposed within the draft Master Plan.

The project is organized into four areas: 1) Panhandle; 2) Spring House; 3) History Hill; and 4) Collier Club House. The improvements associated with the four project areas are discussed below. The improvements proposed are conceptual in nature, and detailed plans have not been finalized, except for the Panhandle area of the park. The GHG emission analysis evaluates a worst-case scenario with respect to the impacts associated with the construction and operation of the project.

Panhandle

The first phase of improvements to Collier Park would occur in the Panhandle area, which is situated in the southern and western portions of the park. The Panhandle area is primarily developed for recreational use with existing facilities such as a parking lot, tennis court, playground, and restrooms. Proposed improvements in the Panhandle area include relocation of a water fountain; replacement of the existing playground, restrooms, tennis court, bus stop, and parking area; and installation of walking paths, landscaping, drainage, and security features. The existing 25 space parking lot would be removed and replaced with 21 on-site parking spaces throughout the park. Three pedestrian entrances would be

constructed along Palm Avenue. At least one entrance from Upland Street would be added to encourage pedestrian use by residents in the neighborhood to the east. Another walking path would be constructed from the park's main entrance at the corner of Palm Avenue and Pasadena Avenue, extending southeast to the new playgrounds. This entrance walkway would also extend to housing adjacent to the south side of the park. To the extent possible, all walking paths within the park would be handicap accessible and appropriate for all abilities, and would create internal park connections as well as connections with surrounding streets.

Spring House

Resolution No. 15191 was adopted by the City Council on October 22, 1985, designating Collier Park and La Mesa Spring House as a local historical landmark. On February 27, 2007, the City Council requested that the Spring House be referred to the City's Historic Preservation Commission (HPC). The HPC discussed the potential options and concepts for recognizing the historic value of the Spring House that could be incorporated into future designs for Collier Park improvements. The HPC recommended that, if funds were not available for complete restoration, the stone walls around the base of the building, the cistern, and related accoutrements be maintained and preserved to serve as an interpretive center.

The existing Spring House is located within the Panhandle area of Collier Park. The City is exploring various options with regard to the Spring House, including restoration, reconstruction, and replacement. Under the proposed project, the existing Spring House would be deconstructed down to the stone rubble wall base. The wall base would then be repaired to create an outdoor interpretive center chronicling the history of the park. The creation of the interpretive center would include stabilization of the remaining concrete and stone wall structure, the addition of a new concrete floor finish, water-proofing of the cistern, and the addition of outdoor interpretive exhibits.

History Hill

The History Hill area is located in the southeastern portion of Collier Park, east of the Panhandle area. This area currently consists of mostly undeveloped parkland. The History Hill area would be converted into a grassy amphitheater built into the hillside. The natural elevation would be utilized for "stadium-style" seating composed of pavers and decomposed granite, fronted by a flat area for recreation or performances. The amphitheater would offer casual seating capacity for 50 park visitors and would be suitable for intimate performances and gatherings. A small portion of the amphitheater area would be designated as rental space for weddings and other similar events. The amphitheater would be located adjacent to the Spring House, creating an opportunity for the two features to be used together as a single venue.

The entire History Hill area would be terraced and planted with new landscaping to provide natural spaces for informal gatherings along the unpaved paths meandering through the amphitheater area. Project grading would lower the existing topography of the History Hill area. Three walkways would be constructed within the amphitheater area. These paths would be composed of decomposed granite and terraced to accommodate the topography. The decomposed granite walkways would be interspersed with grass and sandstone steps. The southern portion of the History Hill area would include a walkway that provides access to the southern portion of the Panhandle area.

Collier Club House

The Collier Club House area is located in the northern portion of Collier Park. This area currently consists of mostly undeveloped parkland. Proposed improvements in the Collier Club House area include construction of a club house building, outdoor seating areas, a plaza area, and parking, as well as the installation of walking paths, landscaping, and security features. The Collier Club House area would be developed to contain a new 2,500 square-foot club house building for public use. West of the new club house building, two separate outdoor seating areas and a ceremony stage, with a maximum capacity of 300 persons, would be constructed. East of the new club house building, a plaza area would be constructed that would contain benches, an unpaved pathway, and green space. A water feature, fire pit and outdoor cooking and dining area would be located north of the new club house building. Passive exercise areas, such as an oversized chess game and bocce ball courts or similar types of activities, would be located south of the new club house building. An asphalt parking lot with 34 spaces would be constructed within the northeastern portion of the Collier Club House area.

Two pedestrian crossings would be installed across Pasadena Avenue. One pedestrian crossing would provide access between the Collier Club House and History Hill areas near the intersection of Upland Street and Pasadena Avenue. The other pedestrian crossing would provide access between the Collier Club House area and the Spring House area in the central portion of the park.

A concrete sidewalk would be constructed along the western side of Upland Street for the length of the park boundary along this roadway. A connected sidewalk would also extend from Upland Street into the center of the park along the northern side of Pasadena Avenue, terminating at the pedestrian crossing in the Collier Club House area. The portion of the sidewalk within the park boundary would include a handicap ramp and landing system. A separate, unpaved path would be constructed between the plaza area, near the intersection of Upland Street and Pasadena Avenue, and the new club house. Benches would be interspersed throughout the Collier Club House area.

To the extent possible, all walking paths would be handicap accessible and appropriate for all abilities. Paths would be placed to encourage physical activity and facility walkability. Walking paths would create connections within the park and with surrounding streets.

BACKGROUND

Climate change refers to any substantial change in measures of climate (such as temperature, precipitation, or wind) lasting for decades or longer. GHGs are gases that trap heat in the atmosphere, analogous to the way a greenhouse retains heat. The accumulation of GHGs in the atmosphere regulates the earth's temperature. Without the natural heat-trapping effects of GHGs, the earth's temperature would be about 34 degrees Celsius cooler (California Climate Action Team [CCAT] 2007). California Health and Safety Code Section 38505(g) defines GHGs to include the following compounds: carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6).

Carbon dioxide enters the atmosphere through the burning of fossil fuels, solid waste, trees and wood products, and as a result of other chemical reactions such as through the manufacturing of cement. Globally, the largest source of Carbon dioxide emissions is the combustion of fossil fuels in power plants,

automobiles, industrial facilities, and other similar sources (EPA 2011). Methane is emitted from a variety of both human-related and natural sources, including fossil fuel production, animal husbandry, rice cultivation, biomass burning, and waste management (EPA 2011). Nitrous oxide is emitted during agricultural and industrial activities, as well as during combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste (EPA 2010).

HFCs, PFCs, and SF_6 are synthetic, powerful GHGs that are emitted from a variety of industrial processes, and the production of chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22), which was previously used in air conditioning applications, but is being phased out (EPA 2012). The proposed project would not include any industrial processes. If the proposed Collier Club House includes a small air conditioning unit, it would be a new unit that would not use HCFC-22. Therefore, these GHGs are not included in this analysis.

Individual GHGs have varying heat-trapping properties and atmospheric lifetimes. Table 1 identifies the CO_2 equivalent (CO_2e) and atmospheric lifetimes of basic GHGs. Each GHG is compared to CO_2 with respect to its ability to trap infrared radiation, its atmospheric lifetime, and its chemical structure. The CO_2e is a consistent methodology for comparing GHG emissions since it normalizes various GHG emissions to a consistent measure. For example, CH_4 is a GHG that is 21 times more potent than CO_2; therefore, one metric ton of CH_4 is equal to 21 metric tons CO_2e.

Table 1 Carbon Dioxide Equivalents and Atmospheric Lifetimes of Basic GHGs

GHG	Formula	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2e)	Atmospheric lifetime (years)
Carbon dioxide	CO_2	1	50-200
Methane	CH_4	21	12
Nitrous oxide	N_2O	310	114

Source: EPA 2011

REGULATORY SETTING

Assembly Bill 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006

In September 2006, the California State Legislature adopted AB 32, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 focuses on reducing GHG emissions in California. Under AB 32, CARB has the primary responsibility for reducing GHG emissions and continues the CCAT to coordinate statewide efforts and promote strategies that can be undertaken by many other California agencies. AB 32 requires the CARB to adopt rules and regulations that would achieve GHG emissions equivalent to state-wide levels in 1990 by 2020. In general, AB 32 directs the CARB to adopt quantifiable, verifiable, and enforceable emission reduction measures by regulation that will achieve the statewide GHG emissions limit by 2020. The emission reduction measures may include direct emission reduction measures, alternative compliance mechanisms, and potential monetary and non-monetary incentives that reduce GHG emissions from any sources or categories of sources that CARB finds necessary to achieve the statewide GHG emissions limit. CARB is also directed to monitor compliance with and enforce any emission reduction measure adopted pursuant to AB 32.

CARB has made available a list of discrete early action GHG emission reduction measures. CARB has also published a staff report titled *California 1990 GHG Emissions Level and 2020 Emissions Limit* that determined the statewide levels of GHG emissions in 1990 (CARB 2007). CARB identified 427 million metric tons (MT) CO_2e as the total statewide aggregated GHG 1990 emissions level and 2020 emissions limit. Additionally in December 2008, the CARB adopted the Climate Change Scoping Plan, which outlines the state's strategy to achieve the 2020 GHG limit. This scoping plan proposes a comprehensive set of actions designed to reduce overall GHG emissions in California, improve the environment, reduce dependence on oil, diversify energy sources, save energy, create new jobs, and enhance public health. The plan emphasizes a cap-and-trade program, but also includes the discrete early actions.

Executive Order S-3-05

Executive Order S-3-05 established the following GHG emission reduction targets: by 2010, reduce GHG emissions to 2000 levels; by 2020, reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels; by 2050, reduce GHG emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels. The first CCAT Report in 2006 contained recommendations and strategies to help ensure the targets in Executive Order S-3-05 are met. The latest CCAT Biennial Report was released in April 2010. It expands on the policy oriented 2006 assessment. This report provides new information and scientific findings. The new information and details in the CCAT Assessment Report include development of new climate and sea-level projections using new information and tools that have become available since the preparation of the previous report; and evaluation of climate change within the context of broader social changes, such as land-use changes and demographic shifts (CCAT 2010).

County of San Diego Guidelines for Determining Significance – Climate Change

The County of San Diego published its Guidelines for Determining Significance for Climate Change on February 17, 2012. The purpose of the guideline document is to ensure that new development achieves its fair share of emissions reductions needed to meet the statewide AB 32 mandate. The County's guidelines establish a screening level threshold of 2,500 MT of CO_2e emitted annually. Projects that would emit more than 2,500 MT CO_2e annually would result in a potentially significant cumulatively considerable impact and would be required to incorporate measures from the County's Climate Action Plan (CAP) and prepare a technical analysis to demonstrate that the project's design features, along with CAP measures and, if necessary, additional mitigation measures, are incorporated that would allow the project to be below the applicable County significance threshold. There are four possible thresholds: one based on GHG emissions per service population, a maximum for annual GHG emissions from development projects, a GHG limit for stationary emissions sources, and a required percent reduction compared to business as usual emissions. The guidelines are based on regional data and as such may also be appropriate for usage by lead agencies in the region other than the County of San Diego.

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The CEQA Guidelines do not quantify the amount of GHG emissions that would constitute a significant impact on the environment. Instead, they leave the determination of the significance of GHG emissions up to the lead agency and authorize the lead agency to consider thresholds of significance previously adopted or recommended by other public agencies or recommended by experts (CEQA Guidelines §§ 15064.4(a), 15064.7(c).)

The City of La Mesa has decided to use the County of San Diego's Guidelines for Determining Significance for Climate Change, published on February 17, 2012. As stated in this document, the guidelines are based on regional data, including the incorporated cities and may be used by lead agencies in the region other than the County of San Diego. The purpose of the guideline document is to ensure that new development achieves its fair share of emissions reductions needed to meet the statewide AB 32 mandate. The County's guidelines establish a screening level threshold of 2,500 MT of CO_2e emitted annually during either construction or operation. Projects that would emit more than 2,500 MT CO_2e annually during either construction or operation would result in a potentially significant impact.

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Construction activities would result in temporary increases in air pollutant emissions. These emissions would be generated primarily from construction equipment exhaust, earth disturbance, construction worker vehicle trips, and heavy duty truck trips. Air pollutant emissions were estimated using the worst-case activity data and the emission factors included in the CalEEMod model (Version 2011.1.1), which takes into account the hours of operation, load factor, and the emission factors for each piece of equipment. For detailed model assumptions and output, please see Attachment A.

The project would be completed in phases, generally corresponding to the four areas described above, with each phase of construction anticipated to occur over a six to 14 month period. The Panhandle area would be constructed first and would be completed prior to the construction of the other three phases. The remaining areas may be constructed in any order and may be constructed concurrently. Dates of construction are currently unknown. It is assumed that construction of the Panhandle area would begin as early as January 2013, and construction of the other phases would begin as early as January 2014.

Grading of the entire site would require approximately 34,100 cubic yards (CY) of cut and approximately 14,800 CY of fill. Two options for site grading are being considered. The first grading option would balance the cut/fill on-site. Under this option, the History Hill and Collier Club House areas would be graded to reduce the steepness of the slopes within each area, and the cut materials from these areas would be used to fill the natural bowl in the Panhandle area. The second grading option would not balance the cut/fill on-site. This option would result in the import of material to the Panhandle area, and the export of a greater amount of material from the History Hill area and Collier Club House area, and would allow grading of the park site to occur in phases. This analysis assumes the second grading option because it would require more truck trips for hauling and is the worst-case scenario in terms of GHG emissions.

Construction equipment required for the proposed project would consist of typical construction equipment, including a front end loader, backhoe, graders, and dozers. Construction assumptions specific to each of the four projects are described below.

Panhandle Area. The Panhandle area phase of construction would include 2.6 acres of the park. Construction of this phase would take 12 months and would require demolition of 23,360 square feet (SF) of existing park features and grading of the entire Panhandle area (3 months); installation of utilities and foundations (3 months). Construction of the new restroom building and installation of landscaping, irrigation, hardscape, and the playgrounds would take approximately 6 months. Grading would require

626 CY of cut material and 8,522 CY of fill. Demolition and grading would require a total of 7,982 truck trips to export soil and material and 8 daily worker commute trips. Installation of utilities and foundations would require a total of 25 material import trips and 12 daily worker commute trips. Restroom construction, hardscaping, and landscaping would require a total of 70 material import trips and 16 daily worker commute trips.

Spring House. The Spring House phase would redevelop approximately 1,300 SF of the existing park. As described in the Project Description, several options for the Spring House are being considered. For the purposes of this GHG analysis, demolition and replacement of the Spring House with an interpretive center is assumed, which is considered the worst-case scenario. Construction of this phase would last approximately 9 months and would require demolition of the existing 1,300 SF Spring House (2 months), construction of the new interpretive center (3 months), and installation of hardscaping and landscaping (4 months). Demolition would require a total of 10 truck trips to dispose of demolished material, and 8 daily worker commute trips. Interpretive center construction would require a total of 11 material import trips and 12 daily worker commute trips.

History Hill. The History Hill phase would develop approximately 2.5 acres of the park. Construction of this phase would take approximately 9 months and would require grading of the area (6 months), installation of hardscaping and walkway areas (1 month), and installation of park features and landscaping (2 months). This phase would require 7,182 CY of cut material and 765 CY of fill. Grading would require a total of 672 truck haul trips to export soil and trees and 6 daily worker commute trips. Hardscaping would require a total of 55 material import trips and 8 daily worker commute trips. Finishing park features and landscaping would require 5 material import trips and 12 daily worker commute trips.

Collier Club House. The Collier Club House phase would develop approximately 2.5 acres of the park. Construction of this phase would take approximately 14 months and would require grading of the area (4 months); installation of utilities and a retaining wall (4 months); construction of the club house, irrigation, and hardscaping (4 months); and installation of final park features and landscaping (2 months). This phase would require 26,273 CY of cut material and 5,487 CY of fill. Grading would require a total of 2,119 truck haul trips to export soil and trees and 8 daily worker commute trips. Retaining wall construction and utilities installation would require a total of 1 material import trip and 12 daily worker commute trips. Hardscaping and club house construction would require 100 material import trips and 16 daily worker commute trips. Finishing park features and landscaping would require 10 material import trips and 8 daily worker commute trips.

The GHG emissions from each phase of project construction are included in Table 2. With the exception of the Collier Club House Phase, all of the construction phases would be completed within 12 months; therefore, the total GHG emissions from each phase are also the phase's annual GHG emissions. To be conservative, the total GHG emissions from the Collier Club House Phase, which would be constructed over approximately 14 months, are included in the annual GHG emissions for this phase. As shown in Table 2, none of the individual construction phases would result in construction emissions that would exceed 2,500 MT CO_2e. The Panhandle area would be constructed first and would be completed prior to the start of construction of the remaining park areas. This phase would result in less than significant annual GHG emissions of 716 MT CO_2e. However, the Spring House, History Hill, and Collier Club House phases may be constructed concurrently. Therefore, the worst-case annual construction scenario is

construction of all three of these phases in one year. As shown in Table 2, the worst-case construction scenario would result in annual GHG emissions of 1,354 MT CO2e. Therefore, construction of the proposed project would not result in annual GHG emissions of more than 2,500 MT CO2e and impacts would be less than significant.

Table 2 Estimated Construction GHG Emissions

Project Component	CO_2e (Metric Tons)
Panhandle Phase (2013)	716
Spring House Phase (2014)	137
History Hill Phase (2014)	344
Collier Club House Phase (2014)	873
Worst Case Annual Emissions[1]	**1,354**
Significance Threshold	2,500
Significant Impact?	*No*

[1] Assumes concurrent construction of the Spring House, History Hill, and Collier Club House phases in 2014. The Panhandle Phase would be completed prior to the construction of these phases.
Emission quantities are rounded to the nearest whole number. Exact values are provided in Attachment A.
CO_2e = carbon dioxide equivalents
Source: CalEEMod, Version 2011.1.1

OPERATION EMISSIONS

Operation of Collier Park would not include any stationary sources of GHG emissions; however, operation would directly result in GHG emissions from vehicular trips to and from the park, and indirectly result in GHG emissions from electricity, water use, wastewater generation, and solid waste disposal from general maintenance of the park. GHG emissions were estimated using the CalEEMod model (Version 2011.1.1). Estimates are based on the default CalEEMod assumptions and generation rates for a city park, except where noted in the discussion of individual emissions sources below. For detailed model assumptions and output, please see Attachment A.

The mobile-source (vehicular) GHG emissions that would result from full operation of the project are based on the traffic impact analysis prepared for the project (Chen Ryan 2012). The proposed project would generate approximately 851 average daily vehicle trips (ADT). Based on the project ADT and default CalEEMod trip lengths for city parks, buildout of Collier Park would generate approximately 1,805,305 vehicle miles travelled (VMT) per year. Estimated annual GHG emissions associated with vehicle trips would result in emissions of 917 MT CO_2e.

Electricity would be required for security and amenities lighting, operation of the Collier Club House, as well as speakers, microphones, and other equipment for events at the amphitheatre and outdoor event center. Electricity and natural gas usage for Collier Park is based on the CalEEMod energy usage rates for structures that would require minimal energy demand (warehouses). This assumption takes into account the short-term electricity use increases that would result from events at the amphitheatre, outdoor ceremony area, or club house, which would result in a higher electricity demand than a typical city park. Based on event data for the existing Harry Griffen Park in La Mesa, which includes an

amphitheatre and community center, approximately 17 events would occur at Collier Park each month. Electricity usage at Collier Park would be approximately 32,000 kilowatt hours per year, which would generate approximately 11 MT CO_2e annually. The Collier Club House is the only project component that would potentially require natural gas usage if the club house would offer a heater or kitchen facilities. Annual natural gas usage of the club house would be approximately 3 therms, which would generate approximately 2 MT of CO_2e per year.

Solid waste generation from the project would be approximately 8 tons per year, resulting in a annual generation of 4 MT CO_2e. Water usage at Collier Park for restrooms, events, and landscaping would be about 9 million gallons per year, which indirectly results in a generation of 37 MT CO_2e per year from energy used to provide, treat, and distribute water to Southern California.

Table 3 includes the annual GHG emissions that would result from full operation of the project. As shown, operation of the project would generate approximately 971 MT CO_2e per year. This amount is below the screening threshold of 2,500 MT of CO_2e per year, and therefore project-level and cumulative impacts associated with the generation of GHG emissions during operation are less than significant.

Table 3 Existing and Projected Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions (metric tons of CO_2e)

Emission Source	Net Increase
Vehicles	917
Electricity	11
Natural Gas	2
Solid Waste	4
Water Use	37
Total	**971**
Significance Threshold	2,500
Significant impact?	*No*

Emission quantities are rounded to the nearest whole number. Exact values are provided in Attachment A.
Source: CalEEMod, Version 2011.1.1

GHG EMISSION REDUCTION MEASURES

The 2010 CAPCOA report, *Quantifying Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Measures*, includes numerous GHG-reducing measures for construction and operation of the project. A list of the recommended emissions reduction strategies that would be incorporated into the project is provided in Table 4. Compliance with the measures listed in Table 4 is not required and, as shown in Table 3 and Table 4, implementation of the project would result in less than significant GHG emissions during construction and operation without their implementation.

Table 4 GHG Emission Reduction Strategies Implemented During Construction and Operation

Strategy	Project Consistency
SW-2. Recycle Demolished Construction Material.	All demolished material would be recycled.
SDT-1. Neighborhood/Site Enhancement. Provide Pedestrian Network Improvements	In the Panhandle Area, three pedestrian entrances would be constructed along Palm Avenue, replacing two existing steeply sloped stair/ramp paths. At least one entrance from Upland Street would be added to encourage pedestrian use by residents in the neighborhood to the east. Another walking path would be constructed from the park's main entrance at the corner of Palm Avenue and Pasadena Avenue, extending southeast to the new playgrounds. This entrance walkway would also extend to the Navy housing project adjacent to the south side of the park. In the Collier Club House area, two pedestrian crossings would be installed across Pasadena Avenue. One pedestrian crossing would provide access between the Collier Club House and History Hill areas near the intersection of Upland Street and Pasadena Avenue. The other pedestrian crossing would provide access between the Collier Club House area and the Spring House area in the central portion of the park. A concrete sidewalk would be constructed along the western side of Upland Street for the length of the park boundary along this roadway. A connected sidewalk would also extend from Upland Street into the center of the park along the northern side of Pasadena Avenue, terminating at the pedestrian crossing in the Collier Club House area. The portion of the sidewalk within the park boundary would include a handicap ramp and landing system. A separate, unpaved path would be constructed between the plaza area, near the intersection of Upland Street and Pasadena Avenue, and the new club house. To the extent possible, all walking paths would be handicap accessible and appropriate for all abilities. Paths would be placed to encourage physical activity and facility walkability. Walking paths would create connections within the park and with surrounding streets.
TST-2. Transit System Improvements. Implement Transit Access Improvements.	An enhanced bus stop would be provided at the northwestern corner of the park along Palm Avenue.
WUW-2. Water Use. Adopt a Water Conservation Strategy	Excluding turf areas, the park would be landscaped with native vegetation using low water demand techniques consistent with the City's water efficient landscape ordinance.
WUW-3. Water Use. Design Water-Efficient Landscapes	
WUW-4. Water Use. Use Water-Efficient Landscape Irrigation Systems	
WUW-6. Water Use. Plant Native or Drought-Resistant Trees and Vegetation	

Sources: CAPCOA 2010

SUMMARY

AB 32 and CARB's Scoping Plan are the documents adopted to reduce GHG emissions that are applicable to the project. These plans establish a statewide plan for achieving the emissions levels required by Executive Order S-3-05. The project is consistent with AB 32 because it falls below the significance threshold that the City of La Mesa has determined is the applicable numerical threshold for GHG emissions that the project must not exceed in order to meet state goals, including AB 32. Therefore, the

proposed project would not result in GHG emissions that would result in a significant effect on the environment or conflict with an applicable adopted plan for reducing GHG emissions.

If you have any questions regarding this analysis, please do not hesitate to call at (858) 514-1023 or email at joanne.dramko@atkinsglobal.com.

Sincerely,

Joanne M. Dramko, AICP, GISP
Senior Environmental Manager

Attachment A: CalEEMod model output

REFERENCES

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