

The following GHG emissions are conservative estimates based on URBEMIS2007 and the California Climate Action Registry’s *General Reporting Protocol*. LACCD sustainability program would reduce emissions. However, the emission reductions are difficult to quantify and are not included in the following analysis. A worst-case analysis indicated that construction activity would generate 1,990 tons of GHG emissions over the 36-month period. Operational GHG emissions are shown in **Table 4.2-11**. GHG emissions were calculated from mobile sources, natural gas usage, and electricity generation. A worst-case operational analysis indicated that the proposed project would result in CO_{2e} emissions of 29,296 tons per year, which represents 0.00006 percent of Statewide emissions.

TABLE 4.2-11: ANNUAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	
Source	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (Tons per Year)
Proposed Project Emissions	29,296
2004 California GHG Emissions Inventory /a/	528,820,000 /b/
<small>/a/ CARB, DRAFT California Greenhouse Gas Inventory (Millions of Metric Tonnes of CO₂ Equivalent) – By IPCC Category, November 19, 2007. /b/ Metric tonnes provided by the CARB were converted into tons to allow for the appropriate comparison. SOURCE: TAHA, 2010.</small>	

The State has mandated a goal of reducing State-wide emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, even though State-wide population and commerce is predicted to grow substantially. To help meet this goal the California Climate Action Team recommended strategies that could be implemented by lead agencies to reduce GHG emissions. The proposed project would comply with these strategies which include increasing building energy efficiency and reducing HFC use in air conditioning systems. The implementation of the proposed project would not result in an unplanned level of development and does not represent a substantial new source of GHG emissions. In addition, the Vocational/General Classroom Building, the Student Success and Retention Center, and the Campus Student Center/Bookstore Complex would all be LEED-certified resulting in increased energy efficiency and a reduction in associated GHG emissions compared to standard development. Based on the above analysis, global climate change and GHG emissions would result in a less-than-significant impact.

MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures are numbered sequentially following previously identified mitigation measures prescribed in the Final EIR for the 1998 Facilities Master Plan and the Addendum for the 2004 Facilities Master Plan Update.

Construction

AQ13 Water or a stabilizing agent shall be applied to exposed surfaces at least two times per day to prevent generation of dust plumes.

AQ14 The construction contractor shall utilize at least one or more of the following measures at each vehicle egress from the project site to a paved public road in order to effectively reduce the migration of dust and dirt offsite:

- Install a pad consisting of washed gravel maintained in clean condition to a depth of at least six inches and extending at least 30 feet wide and at least 50 feet long;
 - Pave the surface extending at least 100 feet and at least 20 feet wide;
 - Utilize a wheel shaker/wheel spreading device consisting of raised dividers at least 24 feet long and 10 feet wide to remove bulk material from tires and vehicle undercarriages;
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