ADDENDUM TO THE EMERGENCY INTERIM HOUSING PROGRAMS PROJECT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Pursuant to Section 15164 of the CEQA Guidelines, the City of San José has prepared this Addendum to the Emergency Interim Housing Programs Project Mitigated Negative Declaration (Planning File No. ER22-198) because additional information about the project, as described below, do not change findings regarding the significant impacts on the environment.

The environmental impacts of this project were addressed in an Initial Study which supported the Emergency Interim Housing (EIH) Programs Project Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) which was adopted by City Council Resolution No. RES2023-380 on October 24, 2023.

Current Project File No. ER25-073: A public project to allow the City to add two new programs to its emergency interim housing programs: 1) Transitional Housing Program Utilizing Existing Motel Properties and 2) Congregate Shelters.

Location: Citywide

Assessor's Parcel Numbers: N/A **Council District:** Citywide

The proposed project is eligible for an addendum pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15164, Addendum to an EIR or a Negative Declaration, which states that "(b) An addendum to an adopted negative declaration may be prepared if only minor technical changes or additions are necessary. A lead agency or responsible agency shall prepare an addendum to a previously adopted Negative Declaration or EIR if some changes or additions are necessary but none of the conditions described in CEQA Guidelines §15162 calling for preparation of a subsequent environmental document have occurred."

Circumstances which would warrant a subsequent environmental document include substantial changes in the project or new information of substantial importance which would require major revisions of the previous Negative Declaration due to the occurrence of new significant impacts and/or a substantial increase in the severity of previously identified significant impacts.

The following resource areas were reviewed and found to be adequately considered in the EIH Programs Project MND and supporting Initial Study cited above:

☒Aesthetics	☒Agricultural & Forestry Resources	☒Air Quality
☒Biological Resources	☒Cultural Resources	☒Energy
☒Geology and Soils	☒Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☒Hazards & Hazardous Materials
☒Hydrology & Water Quality	☒Land Use & Planning	☒Mineral Resources
☒Noise and Vibration	☒Population and Housing	☒Public Services
☒Recreation	☒Transportation	☒Tribal Cultural Resources
☒Utilities & Service Systems	☒Wildfire	☒Mandatory Findings of Significance

ANALYSIS

Background

The City is experiencing a homeless crisis. To respond to the crisis, the City has had to consider all available resources and types of temporary shelters and permanent housing that can be created quickly and efficiently to house the City's homeless residents. In 2023, the City prepared an Initial Study that evaluated the environmental impacts of various emergency interim housing programs and adopted an MND titled "Emergency Interim Housing Programs Project."

Proposed Project

Since adoption of the EIH Programs Project MND in 2023, the City is adding two more programs to address the need for temporary housing to serve homeless residents during their transition into permanent housing. These two programs are described below.

1. Transitional Housing Program Utilizing Existing Motel Properties

The City is implementing a transitional housing strategy that enables the acquisition or lease of existing motel properties for use as interim housing for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. This initiative leverages existing infrastructure to expedite housing placements while adhering to applicable codes, policies, and procedural standards.

Participating properties may undergo minor rehabilitation to support habitability and compliance. This may include interior modifications such as wall reconfigurations, upgrades to utility systems and accessibility in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), renovations to bathrooms and kitchens, interior and exterior painting, roof repair or replacement, installation of fencing, and modest landscaping improvements. No expansion of the building footprint or new construction will take place. If a site includes a swimming pool, it may be drained and covered, or dismantled and converted into a functional outdoor amenity.

Program participants may include single adults, couples, and families. Length of stay will vary depending on individual circumstances, with an average expected duration of 9 to 12 months as participants work toward transitioning to permanent housing. Each site will include shared kitchens, laundry facilities, and communal spaces accessible to all residents. Animals will be permitted on-site, consistent with the City's efforts to reduce barriers to shelter access, and operational procedures will include accommodations for pet care and animal safety.

Occupancy levels will be determined based on the total number of available rooms and operational efficiency. Site security will be a priority, with controlled access, resident check-in and check-out procedures, on-site staff, security camera coverage, and exterior lighting implemented at each location.

Where feasible, portions of on-site parking areas may be designated for incidental safe parking, serving individuals living in operable vehicles. This component will be implemented in accordance with the City's Safe Parking Ordinance (Title 20.80, Part 17.5) and the associated environmental documentation (Resolution 78990 and addenda). Safe parking participants may access portable restrooms or designated indoor facilities, and grey water disposal services may be supported through a voucher system redeemable at authorized City-operated sites.

If there is no existing fencing surrounding the motel site, chain-link fencing may be added. A guard shack or similar station would be situated by the gate to control ingress and egress.

The City will retain a contracted Site Operator responsible for managing daily operations and ensuring site stability. In addition to providing safety and oversight, the operator will coordinate case management, primarily focused on helping to identify longer term sheltering solutions.

Each motel will be in use as transitional housing for a period of one to five years, with the potential for extended operation based on need, site suitability, and available funding.

2. Congregate Shelters

This program enables the City to establish congregate shelters in either existing public or private facilities, or in large, temporary, tent-based structures. These shelters are designed to accommodate multiple

individuals in shared indoor environments and provide access to essential services including meals, restrooms, showers, and in some cases, basic healthcare. Participants are also connected to case management and referrals to additional resources.

Current examples of privately operated congregate shelters within the City include the Boccardo Reception Center at 2011 Little Orchard Street and the Salvation Army's Emmanuel House at 405 North 4th Street. The City also funds seasonal Overnight Warming Locations (OWLs) during inclement weather, which are operated in public facilities such as community centers and libraries.

For tent-based models, one of the options under consideration is a Sprung structure—an engineered system that includes an aluminum substructure, fabric membrane exterior, fiberglass insulation, and either a modular flooring system or direct installation over existing pavement. Photographs of similar structures used for homeless navigation centers are provided in Attachment A.

Tent-based congregate shelters may range in size, with smaller structures accommodating approximately 55 individuals (7,000–8,000 square feet) and larger models designed for up to 250 individuals (25,000–30,000 square feet). Final shelter size and configuration will depend on the specific location, target population, and program design. These shelters are intended to operate year-round based on community need and are envisioned as temporary solutions with a typical deployment period of two to five years.

Sites for tent-based congregate shelters may include vacant City-owned parcels, underutilized parking lots, properties held by partner agencies such as Valley Water or Caltrans, and privately owned sites secured through lease agreements. Site evaluation will follow the same criteria used for other emergency interim housing programs, and consider infrastructure readiness, neighborhood context, and operational feasibility.

As with other interim housing models, the City would contract with a Site Operator responsible for daily operations, participant engagement, and service coordination. These shelters would feature controlled access, check-in/check-out protocols, on-site security staffing, camera surveillance, and appropriate lighting. In addition to providing shelter, services may include life skills development, income stabilization supports, financial literacy, and referrals for behavioral and physical health care.

Use of temporary generators: It is anticipated that because congregate shelters would be installed with a quick turnaround time, an immediate connection to existing power may not be possible. In those instances, the City would use temporary generators to power these shelters, or other similar emergency interim housing programs. It is anticipated that the period of operation for these emergency generators would be up to eight weeks until a program can be connected to the existing power grid.

Environmental Analysis

The Initial Study supporting the EIH Programs Project MND discussed a variety of transitional housing unit types and analyzed the option with greatest massing and ground disturbance to be conservative. At the time of the MND analysis, use of hotel or motels for transitional housing and congregate shelters were not analyzed. Therefore, this Addendum addresses the impacts of these two programs, and tiers off the EIH Programs Project MND because the impacts of these additional housing programs are similar or less impactful than the two-story modular buildings analyzed under that MND.

The Table below compares the current project to the impacts analyzed in the EIH Programs MND. A summary discussion of impacts follows.

Resource Area	Impact Level		
	Previously Approved Project	Proposed Project	
		Hotel/Motel Transitional Housing	Congregate Shelters
Aesthetics	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Agricultural and Forestry Resources	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Air Quality	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Biological Resources	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Cultural Resources	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Energy	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Geology and Soils	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Hazards and Hazardous Materials	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Hydrology and Water Quality	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Land Use and Planning	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Mineral Resources	No Impact	No Impact	No Impact
Noise and Vibration	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Population and Housing	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Public Services	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Recreation	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Transportation	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Tribal Cultural Resources	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation
Utilities and Service Systems	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact	Less than Significant Impact
Wildfire	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact	Less than Significant Impact

1. Transitional Housing Program Utilizing Existing Motel Properties

This program would have no impact on aesthetics, agricultural and forestry resources, biological resources, cultural resources, and Tribal cultural resources because the project involves at most, internal

changes to existing facilities and any ground disturbance would be related to minor landscaping or existing parking lot restriping.

This program would have less intensive less than significant impacts than the EIH Programs Project MND for the resource areas of construction period air quality and noise and vibration because new buildings or structures would not be constructed, and any construction activity would occur in the interior of the building. Heavy off-road construction equipment that typically contributes to potentially harmful air emissions and excessive noise and vibration would not be used.

Typically, existing swimming pools would be decommissioned and covered with a safety cover. In the event one of the sites under this program involves demolition of a swimming pool and backfilling the hole with soil to create an outdoor area, heavy equipment may be used. However, because pool removal typically can be done within three to seven days, and would require at most, three truck trips to haul soil for filling the hole, and the only heavy equipment would be a backhoe, it would not exceed the Air District thresholds for air quality which is 54 pounds per day for nitrous oxides, reactive organic gases and particulate matter (2.5 microns) exhaust and 82 pounds per day for particulate matter (10 microns) exhaust. As shown in the analysis in the EIH Programs Project MND, larger scale construction operations that would stretch out for up to 12 months and include grading and utility trenching for two-story modular structures would not exceed the Air District thresholds. Therefore, based on the much smaller operations described above, pool removal would be below the Air District thresholds for air quality.

The analysis for other resource areas that would be impacted during operation of the facility such as population and housing, recreation, public services, transportation, utilities and service systems would be similar and comparable to that of the EIH Programs Project MND because of the introduction of residents to that site location.

No mitigation measures would be required for this program because it would not exceed any thresholds of significance.

2. Congregate Shelters

Congregate shelters differ from the two-story modular buildings evaluated in the EIH Programs Project MND, in that they do not necessarily need surface grading, and depending upon the location and configuration, a single congregate shelter can cover a larger area than a modular building, and they are constructed of soft-sided membranes and thus have a shorter lifespan than modular buildings. In all other respects in relation to the physical environment, congregate shelters are similar to the modular buildings analyzed in the EIH Programs Project MND.

The congregate shelters would not change the analysis in the MND for the agriculture and forestry, biological, cultural, geology and soils, greenhouse gas emissions, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, population and housing, public services, recreation, utilities and service systems, and wildfire.

The aesthetics, energy, Transportation, and Tribal Cultural Resources are discussed below.

Aesthetics

Similar to the EIH Programs Project MND, congregate shelters will be located on sites that are generally flat within urbanized areas of the City. These congregate shelters would not be taller than the two-story modular buildings analyzed in the MND and would have a minimal impact on the view of scenic vistas from public vantage points, and would not directly impact any scenic vistas. Furthermore, wherever possible, congregate shelters would be located within urbanized areas inside the City's urban growth boundary. Although congregate shelters are incongruous structures with most traditional structures in the City, these shelters are temporary and would be easily dismantled when the need for them has passed and the site would be returned to its previous condition as much as possible. Based on the above, congregate shelters would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views. The impact would be less than significant.

Energy

Congregate shelters are temporary and designed to be set up quickly compared to traditional building construction. Shelter components would be brought onto the site and assembled in place. Energy use during installation would be similar to the modular buildings analyzed in the EIH Programs Project MND.

Operational energy use would be comparable to, or less impactful than the modular buildings that were analyzed in the EIH Programs Project MND. With modern technology and efficiency, congregate shelters are insulated to provide efficient heating and cooling of the structure. Similar to the modular buildings analyzed in the EIH Programs Project MND, the prefabricated units and small resident population compared to traditional permanent housing developments, the energy demand from lighting, water usage, solid waste disposal and vehicle travel would be low. Based on the above, the impact would be less than significant.

Transportation

Congregate shelters are an incidental use and is not subject to evaluation for vehicle miles traveled (VMT) under the City's Transportation Analysis Policy 5-1.

The proposed project would generate additional vehicle trips to the general area from the participants as well as the staff. However, many homeless residents who would use this congregate shelter do not have vehicles of their own. A congregate shelter could have anywhere from four to eight staff members on site split across three shifts. With so few staff members and the likelihood that most participants would not have vehicles, there would be no impacts to roadways and intersections during weekday commute peak hours from congregate shelters. Similar to the previously approved project, the impact would be less than significant.

Tribal Cultural Resources

This resource area is impacted only when there is ground disturbance and the site is in an archeologically sensitive area, typically within two miles of a creek. Depending upon the selected site, ground disturbance may or may not be needed to support a tent congregate shelter. These large tents can be placed over existing paved areas.

If 1) grading is required to level a site to support a tent congregate shelter, and 2) a site is located in an archaeologically sensitive area, then mitigation measure (MM) TCR-1.1 identified in the EIH Programs Project MND and outlined below, would be required.

MM TCR-1.1: Upon identification of an EIH site, the City shall notify Tribal Representatives of Tribes with a traditional or cultural affiliation in the City of San José who have requested consultation under AB 52. Notification shall be made via electronic mail, and such notification shall include a site address, Assessor's Parcel Number(s), a location map, and conceptual site plan (if available). The notification shall also include information on proposed grading and trenching.

Tribal Representatives will have 30 days from the date of the notice to respond and request consultation and/or additional mitigation measures depending on the characteristics of the site and the project. Additional mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Conducting a cultural sensitivity training for construction workers in coordination with a Native American Tribal representative from a Tribe with a traditional or cultural affiliation in the City of San José and registered with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC).
- Engagement of a Native American Tribal Monitor from a Tribe with a traditional or cultural affiliation in the City of San José and registered with the NAHC to be present during ground disturbance activities.

- Engagement of an archaeological monitor to be present during ground disturbance activities.
- Preparation of an Archaeological Research Treatment Plan (ARTP), which will include guidelines if resources are discovered during site construction.

The Tribal and archaeological monitors shall report any findings to the Director of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement or the Director's designee immediately upon discovery.

Use of temporary generators: The City studied the air quality and noise impacts of using generators on the project and surrounding sensitive receptors for a period of up to eight weeks (approximately 60 days) at congregate shelter sites or other emergency interim housing programs (see attached studies). The studies show that with appropriate guidelines, the air quality and noise from generator use would not exceed the thresholds of significance. To the extent feasible, the guidelines and/or measures outlined in the studies for ensuring the thresholds of significance for air quality and noise would be incorporated at all congregate and emergency interim housing sites. If the guidelines outlined in the studies cannot be met for a specific project, then the impacts of generator use at that specific project site will be evaluated.

Based on the above, no new or more significant environmental impacts beyond those identified in the EIH Programs Project MND and supporting Initial Study have been identified. Thus, preparation of a subsequent environmental document is not required, and this Addendum is the appropriate level of documentation for the proposed project.

This Addendum will not be circulated for public review but will be addended to the EIH Programs Project MND pursuant to CEQA Guidelines §15164(c).

Christopher Burton, Director
Planning, Building and Code Enforcement

6/17/25

Date

Deputy

Attachments:

- Photographs of Sprung shelters
- Health Risk Assessments for Diesel Generator Operation
- Screening Level Assessment of Noise from Diesel Generator Operation

Environmental Project Manager: Reema Mahamood

Homeless Navigation Centers

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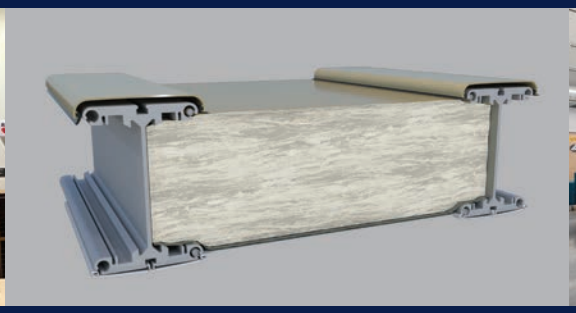

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Waianae Civic Center
PAI'OLU KAI'AULU
Leeward Coast, Hawaii

The center, opened in 2007 by Hawaii Gov. Linda Lingle, is operated by the United States Veterans Initiative, the nation's largest non-profit provider of services to veterans facing challenges in their transition to civilian life. It provides housing and transitional programs to approximately 275 people.

"There's so much need on the island to help homeless veterans," Martin said. She said another center at Barbers Point houses homeless singles, but the Waianae Civic Center is the first to service both homeless veterans and their families."

San Diego Homeless Project
City of San Diego, California
60' wide by 120' long
- Father Joes Village
50' wide by 275' long
- Alpha Project
60' wide by 195' long
- Veterans Village of San Diego

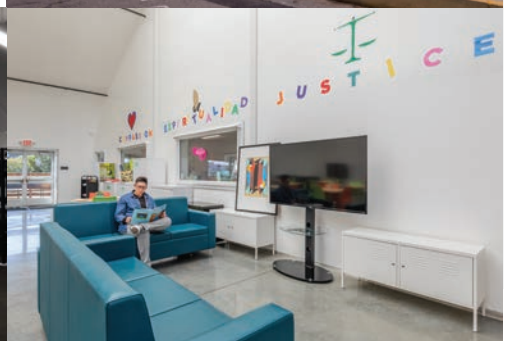
The City of San Diego needed an immediate interim housing solution to get a significant number of homeless people off the streets and transitioned to affordable/ permanent housing. As there was a health epidemic, Hepatitis A, it was critical to have a solution as soon as possible.

The City of San Diego teamed up with a group of political and business leaders to push for an immediate solution consisting of three fully insulated Sprung structures to serve as bridge housing. Within a few short weeks, three engineered tension membrane structures with fiberglass blanket insulation were completed. They are intended as a temporary stay for people to help transition to a permanent place to live. The Sprung structures will also provide space for health counselors, substance abuse counselors, case managers, and outreach specialists.

San Francisco Bridge Structures
60' wide x 75 'long
60' wide x 135' long

The City of San Francisco has been working diligently to help relieve the problem of homelessness affecting the city. Using a former parking lot under the Van Ness on ramp, construction of a 150 bed Homeless Navigation Center has been built.

The two Sprung Structures provide space for 150 beds, a kitchen, pantry, offices and conference rooms where health officials and case workers interact with the residents of the center as more stable housing placements are identified and assigned. The site also features a large deck, outdoor seating, and gardens.



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M E M O

Date: June 10, 2025

To: **Kristine Gaspar**
GHD
Kristine Gaspar kristine.gaspar@ghd.com

From: James A. Reyff
Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc.
429 E. Cotati Ave
Cotati, CA 94931

RE: San José's Emergency Interim Housing Supportive Outdoor Sleeping Project
SUBJECT: Health Risk Impacts from Diesel Generator Operation
24-130

This memo addresses health risk impacts associated with operation of a diesel generator that would provide temporary electrical power to City of San José's Emergency Interim Housing Supportive Outdoor Sleeping (EIH/SOS). The City predicts that there may be a period where line power from PG&E is not available. Therefore, an electrical generator that provides a maximum of 175 kilowatts may need to operate continuously for up to 60 days. The generator could be powered by a gas or diesel engine. A diesel-powered engine, which would likely be most reliable, would result in the greatest impacts. Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc. prepared a screening health risk assessment (HRA) that predicted impacts from operation of this generator assuming it is powered by a diesel engine. Impacts were predicted by calculating hourly, daily, and total emission of diesel particulate matter (DPM). DPM is a toxic air contaminant (TAC) that can cause cancer. Emissions were then entered into a dispersion model to predict exposures at various distances from the generator stack. Cancer risk calculations were based on exposure and receptor type.

Emissions Estimation

The generator engine emissions were calculated assuming the generator would meet Bay Area Air District (Air District) and California Air Resources Board (CARB) requirements for particulate matter emissions of 0.15 grams per brake horsepower hour. The generator would have a maximum output of 175 kilowatts, which would require an engine that outputs 235 horsepower. This generator would operate 24 hours per day for 60 days.

Dispersion Modeling

Screening dispersion modeling was conducted assuming the generator was at ground height, where the stack is 5 feet above ground. A five-year data set (2013 - 2017) of hourly meteorological data from the San José Airport prepared for use with the AERMOD model by the Air District. The

model inputs for sources and receptors assumed a flat area, where changes to terrain were insignificant. Hourly DPM emission rates were input to the model. DPM concentrations were calculated at a set distances of 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 feet from the generator in all directions. Receptor heights of 3 feet (1 meters) were used to represent the breathing height for occupants at and near the project site.[1] The highest concentration at each of the distances from the generator were identified. This allowed the prediction of screening levels at various distances from the generator.

Seasonal conditions were modeled since the generator would operate continuously, but for only a short period. Therefore, annualized concentrations were predicted assuming the generator could operate continuously in any season. This yielded a set of maximum concentrations for four different seasons and an annual result that assumes the generator could operate anytime of the year. Results for the season with the highest exposures is reported.

Cancer Risk Calculations

The primary health risk concern from the operation of a diesel generator is increased cancer risk. The predicted increased cancer risk would be based on several factors that include the modeled concentration of DPM, the receptor type exposed, and the duration of exposure. Infants are 10 times more susceptible to cancer risk than adults and children are three times more at risk. Each receptor type has different breathing rates that must be considered. The Air District provides guidance for computing cancer risk in Appendix E of their California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Air Quality Guidelines.

On-site, there would be no infants or children residing at the site. The site would only house adults. These receptors were assumed to be on site most of the time. However, we understand that occupants will stay a maximum of 90 days. Therefore, occupants were assumed to be exposed continuously while using the Project.

Results

Increased cancer risks for both on- and off-site receptors are shown in Table 1. As discussed above, on-site exposures would only involve adult receptor types. However, nearby communities affected by generator operation could include infants and children. Therefore, predictions for those receptor types are provided.

For on-site adult receptors, increased cancer risks would be below the Air District's recommended cancer risk of 10 chances per million. This prediction assumes that the generator would be located at least 35 feet from the tent areas.

Off-site cancer risks could be higher because of the receptor types that may be present. For residences, infants are assumed to be present. Because of age sensitivity factors and higher breathing rates, cancer risks can be higher even though the receptor may be located much further away. This screening HRA predicted that temporary generator operation could result in potentially significant health risks up to distances of 400 feet. However, these results are based on a screening assessment that assumes the receptors are located in an orientation with the generator that results in the highest exposures. This is likely an overestimate. Refined modeling for discrete receptors

[1] Bay Area Air District, *Appendix E of the 2022 CEQA Air Quality Guidelines,* April 2023.

would likely show lower results.

Annual concentrations of fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) and the Hazard Index are also reported in Table 1. The Hazard Index is the ratio of the predicted exposure to the level at which DPM would have acute or chronic non-cancerous health effects.

Table 1. Health Risk Impacts for Single Generator Operation

Receptor Type	Distance from Generator	Cancer Risk (Per Million)	Annual $PM_{2.5}$ Concentration ($\mu g/m^3$)	Hazard Index (HI)
Adult/Occupant	35 ft	0.20	0.07	0.02
Adult/Occupant	50 to 100 ft	0.29	0.10	0.02
Infant/Resident	50 ft	11.53	0.07	0.02
Infant/Resident	100 ft	16.47	0.10	0.02
Infant/Resident	200 ft	15.57	0.09	0.02
Infant/Resident	300 ft	12.00	0.08	0.02
Infant/Resident	400 ft	9.35	0.06	0.02
Infant/Resident	500 ft	7.54	0.05	0.01
Air District Threshold		>10.0	>0.3	>1.0

Changing Factors

There are several factors that are directly proportional to the results of this assessment. These are identified as follows:

- Number of Generators: This assessment is based on the continuous operation of one generator. These results could be used to predict worst-case results for operation of two or more generators. The cancer risk would be multiplied by the number of generators. Using two generators would increase the distance that significant cancer risks for infant exposures could occur out to about 800 feet.

- Size of the Generator: The results are directly proportional to the size of the generator. Multiplying a generator size in kilowatts and dividing by 175 kilowatts would adjust the results.

- Number of Days or Hours: The results are directly proportional to the duration of generator operation, which was modeled as 60 days or 1,440 hours. Multiplying by the ratio of hours or days to modeled days (60) or hours (1440) would properly adjust the cancer risk.

This is a screening risk assessment that reports the highest concentrations, which would occur in the downwind direction. There are refinements that could be made to this assessment that could take into consideration the proximity of a sensitive receptor to the project with respect to wind flow and the season of the year that the generator would operate.

Supporting Documentation

The Attachment provides the Screening Calculations for each season modeled. Concentrations are shown plotted by radial distance from the generator position. Note that highest modeled concentrations occur to the southeast of the sources and, to a lesser extent, to the northwest.

Concentrations to the west through south and to the north through east are much lower. Note that concentrations plotted are in normalized units (i.e., modeled emission rate of 1 lb/hour). Concentrations are computed by multiplying the modeled output by the computed emission rate for the specific generator engine and applying an adjustment for seasonal modeling (i.e., x4).

Attachment: Screening Calculations

Screening Health Risks

Standby Emergency Generator Impacts

On-site Sensitive Receptors

DPM Emission Rates				
	DPM Emissions per Generator			
Source Type	DPM Rate gm/hp/hrday)	Max Daily (lb/day)	Avg Daily (lb/day)	Annual (lb/year)
Emission Factor (Tier 2)	0.15			
diesel-fired emergency generator		1.859	0.305667	111.57

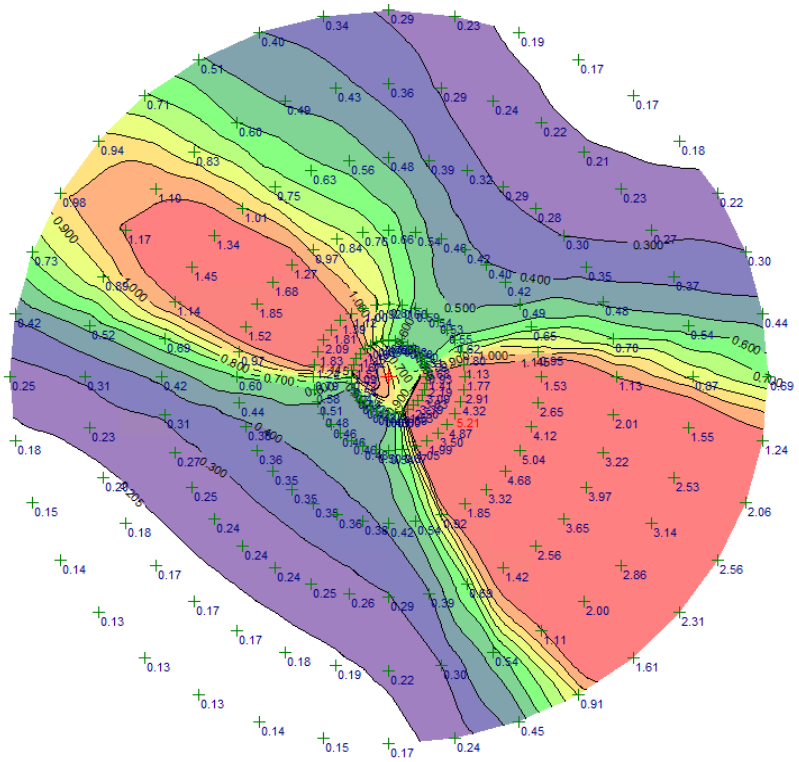
Modeling Information		
Model	AERMOD	
Source	Diesel Generator Engine	
Source Type	Point	
Meteorological Data	BAAQMD Screening	
Point Source Stack Parameters		
Generator Size (kw)	175	
Generator Engine Size (hp)	235	
Operation Period per year (hours)	1440	60.00 days
Stack Height (ft)	5.00	
Stack Diameter (ft)**	0.60	
Exhaust Gas Flowrate (CFM)*	2527.73	
Stack Exit Velocity (ft/sec)**	149.00	
Exhaust Temperature (˚F)**	872.00	
Emissions Rate (lb/hr)	0.012736	

* AERMOD default

**BAAQMD default generator parameters

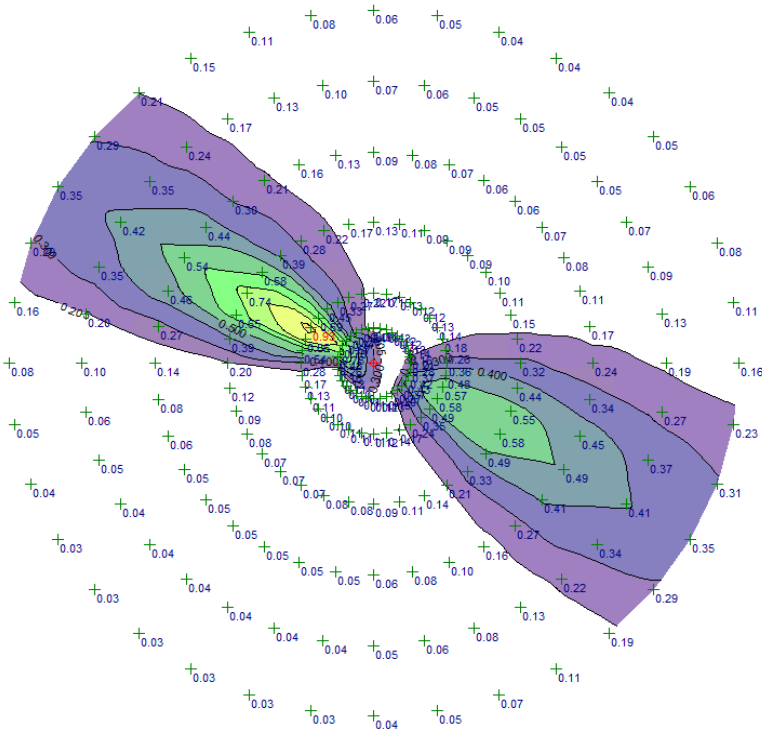
AERMOD Modeling Results

Annual	chi/q	µg/m**3	CR	
50 ft	3.6279	0.046205	7.59	from risk calculation sheet
100 ft	5.2077	0.066326	10.90	
200 ft	5.0386	0.064172	10.54	
300 ft	3.9655	0.050505	8.30	
400 ft	3.4399	0.043811	7.20	
500 ft	2.5554	0.032546	5.35	



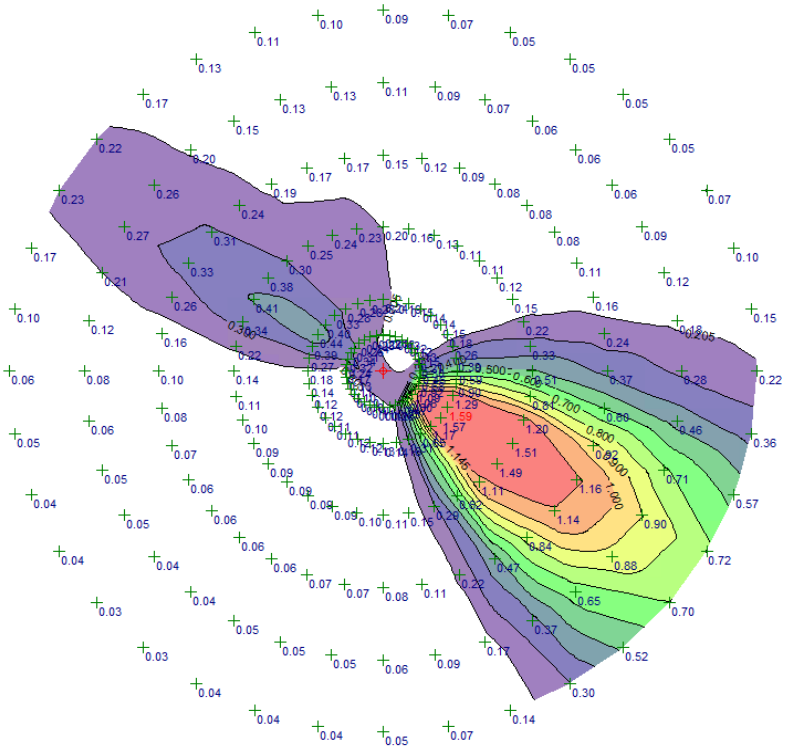
AERMOD Modeling Results

Winter	chi/q	µg/m**3	CR	
50 ft	0.7836	0.03992	6.56	from risk calculation sheet
100 ft	0.9295	0.047353	7.78	
200 ft	0.7421	0.037806	6.21	
300 ft	0.5443	0.027729	4.56	
400 ft	0.4242	0.021611	3.55	
500 ft	0.349	0.01778	2.92	



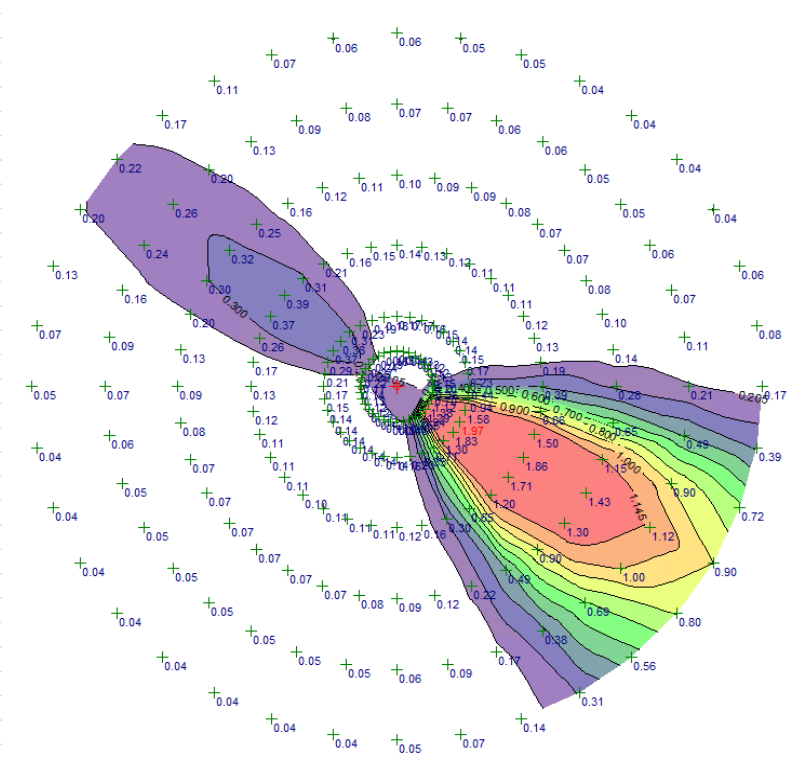
AERMOD Modeling Results

Spring	chi/q	µg/m**3	CR	
50 ft	1.0914	0.055601	9.13	from risk calculation sheet
100 ft	1.5901	0.081007	13.30	
200 ft	1.5123	0.077043	12.65	
300 ft	1.1644	0.05932	9.74	
400 ft	0.9042	0.046064	7.56	
500 ft	0.7234	0.036853	6.05	



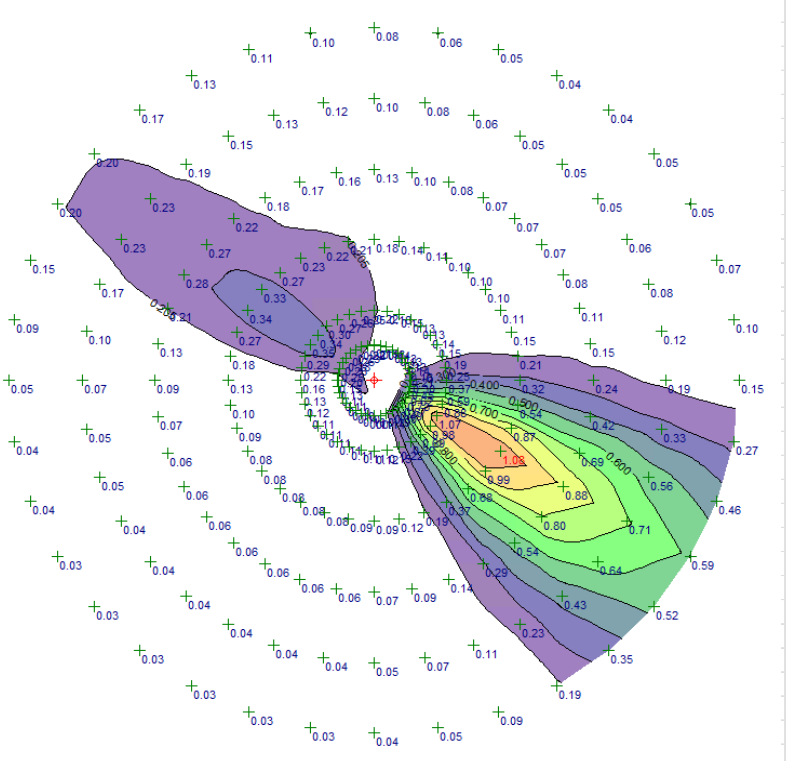
AERMOD Modeling Results

Summer	chi/q	µg/m**3	CR	
50 ft	1.3785	0.070227	11.53	from risk calculation sheet
100 ft	1.9692	0.10032	16.47	
200 ft	1.8614	0.094828	15.57	
300 ft	1.4341	0.073059	12.00	
400 ft	1.1184	0.056976	9.35	
500 ft	0.9012	0.045911	7.54	



AERMOD Modeling Results

Fall	chi/q	µg/m**3	CR	
50 ft	0.7306	0.03722	6.11	from risk calculation sheet
100 ft	1.0654	0.054276	8.91	
200 ft	1.0823	0.055137	9.05	
300 ft	0.8804	0.044851	7.36	
400 ft	0.711	0.036221	5.95	
500 ft	0.5856	0.029833	4.90	



ILLINGWORTH & RODKIN, INC.
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M E M O

Date: May 14, 2025

To: Kristine Gaspar
GHD

From: Michael S. Thill MST
Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc.

SUBJECT: SOS Sites, San José, CA --
Screening Level Assessment of Noise from Diesel Generator Operation
IR Job:24-130

This memo addresses the noise levels anticipated from the operation of a diesel generator that could be used to provide temporary electrical power to City of San José's Emergency Interim Housing Supportive Outdoor Sleeping (EIH/SOS) sites. The City anticipates that there may be a period of time when line power from PG&E will not be available, therefore, an electrical generator that provides a maximum of 175 kilowatts (kW) may be needed to operate continuously for up to 60 days.

Illingworth & Rodkin, Inc. prepared a screening level noise assessment to predict noise levels from the operation of this generator assuming it is powered by a diesel engine. Attachment A provides the specifications for a typical 175 kW generator that could be temporarily operated at EIH/SOS sites. The calculations assumed that the 175 kW generator would produce a noise level of 69 dBA at 23 feet.

Per Municipal Code Section 20.30.700, Performance Standards, noise levels shall not exceed 55 dB at the property line of adjacent uses. Therefore, a 175 kW generator should be located at least 115 feet from the property line of adjacent uses to ensure that operational noise levels produced by the generator would not exceed 55 dB. This same setback would be recommended for on-site receptors to maintain noise levels as low as feasible.

A temporary noise barrier could be implemented where necessary to shield the generator and reduce the required setback. Assuming the generator is mounted on a trailer, a solid, 10-foot tall temporary noise barrier could be constructed from plywood sheets (1-inch nominal thickness) or similar to provide a minimum noise reduction of 5 dB. A solid, 8-foot tall temporary noise barrier would provide a minimum noise reduction of 5 dB assuming the generator is skid-mounted. If

direct line of sight from the receptor to the generator is blocked, reduced setbacks could be achieved. The required setback for one acoustically shielded generator would be 65 feet.

If two 175 kW generators were to be co-located on site, the expected noise level produced by their simultaneous operation would be 72 dBA at 23 feet. Two 175 kW generators should be located at least 163 feet from the property line of adjacent uses to ensure that operational noise levels from the generator would not exceed 55 dB. Two generators shielded by a temporary noise barrier (described above) would need to be located a minimum of 91 feet from the adjacent property to ensure that operational noise levels from the generator do not exceed 55 dB.

Attachment A Generator Specifications

DCA220SSJU4F3

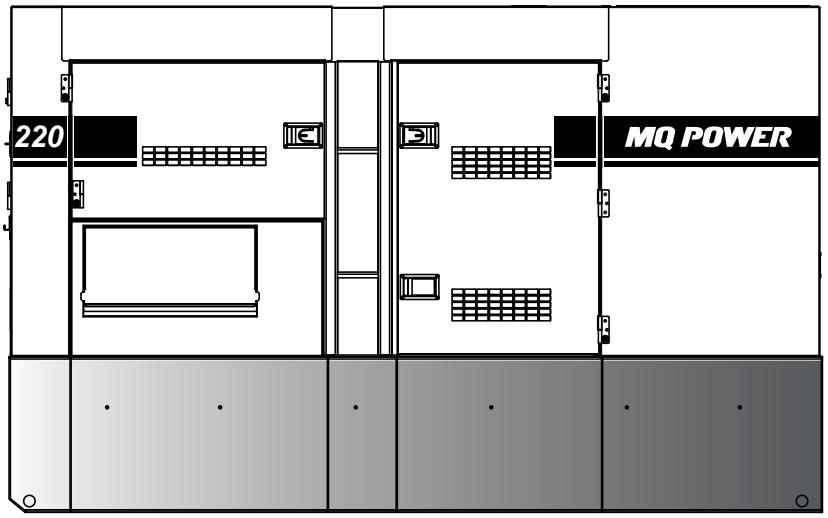
Generator

WhisperWatt™

Prime Rating — 176 kW (220 kVA)

Standby Rating — 194 kW (242 kVA)

3-Phase, 50/60 Hertz, 0.8 PF



STANDARD FEATURES

- Heavy duty, 4-cycle, electronic direct injection, turbocharged, charged air cooler, variable speed fan, 1000W block heater, diesel engine provides maximum reliability.
- EPA emissions certified — Tier 4 Final emissions compliant.
- Microprocessor engine control system maintains frequency to ±0.25%.
- Full load acceptance of standby nameplate rating in a single step.
- Fuel/water separator removes condensation from fuel for extended engine life. Panel mounted alarm light included.
- Sound attenuated, weather resistant, steel housing provides operation at 69 dB(A) at 23 feet. Fully lockable enclosure allows safe unattended operation.
- E-coat and powder coat paint provides durability and weather protection.
- UN31A internal fuel tank with direct reading fuel gauges are standard.
- Spill Containment — Bunded design protects environment by capturing up to 122% of engine fluids.
- Brushless alternator reduces service and maintenance requirements and meets temperature rise standards for Class F insulation systems.
  - Open delta alternator design provides virtually unlimited excitation for maximum motor starting capability.
  - Automatic voltage regulator (AVR) provides precise regulation.
- Fully covered power panel. Three-phase terminals and single phase receptacles allow fast and convenient hookup for most applications including temporary power boxes, tools and lighting equipment. All are NEMA standard.
- ECU845 microprocessor-based digital generator controller.
  - Remote 2-wire start/stop control.
  - High visibility LCD display with heated screen and alphanumeric readout.
  - Operational temperature range of -40° to 85° C.
  - AC monitoring along with fuel and DEF level indicators.
- Digital engine gauges including oil pressure, water temperature, battery volts, engine speed, engine load, fuel level and DEF level.
- Analog generator instrumentation including AC ammeter, AC voltmeter, frequency meter, ammeter phase selector switch, voltmeter phase selector switch, and voltage regulator adjustment potentiometer.
- Dual frequency capability allows for operation at 50 Hz or 60 Hz.
- Automatic safety shutdown system monitors the water temperature, engine oil pressure, low coolant, low DEF, overspeed, and overcrank. Warning lights indicate abnormal conditions.
- Emergency stop switch — when manually activated, shuts down generator in the event of an emergency.

DCA220SSJU4F3

Generator

SPECIFICATIONS

Generator Specifications	
Design	Revolving field, self-ventilated Drip-proof, single bearing
Armature Connection	Star with Neutral
Phase	3
Standby Output	194 KW (242 KVA)
Prime Output	176 KW (220 KVA)
3Ø Voltage (L-L/L-N) Voltage Change-Over Bus Bars at 3Ø 240/139	208Y/120, 220Y/127, 240Y/139
3Ø Voltage (L-L/L-N) Voltage Change-Over Bus Bars at 3Ø 480/277	416Y/240, 440Y/254, 480Y/277
1Ø Voltage (L-L/L-N) Voltage Change-Over Bus Bars at 1Ø 240/120)	N/A
Power Factor	0.8
Voltage Regulation (No load to full load)	±0.5%
Generator RPM	1800
Frequency	50/60 Hz
Winding Pitch	2/3
No. of Poles	4
Excitation	Brushless with AVR
Frequency Regulation: No Load to Full Load	Isochronous under varying loads from no load to 100% rated load
Frequency Regulation: Steady State	±0.25% of mean value for constant loads from no load to full load.
Insulation	Class F
Sound Level dB(A) Full load at 23 feet	69

Engine Specifications	
Make / Model	John Deere / 6068HFG06
Emissions	EPA Tier 4 Final Certified
Starting System	Electric
Design	4-cycle, water cooled, direct injection, turbocharged, charged air cooled, EGR, DOC, and SCR.
Displacement	414.96 in^3 (6.8 liters)
No. cylinders	6
Bore x Stroke	4.17 x 5.0 in. (106 x 127 mm)
Gross Engine Power Output	323 hp (241 kW)
BMEP	316 psi (2180 kPa)
Piston Speed	1500 ft/min (7.62 m/s)
Compression Ratio	17.2 : 1
Engine Speed	1800 rpm
Overspeed Limit	2070 rpm
Oil Capacity	8.58 gallons (32.5 liters)
Battery	12V 150Ah x 1

Fuel System		
Recommended Fuel	ASTM-D975-No.1 & No.2-D*	
Maximum Fuel Flow (per hour)	44.3 gallons (168 liters)	
Maximum Inlet Restriction (Hg)	8.9 in (225 mm)	
Fuel Tank Capacity	319 gallons (1210 liters)	
Fuel Consumption	**gph**	**lph**
At full load	12.0	45.5
At 3/4 load	9.4	35.5
At 1/2 load	6.9	26.1
At 1/4 load	4.6	17.3
DEF Tank Capacity	29.8 gallons (112.8 liters)	
* - Use ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel.		

Cooling System	
Fan Load	9.6 hp (7.2 kW)
Coolant Capacity (with radiator)	12.9 gallons (48.7 liters)
Coolant Flow Rate (per minute)	119 gallons (450 liters)
Heat Rejection to Coolant (per minute)	6,944 Btu (7.33 MJ)
Maximum Coolant Friction Head	7.3 psi (50 kPa)
Maximum Coolant Static Head	78.6 ft. (24.0 m)
Ambient Temperature Rating	104°F (40°C)

Air	
Combustion Air	537 cfm (15.2 m^3/min)
Maximum Air Cleaner Restriction	25 in. H_2O (6.25 kPa)
Alternator Cooling Air	1459 cfm (41.3 m^3/min)
Radiator Cooling Air	9,450 cfm (267.5 m^3/min)

Exhaust System	
Gas Flow (full load)	1119 cfm (31.7 m^3/min)
Gas Temperature	752°F (400°C)
Maximum Back Pressure	78 in. H_2O (19.6 kPa)

Amperage	
Rated Voltage	**Maximum Amps**
1Ø 120 Volt	488.9 Amps (4 wire)
1Ø 240 Volt	244.4 Amps (4 wire)
3Ø 208 Volt	529 Amps
3Ø 240 Volt	529 Amps
3Ø 480 Volt	264 Amps
Main Line Circuit Breaker Rating	600 Amps
Over Current Relay Trip Set Point 480V Mode Only	256 Amps

WARRANTY*

John Deere Engine

12 months from date of purchase with unlimited hours or 24 months and prior to the accumulation of 2000 hours (whichever occurs first).

Generator

24 months from date of purchase or 2000 hours (whichever occurs first).

Trailer

12 months excluding normal wear items.

*Refer to the express written, one-year limited warranty sheet for additional information.

NOTICE

Specifications sheet is subject to change and is not intended for use in installation design.

DCA220SSJU4F3

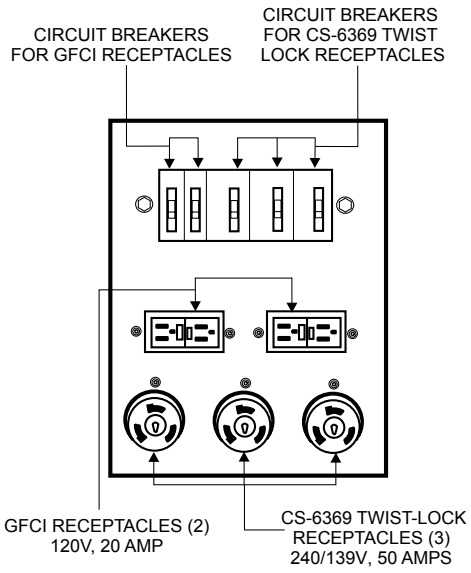
Generator

MQ POWER DECIBEL LEVELS

Our soundproof housing allows substantially lower operating noise levels than competitive designs. WhisperWatts are at home on construction sites, in residential neighborhoods, and at hospitals — just about anywhere.

- 90 — Subway / truck traffic
- 80 — Average city traffic
- 70 — Inside car at 60 mph — WhisperWatt at 23 feet
- 60 — Air conditioner at 20 feet
- 50 — Normal conversation

GENERATOR OUTPUT PANEL



OPTIONAL GENERATOR FEATURES

- **Parallel Controls** — provides the ability to connect multiple generators together into a single power generation system.
- **PowerBalance™** — designed to assist generators when operating under low temperature and/or low load conditions to insure peak performance.
- **Battery Charger** — provides fully automatic and self-adjusting charging to the generator's battery system.
- **Crankcase Vent Blanket with Heating Element** — insures proper crankcase ventilation in freezing conditions. (Unit comes standard with a non-heated crankcase blanket)
- **Trailer Mounted Package** — meets National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) regulations. Trailer is equipped with electronic or surge brakes on all axles.

OPTIONAL CONTROL FEATURES

- **Audible Alarm** — alerts operator of abnormal conditions.

OPTIONAL FUEL CELL FEATURES

- **Sub-base Fuel Cells (double wall)** — additional fuel cell for extended runtime operation. Contains a leak sensor, low fuel level switch, and a secondary containment tank. UL142 listed.
- 12 hours of minimum run time.
- 24 hours of minimum run time.

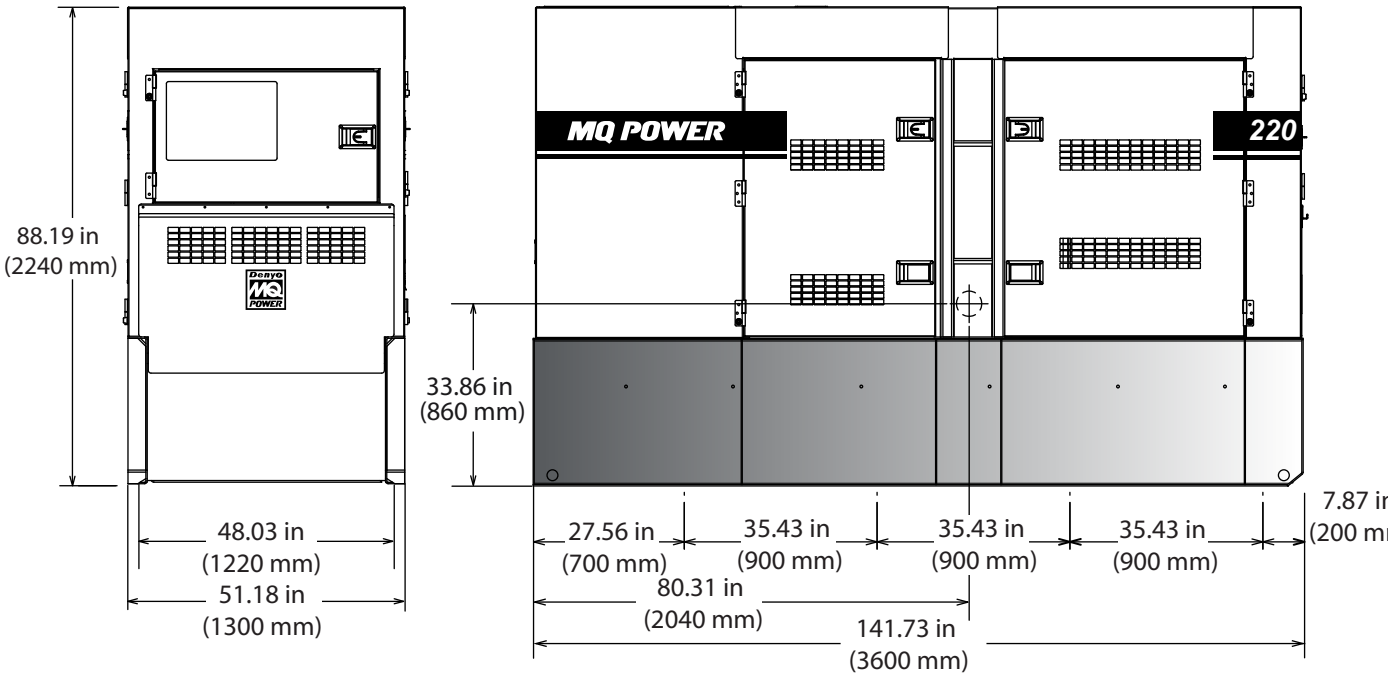
OPTIONAL OUTPUT CONNECTIONS

- **Cam-Lok Connectors** — provides quick disconnect alternative to bolt-on connectors.
- **Pin and Sleeve Connectors** — provides industry standard connectors for all voltage requirements.
- **Output Cable** — available in any custom length and size configuration.

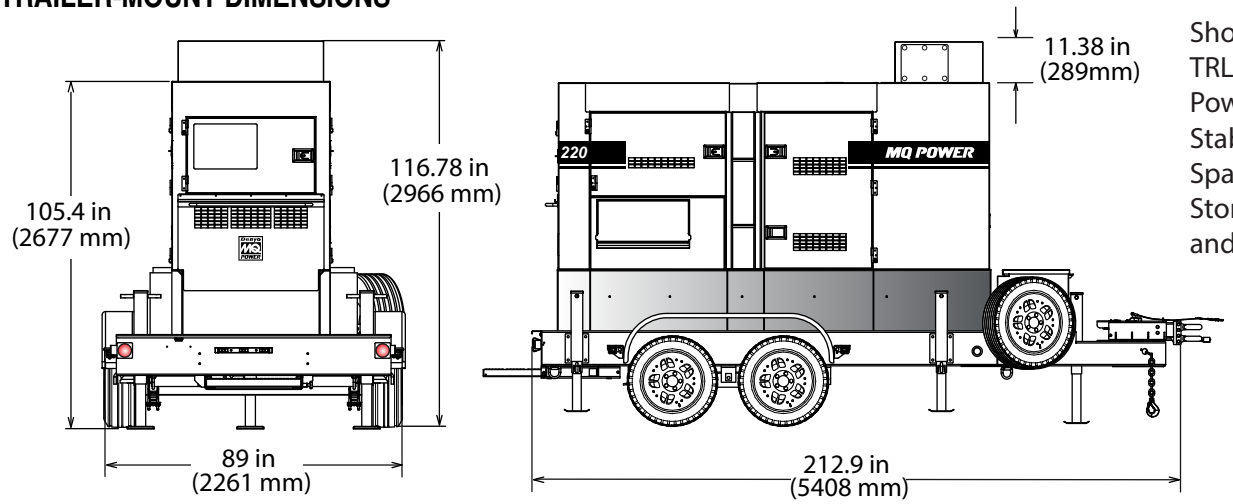
DCA220SSJU4F3

Generator

SKID-MOUNT DIMENSIONS



TRAILER-MOUNT DIMENSIONS



Shown with opti
TRLR220EVH,
PowerBalance™
Stabilizer Jacks,
Spare Tire,
Storage Box,
and Grab Handle

DCA220SSJU4F3 Weights*	
Dry Weight	8,399 lbs. (3,810 kg)
Wet Weight	11,111 lbs. (5,040 kg)
Max. Lifting Point Capacity	16,500 lbs. (7,483 kg)

DCA220SSJU4F3 and TRLR220EV Weights*	
Dry Weight (with TRLR220EV)	10,780 lbs. (4890 kg)
Wet Weight (with TRLR220EV)	13,492 lbs. (6,120 kg)

* Weights do not include options.

Generator can be placed on MQ Trailer Model TRLR220EV (H/E).

NOTICE

Features and Specifications are subject to change without notice.

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DCA220SSJU4F3 Rev. # 1 (10/15/19)