SOURCE: TAHA, 2010.

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 CO₂e 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/
/a/ CARB, DRAFT California Greenhouse Gas Inventory (Millions /b/ Metric tonnes provided by the CARB were converted into tons	of Metric Tonnes of CO2 Equivalent) – By IPCC Category, November 19, 2007. to allow for the appropriate comparison.

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.

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