

Appendix B – Air Quality/GHG Analysis

AIR QUALITY and GHG IMPACT ANALYSES
THE BAY THEATER REVITALIZATION
SEAL BEACH, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Hodge & Associates
Attn: Bill Hodge
P. O. Box 2842
Palm Desert, CA 92261

Date:

April 11, 2017

Project No.: P17-001 AQ

ATMOSPHERIC SETTING

The project site's climate, as with all Southern California, is dominated by the strength and position of the semi-permanent high pressure pattern over the Pacific Ocean near Hawaii. It creates cool summers, mild winters, and infrequent rainfall. It drives the cool daytime sea breeze, and it maintains comfortable humidities and ample sunshine after the frequent morning clouds dissipate. Unfortunately, the same atmospheric processes that create the desirable living climate combine to restrict the ability of the atmosphere to disperse the air pollution generated by the large population attracted in part by the desirable climate. Portions of the Los Angeles Basin therefore experience some of the worst air quality in the nation for certain pollutants.

Temperatures in the City of Seal Beach average 61 degrees annually. Daily and seasonal oscillations of temperature are small because of the moderating effects of the nearby oceanic thermal reservoir. In contrast to the steady temperature regime, rainfall is highly variable. Measurable precipitation occurs mainly from early November to mid-April, but total amounts are generally small. Seal Beach averages 12 inches of rain annually with January as the wettest month.

Winds in the project vicinity display several characteristic regimes. During the day, especially in summer, winds are from the south in the morning and from the west in the afternoon. Daytime wind speeds are 7 – 9 miles per hour on average. At night, especially in winter, the land becomes cooler than the ocean, and an off-shore wind of 3-5 miles per hour develops. Early morning winds are briefly from the south-east parallel to the coastline before the daytime on-shore flow becomes well established again. One other important wind regime occurs when high pressure occurs over the western United States that creates hot, dry and gusty Santa Ana winds from the north and northeast across Seal Beach.

The net effect of the wind pattern on air pollution is that any locally generated emissions will be carried offshore at night, and toward inland Orange County by day. Daytime ventilation is much more vigorous. Unless daytime winds rotate far into the north and bring air pollution from developed areas of the air basin into Seal Beach, warm season air quality is much better in the project vicinity than in inland valleys of the air basin. Both summer and winter air quality in the project area is generally good.

In addition to winds that control the rate and direction of pollution dispersal, Southern California is notorious for strong temperature inversions that limit the vertical depth through which pollution can be mixed. In summer, coastal areas are characterized by a sharp discontinuity between the cool marine air at the surface and the warm, sinking air aloft within the high pressure cell over the ocean to the west. This marine/subsidence inversion allows for good local mixing, but acts like a giant lid over the basin. Air starting onshore at the beach is relatively clean, but becomes progressively more polluted as sources continue to add pollution from below without any dilution from above. Because of Seal Beach's location relative to the ocean, the incoming marine air during warm season onshore flow contains little air pollution. Local air quality is not substantially affected by the regional subsidence inversions.

A second inversion type forms on clear, winter nights when cold air off the mountains sinks to the surface while the air aloft remains warm. This process forms radiation inversions. These inversions, in conjunction with calm winds, trap pollutants such as automobile exhaust near their source. During the long nocturnal drainage flow from land to sea, the exhaust pollutants continually accumulate within the shallow, cool layer of air near the ground. Some areas of Orange County thus may experience elevated levels of carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides because of this winter radiation inversion condition. However, the coastal areas of Orange County have not substantially been affected by limited nocturnal mixing effects (no elevated levels of CO) in approximately 10 years. Both types of inversions occur throughout the year to some extent, but the marine inversions are very dominant during the day in summer, and radiation inversions are much stronger on winter nights when nights are long and air is cool. The governing role of these inversions in atmospheric dispersion leads to a substantially different air quality environment in summer in the South Coast Air Basin than in winter.

AIR QUALITY SETTING

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS (AAQS)

In order to gauge the significance of the air quality impacts of the proposed project, those impacts, together with existing background air quality levels, must be compared to the applicable ambient air quality standards. These standards are the levels of air quality considered safe, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect the public health and welfare. They are designed to protect those people most susceptible to further respiratory distress such as asthmatics, the elderly, very young children, people already weakened by other disease or illness, and persons engaged in strenuous work or exercise, called "sensitive receptors." Healthy adults can tolerate occasional exposure to air pollutant concentrations considerably above these minimum standards before adverse effects are observed. Recent research has shown, however, that chronic exposure to ozone (the primary ingredient in photochemical smog) may lead to adverse respiratory health even at concentrations close to the ambient standard.

National AAQS were established in 1971 for six pollution species with states retaining the option to add other pollutants, require more stringent compliance, or to include different exposure periods. The initial attainment deadline of 1977 was extended several times in air quality problem areas like Southern California. In 2003, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopted a rule, which extended and established a new attainment deadline for ozone for the year 2021. Because the State of California had established AAQS several years before the federal action and because of unique air quality problems introduced by the restrictive dispersion meteorology, there is considerable difference between state and national clean air standards. Those standards currently in effect in California are shown in Table 1. Sources and health effects of various pollutants are shown in Table 2.

The Federal Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990 required that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) review all national AAQS in light of currently known health effects. EPA was charged with modifying existing standards or promulgating new ones where appropriate. EPA subsequently developed standards for chronic ozone exposure (8+ hours per day) and for very small diameter particulate matter (called "PM-2.5"). New national AAQS were adopted in 1997 for these pollutants.

Planning and enforcement of the federal standards for PM-2.5 and for ozone (8-hour) were challenged by trucking and manufacturing organizations. In a unanimous decision, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that EPA did not require specific congressional authorization to adopt national clean air standards. The Court also ruled that health-based standards did not require preparation of a cost-benefit analysis. The Court did find, however, that there was some inconsistency between existing and "new" standards in their required attainment schedules. Such attainment-planning schedule inconsistencies centered mainly on the 8-hour ozone standard. EPA subsequently agreed to downgrade the attainment designation for a large number of communities to "non-attainment" for the 8-hour ozone standard.

Table 1

Ambient Air Quality Standards						
Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Standards ¹		National Standards ²		
		Concentration ³	Method ⁴	Primary ^{3,5}	Secondary ^{3,6}	Method ⁷
Ozone (O ₃) ⁸	1 Hour	0.09 ppm (180 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Photometry	—	Same as Primary Standard	Ultraviolet Photometry
	8 Hour	0.070 ppm (137 µg/m ³)		0.070 ppm (137 µg/m ³)		
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM ₁₀) ⁹	24 Hour	50 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	150 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 µg/m ³		—		
Fine Particulate Matter (PM _{2.5}) ⁹	24 Hour	—	—	35 µg/m ³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 µg/m ³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	12.0 µg/m ³	15 µg/m ³	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m ³)	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)	—	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)
	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)		9 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	—	
	8 Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m ³)		—	—	
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) ¹⁰	1 Hour	0.18 ppm (339 µg/m ³)	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	100 ppb (188 µg/m ³)	—	Gas Phase Chemiluminescence
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (57 µg/m ³)		0.053 ppm (100 µg/m ³)	Same as Primary Standard	
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂) ¹¹	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	75 ppb (196 µg/m ³)	—	Ultraviolet Fluorescence; Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)
	3 Hour	—		—	0.5 ppm (1300 µg/m ³)	
	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 µg/m ³)		0.14 ppm (for certain areas) ¹¹	—	
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	—		0.030 ppm (for certain areas) ¹¹	—	
Lead ^{12,13}	30 Day Average	1.5 µg/m ³	Atomic Absorption	—	—	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption
	Calendar Quarter	—		1.5 µg/m ³ (for certain areas) ¹²	Same as Primary Standard	
	Rolling 3-Month Average	—		0.15 µg/m ³		
Visibility Reducing Particles ¹⁴	8 Hour	See footnote 14	Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape	No National Standards		
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 µg/m ³	Ion Chromatography			
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m ³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence			
Vinyl Chloride ¹²	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m ³)	Gas Chromatography			

See footnotes on next page ...

For more information please call ARB-PIO at (916) 322-2990

California Air Resources Board (5/4/16)

Table 1 (continued)

1. California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1 and 24 hour), nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
2. National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration measured at each site in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM10, the 24 hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is equal to or less than one. For PM2.5, the 24 hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact the U.S. EPA for further clarification and current national policies.
3. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.
4. Any equivalent measurement method which can be shown to the satisfaction of the ARB to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.
5. National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.
6. National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.
7. Reference method as described by the U.S. EPA. An "equivalent method" of measurement may be used but must have a "consistent relationship to the reference method" and must be approved by the U.S. EPA.
8. On October 1, 2015, the national 8-hour ozone primary and secondary standards were lowered from 0.075 to 0.070 ppm.
9. On December 14, 2012, the national annual PM2.5 primary standard was lowered from $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ to $12.0 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The existing national 24-hour PM2.5 standards (primary and secondary) were retained at $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, as was the annual secondary standard of $15 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. The existing 24-hour PM10 standards (primary and secondary) of $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ also were retained. The form of the annual primary and secondary standards is the annual mean, averaged over 3 years.
10. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 100 ppb. Note that the national 1-hour standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the national 1-hour standard to the California standards the units can be converted from ppb to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 100 ppb is identical to 0.100 ppm.
11. On June 2, 2010, a new 1-hour SO_2 standard was established and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 75 ppb. The 1971 SO_2 national standards (24-hour and annual) remain in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standards are approved.

Note that the 1-hour national standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the 1-hour national standard to the California standard the units can be converted to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 75 ppb is identical to 0.075 ppm.
12. The ARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as 'toxic air contaminants' with no threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants.
13. The national standard for lead was revised on October 15, 2008 to a rolling 3-month average. The 1978 lead standard ($1.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ as a quarterly average) remains in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2008 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 standard, the 1978 standard remains in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2008 standard are approved.
14. In 1989, the ARB converted both the general statewide 10-mile visibility standard and the Lake Tahoe 30-mile visibility standard to instrumental equivalents, which are "extinction of 0.23 per kilometer" and "extinction of 0.07 per kilometer" for the statewide and Lake Tahoe Air Basin standards, respectively.

For more information please call ARB-PIO at (916) 322-2990

California Air Resources Board (5/4/16)

Table 2
Health Effects of Major Criteria Pollutants

Pollutants	Sources	Primary Effects
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomplete combustion of fuels and other carbon-containing substances, such as motor exhaust. • Natural events, such as decomposition of organic matter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced tolerance for exercise. • Impairment of mental function. • Impairment of fetal development. • Death at high levels of exposure. • Aggravation of some heart diseases (angina).
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motor vehicle exhaust. • High temperature stationary combustion. • Atmospheric reactions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravation of respiratory illness. • Reduced visibility. • Reduced plant growth. • Formation of acid rain.
Ozone (O ₃)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atmospheric reaction of organic gases with nitrogen oxides in sunlight. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravation of respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. • Irritation of eyes. • Impairment of cardiopulmonary function. • Plant leaf injury.
Lead (Pb)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contaminated soil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impairment of blood function and nerve construction. • Behavioral and hearing problems in children.
Respirable Particulate Matter (PM-10)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stationary combustion of solid fuels. • Construction activities. • Industrial processes. • Atmospheric chemical reactions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced lung function. • Aggravation of the effects of gaseous pollutants. • Aggravation of respiratory and cardio respiratory diseases. • Increased cough and chest discomfort. • Soiling. • Reduced visibility.
Fine Particulate Matter (PM-2.5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel combustion in motor vehicles, equipment, and industrial sources. • Residential and agricultural burning. • Industrial processes. • Also, formed from photochemical reactions of other pollutants, including NO_x, sulfur oxides, and organics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases respiratory disease. • Lung damage. • Cancer and premature death. • Reduces visibility and results in surface soiling.
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combustion of sulfur-containing fossil fuels. • Smelting of sulfur-bearing metal ores. • Industrial processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggravation of respiratory diseases (asthma, emphysema). • Reduced lung function. • Irritation of eyes. • Reduced visibility. • Plant injury. • Deterioration of metals, textiles, leather, finishes, coatings, etc.

Source: California Air Resources Board, 2002.

Evaluation of the most current data on the health effects of inhalation of fine particulate matter prompted the California Air Resources Board (ARB) to recommend adoption of the statewide PM-2.5 standard that is more stringent than the federal standard. This standard was adopted in 2002. The State PM-2.5 standard is more of a goal in that it does not have specific attainment planning requirements like a federal clean air standard, but only requires continued progress towards attainment.

Similarly, the ARB extensively evaluated health effects of ozone exposure. A new state standard for an 8-hour ozone exposure was adopted in 2005, which aligned with the exposure period for the federal 8-hour standard. The California 8-hour ozone standard of 0.07 ppm is more stringent than the federal 8-hour standard of 0.075 ppm. The state standard, however, does not have a specific attainment deadline. California air quality jurisdictions are required to make steady progress towards attaining state standards, but there are no hard deadlines or any consequences of non-attainment. During the same re-evaluation process, the ARB adopted an annual state standard for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) that is more stringent than the corresponding federal standard, and strengthened the state one-hour NO₂ standard.

As part of EPA's 2002 consent decree on clean air standards, a further review of airborne particulate matter (PM) and human health was initiated. A substantial modification of federal clean air standards for PM was promulgated in 2006. Standards for PM-2.5 were strengthened, a new class of PM in the 2.5 to 10 micron size was created, some PM-10 standards were revoked, and a distinction between rural and urban air quality was adopted. In December, 2012, the federal annual standard for PM-2.5 was reduced from 15 µg/m³ to 12 µg/m³ which matches the California AAQS. The severity of the basin's non-attainment status for PM-2.5 may be increased by this action and thus require accelerated planning for future PM-2.5 attainment.

In response to continuing evidence that ozone exposure at levels just meeting federal clean air standards is demonstrably unhealthful, EPA had proposed a further strengthening of the 8-hour standard. A new 8-hour ozone standard was adopted in 2015 after extensive analysis and public input. The adopted national 8-hour ozone standard is 0.07 ppm which matches the current California standard. It will require three years of ambient data collection, then 2 years of non-attainment findings and planning protocol adoption, then several years of plan development and approval. Final air quality plans for the new standard are likely to be adopted around 2022. Ultimate attainment of the new standard in ozone problem areas such as Southern California might be after 2025.

In 2010 a new federal one-hour primary standard for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) was adopted. This standard is more stringent than the existing state standard. Based upon air quality monitoring data in the South Coast Air Basin, the California Air Resources Board has requested the EPA to designate the basin as being in attainment for this standard. The federal standard for sulfur dioxide (SO₂) was also recently revised. However, with minimal combustion of coal and mandatory use of low sulfur fuels in California, SO₂ is typically not a problem pollutant.

BASELINE AIR QUALITY

Existing and probable future levels of air quality around the project area can best be best inferred from ambient air quality measurements conducted by the SCAQMD at the Anaheim monitoring station. This station measures both regional pollution levels such as smog, as well as primary vehicular pollution levels near busy roadways such as carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides. Pollutants such as particulates (PM-10 and PM-2.5) are also monitored at Anaheim. Table 3 is a 6-year summary of monitoring data for the major air pollutants compiled from this air monitoring station. From this data the following conclusions regarding air quality trends can be drawn:

- a. Photochemical smog (ozone) levels occasionally exceed standards. All state and federal ozone standards have been exceeded 1 percent or less of all days in the past six years. Measurements from more recent years demonstrate progressively improved ozone levels in the area except perhaps for some temporary “backsliding” in 2014. While ozone levels are still occasionally elevated, they are much lower than 10 to 20 years ago.
- b. Respirable dust (PM-10) levels occasionally exceed the state standard on approximately one percent of measured days. The less stringent federal PM-10 standard has not been exceeded in the last six years.
- c. The federal ultra-fine particulate (PM-2.5) standard of $35 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ has been exceeded on less than one percent of measurement days in the last six years.
- d. More localized pollutants such as carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, etc. are very low near the project site. There is substantial excess dispersive capacity to accommodate localized vehicular air pollutants such as NO_x or CO without any threat of violating applicable AAQS. Data from a recent “near roadway” monitoring study directly along the I-5 shoulder (<50 feet) in Anaheim showed noticeably elevated levels of NO_x and CO, but even at this close distance federal clean air standards were not exceeded.

Although complete attainment of every clean air standard is not yet imminent, extrapolation of the steady improvement trend suggests that such attainment could occur within the reasonably near future.

Table 3
Air Quality Monitoring Summary (2010-2015)
(Number of Days Standards Were Exceeded, and
Maximum Levels During Such Violations)
(Entries shown as ratios = samples exceeding standard/samples taken)

Pollutant/Standard	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ozone						
1-Hour > 0.09 ppm (S)	1	0	0	0	2	1
8-Hour > 0.07 ppm (S)	1	1	0	0	6	1
8- Hour > 0.075 ppm (F)	1	0	0	0	4	1
Max. 1-Hour Conc. (ppm)	0.104	0.088	0.079	0.084	0.111	0.100
Max. 8-Hour Conc. (ppm)	0.088	0.072	0.067	0.070	0.081	0.080
Carbon Monoxide						
8- Hour > 9. ppm (S,F)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Max 8-hour Conc. (ppm)	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.1	2.2
Nitrogen Dioxide						
1-Hour > 0.18 ppm (S)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Max. 1-Hour Conc. (ppm)	0.073	0.074	0.067	0.082	0.076	0.059
Inhalable Particulates (PM-10)						
24-hour > 50 µg/m ³ (S)	0/57	2/57	0/61	1/59	2/61	11/363
24-hour > 150 µg/m ³ (F)	0/57	0/57	0/61	0/59	0/61	0/363
Max. 24-Hr. Conc. (µg/m ³)	43.	53.	48.	77.	85.	66.
Ultra-Fine Particulates (PM-2.5)						
24-Hour > 35 µg/m ³ (F)	0/331	2/352	4/347	1/331	6/334	3/295
Max. 24-Hr. Conc. (µg/m ³)	31.7	39.2	50.1	37.8	56.2	45.8

Source: South Coast AQMD Air Monitoring Station Data Summary, Anaheim Station (3176)

AIR QUALITY PLANNING

The Federal Clean Air Act (1977 Amendments) required that designated agencies in any area of the nation not meeting national clean air standards must prepare a plan demonstrating the steps that would bring the area into compliance with all national standards. The SCAB could not meet the deadlines for ozone, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, or PM-10. In the SCAB, the agencies designated by the governor to develop regional air quality plans are the SCAQMD and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The two agencies first adopted an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) in 1979 and revised it several times as earlier attainment forecasts were shown to be overly optimistic.

The 1990 Federal Clean Air Act Amendment (CAAA) required that all states with air-sheds with “serious” or worse ozone problems submit a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP). Amendments to the SIP have been proposed, revised and approved over the past decade. The most current regional attainment emissions forecast for ozone precursors (ROG and NO_x) and for carbon monoxide (CO) and for particulate matter are shown in Table 4. Substantial reductions in emissions of ROG, NO_x and CO are forecast to continue throughout the next several decades. Unless new particulate control programs are implemented, PM-10 and PM-2.5 are forecast to slightly increase.

The Air Quality Management District (AQMD) adopted an updated clean air “blueprint” in August 2003. The 2003 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) was approved by the EPA in 2004. The AQMP outlined the air pollution measures needed to meet federal health-based standards for ozone by 2010 and for particulates (PM-10) by 2006. The 2003 AQMP was based upon the federal one-hour ozone standard which was revoked late in 2005 and replaced by an 8-hour federal standard. Because of the revocation of the hourly standard, a new air quality planning cycle was initiated.

With re-designation of the air basin as non-attainment for the 8-hour ozone standard, a new attainment plan was developed. This plan shifted most of the one-hour ozone standard attainment strategies to the 8-hour standard. As previously noted, the attainment date was to “slip” from 2010 to 2021. The updated attainment plan also includes strategies for ultimately meeting the federal PM-2.5 standard.

Because projected attainment by 2021 required control technologies that did not exist yet, the SCAQMD requested a voluntary “bump-up” from a “severe non-attainment” area to an “extreme non-attainment” designation for ozone. The extreme designation was to allow a longer time period for these technologies to develop. If attainment cannot be demonstrated within the specified deadline without relying on “black-box” measures, EPA would have been required to impose sanctions on the region had the bump-up request not been approved. In April 2010, the EPA approved the change in the non-attainment designation from “severe-17” to “extreme.” This reclassification set a later attainment deadline (2024), but also required the air basin to adopt even more stringent emissions controls.

Table 4**South Coast Air Basin Emissions Forecasts (Emissions in tons/day)**

Pollutant	2010^a	2015^b	2020^b	2025^b
NOx	603	451	357	289
VOC	544	429	400	393
PM-10	160	155	161	165
PM-2.5	71	67	67	68

^a2010 Base Year.

^bWith current emissions reduction programs and adopted growth forecasts.

Source: California Air Resources Board, 2013 Almanac of Air Quality

In other air quality attainment plan reviews, EPA had disapproved part of the SCAB PM-2.5 attainment plan included in the AQMP. EPA stated that the current attainment plan relied on PM-2.5 control regulations that had not yet been approved or implemented. It was expected that a number of rules that were pending approval would remove the identified deficiencies. If these issues were not resolved within the next several years, federal funding sanctions for transportation projects could result. The 2012 AQMP included in the current California State Implementation Plan (SIP) was expected to remedy identified PM-2.5 planning deficiencies.

The federal Clean Air Act requires that non-attainment air basins have EPA approved attainment plans in place. This requirement includes the federal one-hour ozone standard even though that standard was revoked around eight years ago. There was no approved attainment plan for the one-hour federal standard at the time of revocation. Through a legal quirk, the SCAQMD is now required to develop an AQMP for the long since revoked one-hour federal ozone standard. Because the current SIP for the basin contains a number of control measures for the 8-hour ozone standard that are equally effective for one-hour levels, the 2012 AQMP was believed to satisfy hourly attainment planning requirements.

AQMPs are required to be updated every three years. The 2012 AQMP was adopted in early 2013. An updated AQMP was required for completion in 2016. The 2016 AQMP was adopted by the SCAQMD Board in March, 2017, and has been submitted to the California Air Resources Board for forwarding to the EPA. The 2016 AQMP acknowledges that motor vehicle emissions have been effectively controlled and that reductions in NOx, the continuing ozone problem pollutant, may need to come from major stationary sources (power plants, refineries, landfill flares, etc.) . The current attainment deadlines for all federal non-attainment pollutants are now as follows:

8-hour ozone (70 ppb)	2032
Annual PM-2.5 (12 µg/m ³)	2025

8-hour ozone (75 ppb)	2024 (old standard)
1-hour ozone (120 ppb)	2023 (rescinded standard)
24-hour PM-2.5 (35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	2019

The key challenge is that NO_x emission levels, as a critical ozone precursor pollutant, are forecast to continue to exceed the levels that would allow the above deadlines to be met. Unless additional stringent NO_x control measures are adopted and implemented, ozone attainment goals may not be met.

The proposed project does not directly relate to the AQMP in that there are no specific air quality programs or regulations governing recreational projects. Conformity with adopted plans, forecasts and programs relative to population, housing, employment and land use is the primary yardstick by which impact significance of planned growth is determined. The SCAQMD, however, while acknowledging that the AQMP is a growth-accommodating document, does not favor designating regional impacts as less-than-significant just because the proposed development is consistent with regional growth projections. Air quality impact significance for the proposed project has therefore been analyzed on a project-specific basis.

AIR QUALITY IMPACT

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

Air quality impacts are considered “significant” if they cause clean air standards to be violated where they are currently met, or if they “substantially” contribute to an existing violation of standards. Any substantial emissions of air contaminants for which there is no safe exposure, or nuisance emissions such as dust or odors, would also be considered a significant impact.

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines offers the following five tests of air quality impact significance. A project would have a potentially significant impact if it:

- a. Conflicts with or obstructs implementation of the applicable air quality plan.
- b. Violates any air quality standard or contributes substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.
- c. Results in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutants for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors).
- d. Exposes sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.
- e. Creates objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

Primary Pollutants

Air quality impacts generally occur on two scales of motion. Near an individual source of emissions or a collection of sources such as a crowded intersection or parking lot, levels of those pollutants that are emitted in their already unhealthful form will be highest. Carbon monoxide (CO) is an example of such a pollutant. Primary pollutant impacts can generally be evaluated directly in comparison to appropriate clean air standards. Violations of these standards where they are currently met, or a measurable worsening of an existing or future violation, would be considered a significant impact. Many particulates, especially fugitive dust emissions, are also primary pollutants. Because of the non-attainment status of the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB) for PM-10, an aggressive dust control program is required to control fugitive dust during project construction.

Secondary Pollutants

Many pollutants, however, require time to transform from a more benign form to a more unhealthful contaminant. Their impact occurs regionally far from the source. Their incremental regional impact is minute on an individual basis and cannot be quantified except through complex photochemical computer models. Analysis of significance of such emissions is based

upon a specified amount of emissions (pounds, tons, etc.) even though there is no way to translate those emissions directly into a corresponding ambient air quality impact.

Because of the chemical complexity of primary versus secondary pollutants, the SCAQMD has designated significant emissions levels as surrogates for evaluating regional air quality impact significance independent of chemical transformation processes. Projects with daily emissions that exceed any of the following emission thresholds are recommended by the SCAQMD to be considered significant under CEQA guidelines.

Table 5
Daily Emissions Thresholds

Pollutant	Construction	Operations
ROG	75	55
NO _x	100	55
CO	550	550
PM-10	150	150
PM-2.5	55	55
SO _x	150	150
Lead	3	3

Source: SCAQMD CEQA Air Quality Handbook, November, 1993 Rev.

Additional Indicators

In its CEQA Handbook, the SCAQMD also states that additional indicators should be used as screening criteria to determine the need for further analysis with respect to air quality. The additional indicators are as follows:

- Project could interfere with the attainment of the federal or state ambient air quality standards by either violating or contributing to an existing or projected air quality violation
- Project could result in population increases within the regional statistical area which would be in excess of that projected in the AQMP and in other than planned locations for the project's build-out year.
- Project could generate vehicle trips that cause a CO hot spot.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IMPACTS

The proposed project requires renovations to an existing building. Air quality modeling only calculates emissions for large equipment like cranes, and dozers. Smaller, mostly electrical powered hand tools will be used for this project and therefore construction emissions are not analyzed.

OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Operational emissions were calculated using CalEEMod2016.3.1 for an assumed project opening year of 2017. Trip rates were provided in the project traffic report. The traffic report predicts that the 475 seat venue would generate 855 daily trips.

In addition to mobile sources from vehicles, general development causes smaller amounts of “area source” air pollution to be generated from on-site energy consumption and from off-site electrical generation. These sources represent a minimal percentage of the total project NO_x and CO burdens, and a few percent other pollutants. The inclusion of such emissions adds negligibly to the total significant project-related emissions burden as shown in Table 6.

Table 6
Daily Operational Impacts

	Operational Emissions (lbs/day)					
Source	ROG	NO _x	CO	SO ₂	PM-10	PM-2.5
Area	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mobile	1.6	7.2	17.2	0.1	3.9	1.1
Total	1.8	7.3	17.3	0.1	3.9	1.1
SCAQMD Threshold	55	55	550	150	150	55
Exceeds Threshold?	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod2016.3.1 Output in Appendix

As seen in Table 6, the project would not cause any operational emissions to exceed their respective SCAQMD CEQA significance thresholds. Operational emission impacts are judged to be less than significant. No impact mitigation for operational activity emissions is considered necessary to support this finding.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

“Greenhouse gases” (so called because of their role in trapping heat near the surface of the earth) emitted by human activity are implicated in global climate change, commonly referred to as “global warming.” These greenhouse gases contribute to an increase in the temperature of the earth’s atmosphere by transparency to short wavelength visible sunlight, but near opacity to outgoing terrestrial long wavelength heat radiation in some parts of the infrared spectrum. The principal greenhouse gases (GHGs) are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, and water vapor. For purposes of planning and regulation, Section 15364.5 of the California Code of Regulations defines GHGs to include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride. Fossil fuel consumption in the transportation sector (on-road motor vehicles, off-highway mobile sources, and aircraft) is the single largest source of GHG emissions, accounting for approximately half of GHG emissions globally. Industrial and commercial sources are the second largest contributors of GHG emissions with about one-fourth of total emissions.

California has passed several bills and the Governor has signed at least three executive orders regarding greenhouse gases. GHG statutes and executive orders (EO) include AB 32, SB 1368, EO S-03-05, EO S-20-06 and EO S-01-07.

AB 32 is one of the most significant pieces of environmental legislation that California has adopted. Among other things, it is designed to maintain California’s reputation as a “national and international leader on energy conservation and environmental stewardship.” It will have wide-ranging effects on California businesses and lifestyles as well as far reaching effects on other states and countries. A unique aspect of AB 32, beyond its broad and wide-ranging mandatory provisions and dramatic GHG reductions are the short time frames within which it must be implemented. Major components of the AB 32 include:

- Require the monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions beginning with sources or categories of sources that contribute the most to statewide emissions.
- Requires immediate “early action” control programs on the most readily controlled GHG sources.
- Mandates that by 2020, California’s GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels.
- Forces an overall reduction of GHG gases in California by 25-40%, from business as usual, to be achieved by 2020.
- Must complement efforts to achieve and maintain federal and state ambient air quality standards and to reduce toxic air contaminants.

Statewide, the framework for developing the implementing regulations for AB 32 is under way. Maximum GHG reductions are expected to derive from increased vehicle fuel efficiency, from greater use of renewable energy and from increased structural energy efficiency. Additionally, through the California Climate Action Registry (CCAR now called the Climate Action Reserve), general and industry-specific protocols for assessing and reporting GHG emissions have been

developed. GHG sources are categorized into direct sources (i.e. company owned) and indirect sources (i.e. not company owned). Direct sources include combustion emissions from on-and off-road mobile sources, and fugitive emissions. Indirect sources include off-site electricity generation and non-company owned mobile sources.

THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

In response to the requirements of SB97, the State Resources Agency developed guidelines for the treatment of GHG emissions under CEQA. These new guidelines became state laws as part of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations in March, 2010. The CEQA Appendix G guidelines were modified to include GHG as a required analysis element. A project would have a potentially significant impact if it:

- Generates GHG emissions, directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment, or,
- Conflicts with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted to reduce GHG emissions.

Section 15064.4 of the Code specifies how significance of GHG emissions is to be evaluated. The process is broken down into quantification of project-related GHG emissions, making a determination of significance, and specification of any appropriate mitigation if impacts are found to be potentially significant. At each of these steps, the new GHG guidelines afford the lead agency with substantial flexibility.

Emissions identification may be quantitative, qualitative or based on performance standards. CEQA guidelines allow the lead agency to “select the model or methodology it considers most appropriate.” The most common practice for transportation/combustion GHG emissions quantification is to use a computer model such as CalEEMod, as was used in the ensuing analysis.

The significance of those emissions then must be evaluated; the selection of a threshold of significance must take into consideration what level of GHG emissions would be cumulatively considerable. The guidelines are clear that they do not support a zero net emissions threshold. If the lead agency does not have sufficient expertise in evaluating GHG impacts, it may rely on thresholds adopted by an agency with greater expertise.

On December 5, 2008 the SCAQMD Governing Board adopted an Interim quantitative GHG Significance Threshold for industrial projects where the SCAQMD is the lead agency (e.g., stationary source permit projects, rules, plans, etc.) of 10,000 Metric Tons (MT) CO₂ equivalent/year. In September 2010, the SCAQMD CEQA Significance Thresholds GHG Working Group released revisions which recommended a threshold of 3,000 MT CO₂e for all land use projects. This 3,000 MT/year recommendation has been used as a guideline for this analysis. In the absence of an adopted numerical threshold of significance, project related GHG emissions in excess of the guideline level are presumed to trigger a requirement for enhanced GHG reduction at the project level.

PROJECT OPERATIONAL GHG EMISSIONS GENERATION

The input assumptions for operational GHG emissions calculations, and the GHG conversion from consumption to annual regional CO₂e emissions are summarized in the CalEEMod2016.3.1 output files found in the appendix of this report.

The total operational emissions for the proposed project are identified in Table 7 assuming that every day of the year was a maximum performance event at the renovated theater.

Table 7
Proposed Uses Operational Emissions

Consumption Source	MT CO₂e
Area Sources	0.0
Energy Utilization	41.5
Mobile Source	845.3
Solid Waste Generation	0.0
Water Consumption	24.7
Total	911.5
Guideline Threshold	3,000
Exceeds Threshold?	No

Worst-case total project GHG emissions are substantially below the proposed significance threshold of 3,000 MT suggested by the SCAQMD. Hence, the project will not result in generation of a significant level of greenhouse gases.

CONSISTENCY WITH GHG PLANS, PROGRAMS AND POLICIES

The City of Seal Beach has not yet developed a Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan. The applicable GHG planning document is AB-32. As discussed above, the project is not expected to result in a significant increase in GHG emissions. As a result, the project results in GHG emissions below the recommended SCAQMD 3,000 ton threshold. Therefore, the project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation to reduce GHG emissions.

CALEEMOD2016.3.1 COMPUTER MODEL OUTPUT

- **DAILY EMISIONS**
- **ANNUAL EMISSIONS**

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Summer

Bay Theater

South Coast AQMD Air District, Summer

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	475.00	Seat	0.25	10,687.50	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	31
Climate Zone	8			Operational Year	2019
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	702.44	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.029	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use -

Construction Phase - operational only

Off-road Equipment - operational emissions

Vehicle Trips - 1.8 trips per seat

Trips and VMT -

Architectural Coating - operational emissions

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Summer

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblArchitecturalCoating	ConstArea_Nonresidential_Exterior	5,344.00	0.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	ConstArea_Nonresidential_Interior	16,031.00	0.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Nonresidential_Exterior	100.00	0.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Nonresidential_Interior	100.00	0.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Residential_Exterior	50.00	0.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Residential_Interior	50.00	0.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	5.00	1.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	3/30/2017	3/31/2017
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Air Compressors
tblProjectCharacteristics	OperationalYear	2018	2019
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	2.24	1.80
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	1.85	1.80
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	1.76	1.80

2.0 Emissions Summary

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Summer

2.1 Overall Construction (Maximum Daily Emission)

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2017	0.3384	2.1895	1.9251	3.1000e-003	0.0112	0.1734	0.1846	2.9600e-003	0.1734	0.1764	0.0000	293.9916	293.9916	0.0302	0.0000	294.7463
Maximum	0.3384	2.1895	1.9251	3.1000e-003	0.0112	0.1734	0.1846	2.9600e-003	0.1734	0.1764	0.0000	293.9916	293.9916	0.0302	0.0000	294.7463

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	lb/day										lb/day					
2017	0.3384	2.1895	1.9251	3.1000e-003	0.0112	0.1734	0.1846	2.9600e-003	0.1734	0.1764	0.0000	293.9916	293.9916	0.0302	0.0000	294.7463
Maximum	0.3384	2.1895	1.9251	3.1000e-003	0.0112	0.1734	0.1846	2.9600e-003	0.1734	0.1764	0.0000	293.9916	293.9916	0.0302	0.0000	294.7463

[illegible]

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Summer

2.2 Overall Operational**Unmitigated Operational**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.2434	4.6000e-004	0.0490	0.0000		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		0.1040	0.1040	2.8000e-004		0.1110
Energy	6.6200e-003	0.0602	0.0506	3.6000e-004		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		72.2375	72.2375	1.3800e-003	1.3200e-003	72.6668
Mobile	1.5822	7.2184	17.2450	0.0524	3.8525	0.0586	3.9111	1.0309	0.0552	1.0861		5,323.7313	5,323.7313	0.2971		5,331.1596
Total	1.8322	7.2791	17.3445	0.0528	3.8525	0.0634	3.9159	1.0309	0.0599	1.0908		5,396.0727	5,396.0727	0.2988	1.3200e-003	5,403.9373

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Area	0.2434	4.6000e-004	0.0490	0.0000		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		0.1040	0.1040	2.8000e-004		0.1110
Energy	6.6200e-003	0.0602	0.0506	3.6000e-004		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		72.2375	72.2375	1.3800e-003	1.3200e-003	72.6668
Mobile	1.5822	7.2184	17.2450	0.0524	3.8525	0.0586	3.9111	1.0309	0.0552	1.0861		5,323.7313	5,323.7313	0.2971		5,331.1596
Total	1.8322	7.2791	17.3445	0.0528	3.8525	0.0634	3.9159	1.0309	0.0599	1.0908		5,396.0727	5,396.0727	0.2988	1.3200e-003	5,403.9373

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	3/31/2017	3/31/2017	5	1	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 0

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
	Air Compressors	1	0.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Architectural Coating	1	1.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Summer

3.2 Architectural Coating - 2017**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.3323	2.1850	1.8681	2.9700e-003		0.1733	0.1733		0.1733	0.1733		281.4481	281.4481	0.0297		282.1909
Total	0.3323	2.1850	1.8681	2.9700e-003		0.1733	0.1733		0.1733	0.1733		281.4481	281.4481	0.0297		282.1909

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	6.0500e-003	4.4300e-003	0.0570	1.3000e-004	0.0112	9.0000e-005	0.0113	2.9600e-003	9.0000e-005	3.0500e-003		12.5435	12.5435	4.7000e-004		12.5553
Total	6.0500e-003	4.4300e-003	0.0570	1.3000e-004	0.0112	9.0000e-005	0.0113	2.9600e-003	9.0000e-005	3.0500e-003		12.5435	12.5435	4.7000e-004		12.5553

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Summer

3.2 Architectural Coating - 2017**Mitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Archit. Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Off-Road	0.3323	2.1850	1.8681	2.9700e-003		0.1733	0.1733		0.1733	0.1733	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0297		282.1909
Total	0.3323	2.1850	1.8681	2.9700e-003		0.1733	0.1733		0.1733	0.1733	0.0000	281.4481	281.4481	0.0297		282.1909

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000
Worker	6.0500e-003	4.4300e-003	0.0570	1.3000e-004	0.0112	9.0000e-005	0.0113	2.9600e-003	9.0000e-005	3.0500e-003		12.5435	12.5435	4.7000e-004		12.5553
Total	6.0500e-003	4.4300e-003	0.0570	1.3000e-004	0.0112	9.0000e-005	0.0113	2.9600e-003	9.0000e-005	3.0500e-003		12.5435	12.5435	4.7000e-004		12.5553

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Summer

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	1.5822	7.2184	17.2450	0.0524	3.8525	0.0586	3.9111	1.0309	0.0552	1.0861		5,323.7313	5,323.7313	0.2971		5,331.1596
Unmitigated	1.5822	7.2184	17.2450	0.0524	3.8525	0.0586	3.9111	1.0309	0.0552	1.0861		5,323.7313	5,323.7313	0.2971		5,331.1596

4.2 Trip Summary Information

Land Use	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	855.00	855.00	855.00	1,811,760	1,811,760
Total	855.00	855.00	855.00	1,811,760	1,811,760

4.3 Trip Type Information

Land Use	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	16.60	8.40	6.90	1.80	79.20	19.00	66	17	17

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	0.546418	0.044132	0.199182	0.124467	0.017484	0.005870	0.020172	0.031831	0.001999	0.002027	0.004724	0.000704	0.000991

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Summer

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
NaturalGas Mitigated	6.6200e-003	0.0602	0.0506	3.6000e-004		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		72.2375	72.2375	1.3800e-003	1.3200e-003	72.6668
NaturalGas Unmitigated	6.6200e-003	0.0602	0.0506	3.6000e-004		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		72.2375	72.2375	1.3800e-003	1.3200e-003	72.6668

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Summer

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas**Unmitigated**

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	614.019	6.6200e-003	0.0602	0.0506	3.6000e-004		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		72.2375	72.2375	1.3800e-003	1.3200e-003	72.6668
Total		6.6200e-003	0.0602	0.0506	3.6000e-004		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		72.2375	72.2375	1.3800e-003	1.3200e-003	72.6668

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	lb/day										lb/day					
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	0.614019	6.6200e-003	0.0602	0.0506	3.6000e-004		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		72.2375	72.2375	1.3800e-003	1.3200e-003	72.6668
Total		6.6200e-003	0.0602	0.0506	3.6000e-004		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		4.5800e-003	4.5800e-003		72.2375	72.2375	1.3800e-003	1.3200e-003	72.6668

6.0 Area Detail**6.1 Mitigation Measures Area**

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Summer

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	lb/day										lb/day					
Mitigated	0.2434	4.6000e-004	0.0490	0.0000		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		0.1040	0.1040	2.8000e-004		0.1110
Unmitigated	0.2434	4.6000e-004	0.0490	0.0000		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		0.1040	0.1040	2.8000e-004		0.1110

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0271					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.2116					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	4.6400e-003	4.6000e-004	0.0490	0.0000		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		0.1040	0.1040	2.8000e-004		0.1110
Total	0.2434	4.6000e-004	0.0490	0.0000		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		0.1040	0.1040	2.8000e-004		0.1110

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Summer

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Mitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	lb/day										lb/day					
Architectural Coating	0.0271					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Consumer Products	0.2116					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000			0.0000			0.0000
Landscaping	4.6400e-003	4.6000e-004	0.0490	0.0000		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		0.1040	0.1040	2.8000e-004		0.1110
Total	0.2434	4.6000e-004	0.0490	0.0000		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		1.8000e-004	1.8000e-004		0.1040	0.1040	2.8000e-004		0.1110

7.0 Water Detail**7.1 Mitigation Measures Water****8.0 Waste Detail****8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste****9.0 Operational Offroad**

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

10.0 Stationary Equipment**Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators**

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Summer

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

Boilers

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

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
----------------	--------

11.0 Vegetation

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

Bay Theater

South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	475.00	Seat	0.25	10,687.50	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

Urbanization	Urban	Wind Speed (m/s)	2.2	Precipitation Freq (Days)	31
Climate Zone	8			Operational Year	2019
Utility Company	Southern California Edison				
CO2 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	702.44	CH4 Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.029	N2O Intensity (lb/MW hr)	0.006

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use -

Construction Phase - operational only

Off-road Equipment - operational emissions

Vehicle Trips - 1.8 trips per seat

Trips and VMT -

Architectural Coating - operational emissions

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblArchitecturalCoating	ConstArea_Nonresidential_Exterior	5,344.00	0.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	ConstArea_Nonresidential_Interior	16,031.00	0.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Nonresidential_Exterior	100.00	0.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Nonresidential_Interior	100.00	0.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Residential_Exterior	50.00	0.00
tblArchitecturalCoating	EF_Residential_Interior	50.00	0.00
tblConstructionPhase	NumDays	5.00	1.00
tblConstructionPhase	PhaseEndDate	3/30/2017	3/31/2017
tblOffRoadEquipment	OffRoadEquipmentType		Air Compressors
tblProjectCharacteristics	OperationalYear	2018	2019
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	2.24	1.80
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	1.85	1.80
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	1.76	1.80

2.0 Emissions Summary

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2017	1.7000e-004	1.1000e-003	9.6000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	0.0000	9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1331	0.1331	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1334
Maximum	1.7000e-004	1.1000e-003	9.6000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	0.0000	9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1331	0.1331	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1334

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr										MT/yr					
2017	1.7000e-004	1.1000e-003	9.6000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	0.0000	9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1331	0.1331	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1334
Maximum	1.7000e-004	1.1000e-003	9.6000e-004	0.0000	1.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	0.0000	9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1331	0.1331	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1334

[illegible]

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

Quarter	Start Date	End Date	Maximum Unmitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)	Maximum Mitigated ROG + NOX (tons/quarter)
1	3-31-2017	6-29-2017	0.0009	0.0009
		Highest	0.0009	0.0009

2.2 Overall Operational

Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0442	6.0000e-005	6.1200e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0118	0.0118	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0126
Energy	1.2100e-003	0.0110	9.2300e-003	7.0000e-005		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004	0.0000	41.3131	41.3131	1.4400e-003	4.7000e-004	41.4892
Mobile	0.2668	1.3587	3.0416	9.1600e-003	0.6884	0.0107	0.6991	0.1845	0.0101	0.1946	0.0000	844.0774	844.0774	0.0490	0.0000	845.3020
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	1.3617	18.7768	20.1385	0.1406	3.4600e-003	24.6862
Total	0.3121	1.3698	3.0569	9.2300e-003	0.6884	0.0116	0.7000	0.1845	0.0109	0.1954	1.3617	904.1791	905.5408	0.1911	3.9300e-003	911.4900

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

2.2 Overall Operational**Mitigated Operational**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Area	0.0442	6.0000e-005	6.1200e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0118	0.0118	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0126
Energy	1.2100e-003	0.0110	9.2300e-003	7.0000e-005		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004	0.0000	41.3131	41.3131	1.4400e-003	4.7000e-004	41.4892
Mobile	0.2668	1.3587	3.0416	9.1600e-003	0.6884	0.0107	0.6991	0.1845	0.0101	0.1946	0.0000	844.0774	844.0774	0.0490	0.0000	845.3020
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	1.3617	18.7768	20.1385	0.1406	3.4600e-003	24.6862
Total	0.3121	1.3698	3.0569	9.2300e-003	0.6884	0.0116	0.7000	0.1845	0.0109	0.1954	1.3617	904.1791	905.5408	0.1911	3.9300e-003	911.4900

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail**Construction Phase**

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	3/31/2017	3/31/2017	5	1	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 0**Acres of Paving: 0****Residential Indoor: 0; Residential Outdoor: 0; Non-Residential Indoor: 0; Non-Residential Outdoor: 0; Striped Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)****OffRoad Equipment**

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
	Air Compressors	1	0.00	78	0.48

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Architectural Coating	1	1.00	0.00	0.00	14.70	6.90	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

3.2 Architectural Coating - 2017**Unmitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.7000e-004	1.0900e-003	9.3000e-004	0.0000		9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005		9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1277	0.1277	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1280
Total	1.7000e-004	1.0900e-003	9.3000e-004	0.0000		9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005		9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1277	0.1277	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1280

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.4100e-003	5.4100e-003	0.0000	0.0000	5.4200e-003
Total	0.0000	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.4100e-003	5.4100e-003	0.0000	0.0000	5.4200e-003

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

3.2 Architectural Coating - 2017**Mitigated Construction On-Site**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Archit. Coating	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	1.7000e-004	1.0900e-003	9.3000e-004	0.0000		9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005		9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1277	0.1277	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1280
Total	1.7000e-004	1.0900e-003	9.3000e-004	0.0000		9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005		9.0000e-005	9.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1277	0.1277	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.1280

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	0.0000	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.4100e-003	5.4100e-003	0.0000	0.0000	5.4200e-003
Total	0.0000	0.0000	3.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	1.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.4100e-003	5.4100e-003	0.0000	0.0000	5.4200e-003

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.2668	1.3587	3.0416	9.1600e-003	0.6884	0.0107	0.6991	0.1845	0.0101	0.1946	0.0000	844.0774	844.0774	0.0490	0.0000	845.3020
Unmitigated	0.2668	1.3587	3.0416	9.1600e-003	0.6884	0.0107	0.6991	0.1845	0.0101	0.1946	0.0000	844.0774	844.0774	0.0490	0.0000	845.3020

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Average Daily Trip Rate			Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	855.00	855.00	855.00	1,811,760	1,811,760
Total	855.00	855.00	855.00	1,811,760	1,811,760

4.3 Trip Type Information

	Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpose %		
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	16.60	8.40	6.90	1.80	79.20	19.00	66	17	17

4.4 Fleet Mix

Land Use	LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	0.546418	0.044132	0.199182	0.124467	0.017484	0.005870	0.020172	0.031831	0.001999	0.002027	0.004724	0.000704	0.000991

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

5.0 Energy Detail

Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	29.3534	29.3534	1.2100e-003	2.5000e-004	29.4584
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	29.3534	29.3534	1.2100e-003	2.5000e-004	29.4584
NaturalGas Mitigated	1.2100e-003	0.0110	9.2300e-003	7.0000e-005		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004	0.0000	11.9597	11.9597	2.3000e-004	2.2000e-004	12.0308
NaturalGas Unmitigated	1.2100e-003	0.0110	9.2300e-003	7.0000e-005		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004	0.0000	11.9597	11.9597	2.3000e-004	2.2000e-004	12.0308

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas**Unmitigated**

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	224117	1.2100e-003	0.0110	9.2300e-003	7.0000e-005		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004	0.0000	11.9597	11.9597	2.3000e-004	2.2000e-004	12.0308
Total		1.2100e-003	0.0110	9.2300e-003	7.0000e-005		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004	0.0000	11.9597	11.9597	2.3000e-004	2.2000e-004	12.0308

Mitigated

	NaturalGas Use	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	224117	1.2100e-003	0.0110	9.2300e-003	7.0000e-005		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004	0.0000	11.9597	11.9597	2.3000e-004	2.2000e-004	12.0308
Total		1.2100e-003	0.0110	9.2300e-003	7.0000e-005		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004		8.3000e-004	8.3000e-004	0.0000	11.9597	11.9597	2.3000e-004	2.2000e-004	12.0308

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity**Unmitigated**

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	92126.3	29.3534	1.2100e-003	2.5000e-004	29.4584
Total		29.3534	1.2100e-003	2.5000e-004	29.4584

Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr	MT/yr			
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	92126.3	29.3534	1.2100e-003	2.5000e-004	29.4584
Total		29.3534	1.2100e-003	2.5000e-004	29.4584

6.0 Area Detail**6.1 Mitigation Measures Area**

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Mitigated	0.0442	6.0000e-005	6.1200e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0118	0.0118	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0126
Unmitigated	0.0442	6.0000e-005	6.1200e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0118	0.0118	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0126

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	4.9500e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0386					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	5.8000e-004	6.0000e-005	6.1200e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0118	0.0118	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0126
Total	0.0442	6.0000e-005	6.1200e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0118	0.0118	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0126

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

6.2 Area by SubCategory**Mitigated**

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory	tons/yr										MT/yr					
Architectural Coating	4.9500e-003					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.0386					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Landscaping	5.8000e-004	6.0000e-005	6.1200e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0118	0.0118	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0126
Total	0.0442	6.0000e-005	6.1200e-003	0.0000		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005		2.0000e-005	2.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0118	0.0118	3.0000e-005	0.0000	0.0126

7.0 Water Detail**7.1 Mitigation Measures Water**

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	MT/yr			
Mitigated	20.1385	0.1406	3.4600e-003	24.6862
Unmitigated	20.1385	0.1406	3.4600e-003	24.6862

7.2 Water by Land Use

Unmitigated

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	4.29212 / 0.273965	20.1385	0.1406	3.4600e-003	24.6862
Total		20.1385	0.1406	3.4600e-003	24.6862

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

7.2 Water by Land Use**Mitigated**

	Indoor/Outdoor Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr			
Movie Theater (No Matinee)	4.29212 / 0.273965	20.1385	0.1406	3.4600e-003	24.6862
Total		20.1385	0.1406	3.4600e-003	24.6862

8.0 Waste Detail**8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste****Category/Year**

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
	MT/yr			
Mitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Unmitigated	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

8.2 Waste by Land Use**Unmitigated**

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	tons	MT/yr			
	0	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000

9.0 Operational Offroad

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

Bay Theater - South Coast AQMD Air District, Annual

10.0 Stationary Equipment

Fire Pumps and Emergency Generators

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

Boilers

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

User Defined Equipment

Equipment Type	Number
----------------	--------

11.0 Vegetation
