

SECTION 7.13

WINDBLOWN DUST - UNPAVED ROADS

(Updated August 1997)

EMISSION INVENTORY SOURCE CATEGORY

Miscellaneous Processes / Fugitive Windblown Dust

EMISSION INVENTORY CODES (CES CODES) AND DESCRIPTION

650-652-5400-0000 (83352) Windblown Dust - Unpaved Roads

METHODS AND SOURCES

This source category provides estimates of the fugitive dust emissions resulting from wind erosion of soil from unpaved roads. The emissions are estimated for each county based on the unpaved road mileage and local parameters that affect wind erosion. Table 1 summarizes TSP and PM₁₀ emissions for windblown dust from unpaved roads.

OVERVIEW OF ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

Windblown dust emissions from unpaved roads are computed by using an equation which estimates the overall wind related soil erosion from the road. The results from this equation are then scaled to estimate the portion of the eroded soil that is entrained to the air. The soil erosion and emissions calculations are based on the estimated number of unpaved road miles in each county. The mileage data are based on reports compiled by Caltrans.

EMISSIONS ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

Emission Factor. The emission factor used for our estimates of geologic dust emissions from wind erosion of unpaved road material is based on an equation developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.¹ The equation was originally derived in the 1960's to predict topsoil losses from agricultural fields. In 1974, the equation was modified by Midwest Research Institute (MRI)² to estimate the quantity of the eroded soil that is entrained to the air. This was done by simplifying the original equation somewhat, and scaling the results it provides to estimate the total particulate emissions suspended to the air. The total suspended particulate (TSP) emission factor equation is as follows:

$$E_s = a I C K L' V'$$

- where: E_s = the quantity of unpaved road dust entrained to the air by wind erosion, tons TSP/acre/year
- a = portion of the total roadway wind erosion losses that are assumed to be suspended into the air; estimated to be 0.038 for TSP³ which is PM₃₀
- I = soil erodibility, tons/acre/year
- C = climatic factor, dimensionless
- K = surface roughness factor, dimensionless
- L' = unsheltered field width factor, dimensionless
- V' = vegetative cover factor, dimensionless

In summary, the 'I' term in the windblown dust equation provides an estimate of the soil erosion from an area that is large, flat, bare, and highly erodible. The additional terms in the equation reduce emissions from this worst-case scenario. The climatic, C, factor helps to account for regional differences in wind and rainfall. If a surface is rough, as represented by K, soil erosion is decreased. If the length of the erodible area parallel to the wind is short, then the erosion is decreased, as represented by the L' factor. If there is crop residue on the erodible area, then erosion is further decreased by the V' factor. The following paragraphs describe each parameter in further detail.

Entrained Soil Factor - a. This factor was derived by Midwest Research Institute, and it is the estimated quantity of the total eroded material that actually gets suspended to the air. Roughly, this corresponds to the 30 micron size and smaller particles, which are known as TSP. The default 'a' value is 0.038 for unpaved roads.³

Soil Erodibility - I. The soil erodibility, I, of an unpaved road is related to the soil type of the road surface. Because roadway soil types are not readily available, the county specific, average soil types are used to estimate the erodibility. The county soil types are computed using a geographic information system (GIS) to average detailed county soil profile maps provided by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.⁴ This approach assumes that unpaved road surfaces have the same soil characteristics as the base soils in the vicinity of the roadway. The 'I' factors used for each county are listed in Table 2.

Climatic Factor - C. The rate of soil erosion varies directly with the wind velocity and inversely with the soil surface moisture. The climatic factor is used to adjust for these parameters. ARB staff computed the county 'C' factors based on regional rainfall and windspeed data measured in California.⁵ The 'C' factors used for each county are provided in Table 2.

Surface Roughness - K. Surface roughness can help to reduce soil erosion. The 'K' factor is used to account for ridges or furrows that help to minimize wind related erosion. Because most unpaved roads are flat, the surface roughness factor is assumed to be 1.0,

indicating no reduction in emissions due to surface texture.

Unsheltered Field Width Factor - L'. Soil erosion is directly related to the unprotected width of the area in the prevailing wind direction. For unpaved roads, depending on the wind direction, the width of the erosive area parallel to the wind direction could be very narrow, very long, or somewhere in between. For an effective L' factor, it may be assumed that wind direction is equally distributed for all roads. Based on an EPA report³, the average value of L' for a specified erodibility ranges from 0.29 to 0.34. For this category, the approximate midpoint of 0.32 is used for the L' factor.

Vegetative Cover Factor - V'. Vegetative cover reduces soil erosion. For unpaved roads, it is assumed that there is no vegetative cover, therefore a value of 1.0 is used.

By applying the listed parameters to the windblown dust emission factor equation, emission factors for each California county are computed. The county input parameters and the resulting emission factors are listed in Table 2. Table 2 also includes TSP and PM₁₀ emission factors. Based on analysis of resuspended California soil samples⁶, it was estimated that 50% of the total suspended particulates (TSP) from unpaved road windblown dust is PM₁₀ or less.

Activity Data. Activity data for the windblown dust emission factor equation is based on the acreage of erodible land. Using estimates of unpaved road mileage in each county and an average unpaved road width of 20 feet, the acres of unpaved roads in each county are computed. The unpaved road mileage was developed from the Caltrans, "Assembly of Statistical Reports" documents.⁷ The ARB's unpaved road dust background document⁸ describes how the road mileages were derived from the Caltrans data. Table 2 summarizes the road mileage and the resulting acreage for each county. This methodology does not include windblown dust from agricultural unpaved roads. It is assumed that windblown emissions from agricultural unpaved roads are included in the source category for windblown dust from agricultural lands.

TEMPORAL ACTIVITY AND GROWTH

Windblown dust emissions may occur 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Monthly activity varies by county and is based on the climatic factors for each county. The fraction of estimated monthly windblown dust for each county is provided in Table 3. In general, emissions are smaller when there is less wind and when there is more rain. Future projections of unpaved road windblown dust emissions are related to the miles of unpaved road. Because this information is not readily available, forecasts are based on population increases or other factors.

ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

1. It is assumed that the unpaved road soil characteristics are approximately the same as the soils in the vicinity of the unpaved road that are not used for vehicular travel. This implies that no additional gravel or other treatments have been applied to the unpaved roads.
2. This methodology assumes that the soil wind erosion equation may be reasonably applied to estimate windblown dust from unpaved roads. Because of the large differences between unpaved road surfaces and agricultural lands, the validity of this assumption is questionable.
3. Using the soil erosion equation, it is assumed that 3.8% of the total eroded material is entrained to the air. ('a' factor = 0.038)
4. It is assumed that the county average soil erodibility, 'T', and climatic, 'C', factors are representative (on average) of the overall county conditions.
5. It is assumed that a value of 0.32 for the unsheltered width factor, L', is valid.
6. It is assumed that unpaved roads have no vegetative cover and are essentially flat.
7. The typical unpaved road width is 20 feet.
8. This methodology assumes no extraordinary windstorm activity; only average annual conditions are estimated.

CHANGES IN THE METHODOLOGY

There were several changes made to the unpaved road windblown dust methodology for this update. They are:

- Update of the unpaved road mileage to reflect 1993 conditions.
- Incorporation of new county climatic, 'C', factors based on improved region specific data.
- Use of updated, region specific, erodibility factors, 'T', based on analysis of digitized soil characteristic data.
- The average unpaved road width was changed from 25 to 20 feet based on review of Caltrans data.
- The seasonal profile was updated to reflect the expected changes in windblown dust emissions based on average winds and precipitation.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The methodology for estimating windblown dust is built on a foundation of dubious

assumptions. Because of the differences between unpaved roads and agricultural lands, it is unlikely that the agricultural soil erosion equation provides very accurate estimates of windblown road dust. The emissions estimates could be improved by performing limited wind tunnel tests on unpaved roads, and then extrapolating the resulting emission factors to the remainder of the State. With the use of geographic information systems, it is also possible to incorporate localized climatological and soil texture properties into the emission estimates. In addition, the mileage of unpaved roads could be improved using available digital maps which include public, as well as private unpaved roads.

SAMPLE CALCULATIONS

The instructions and associated table below provide an example of estimating the windblown dust from unpaved roads in Inyo county.

Step 1: Emission Factor. Using the wind erosion equation, compute the emission factor.

Table 2 summarizes the input parameters and the TSP and PM₁₀ emission factors for each county in California.

Step 2: Miles of Road. From Table 1 or Table 2, find the county road mileage.

Step 3: Acres of Road. Convert the miles of road to acres of erodible road surface by multiplying the miles of road by 2.42. The conversion factor is computed by first converting the road mileage to square feet per mile. In this case, each mile of road is 105,600 ft²/mile (i.e., 20 feet x 5280 feet/mile = 105,600 ft²/mile). Next, converting to acres (i.e., 105,600 ft²/mile x 1 acre/43,560 ft² = 2.42 acres/mile), produces the conversion factor of 2.42 acres/mile of road.

Step 4: Compute Emissions. Multiply the county emission factor by miles of road to compute the emissions, then divide by 2000 lbs/ton to compute the annual tons. $Emissions = (Emission\ Factor \times Acres\ of\ Road) / 2000$. Convert to PM₁₀ by multiplying the TSP emissions by 0.5.

Estimating Windblown Unpaved Road Dust Emissions in Inyo County

| | | |
|---------------|---|------|
| <i>Step 1</i> | Emission Factor | 1778 |
| <i>Step 2</i> | Miles of Road | 1600 |
| <i>Step 3</i> | Acres of Road | 3879 |
| <i>Step 4</i> | TSP Emissions (tons TSP/year) | 3448 |
| | PM ₁₀ Emissions (tons PM ₁₀ /year) | 1724 |

REFERENCES

1. Woodruff, N.P., Siddoway, F.H. A Wind Erosion Equation. Soil Science Society of America Proceedings, Vol. 29, No. 5, September-October 1965, pages 602-608, Madison, Wisconsin. (Report provided in: Investigation of Fugitive Dust - Sources, Emissions, and Control. PEDCo- Environmental Specialists. Prepared for EPA. Contract No. 68-02-0044, OAQPS. May 1993.)
2. Cowherd, Chatten, et al. Development of Emission Factors for Fugitive Dust Sources. Midwest Research Institute for U.S. EPA, OAQPS, Contract No. 68-02-0619. EPA-450/3-74-037. June 1974.
3. EPA. Guideline for Development of Control Strategies in Areas With Fugitive Dust Problems. EPA 450/2-77-029. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park. October 1977. L' factor from Table 3-7 (L' value from previous 1989 methodology, not verified.)
4. Soil Analysis performed by Skip Campbell, California Air Resources Board, using STATSGO data layers from the NRCS. 1997.
5. Climatic Factor derivation by Steve Francis, California Air Resources Board, using California regional meteorological data. 1997. See also Section 7.12 of this document, Windblown Dust from Agricultural Lands, for further information.
6. Houck, J.E., Chow, J.C., Watson, J.G., et al. Determination of Particle Size Distribution and Chemical Composition of Particulate Matter from Selected Sources in California, Final Report. Desert Research Institute & OMNI Environmental. Prepared for California Air Resources Board. Agreement No. A6-175-32. June 30, 1989.
7. California Department of Transportation. Assembly of Statistical Reports, 1992, and Assembly of Statistical Reports, 1993. California Public Road Data Including Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) Data. February 1994 and January 1995.
8. Gaffney, Patrick. Entrained Dust from Unpaved Road Travel, Emission Estimation Methodology, Background Document. California Air Resources Board. September 1997.

UPDATED BY

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**Table 1
1993 Windblown Dust from Unpaved Roads**

| AB | CO | County | Unpaved Road Mileage | Unpaved Road Acreage | TSP Emissions (tons/year) | PM ₁₀ Emissions (tons/year) |
|--------|-----|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| GBV | 2 | ALPINE | 115.4 | 279.8 | 14.6 | 7.3 |
| | 14 | INYO | 1600.0 | 3878.8 | 3447.8 | 1723.9 |
| | 26 | MONO | 1696.6 | 4113.0 | 560.2 | 280.1 |
| LC | 17 | LAKE | 468.3 | 1135.3 | 59.4 | 29.7 |
| LT | 9 | EL DORADO | 71.2 | 172.7 | 9.0 | 4.5 |
| | 31 | PLACER | 40.1 | 97.2 | 5.1 | 2.5 |
| MC | 3 | AMADOR | 258.9 | 627.6 | 32.8 | 16.4 |
| | 5 | CALAVERAS | 442.7 | 1073.2 | 56.1 | 28.1 |
| | 9 | EL DORADO | 522.4 | 1266.4 | 66.2 | 33.1 |
| | 22 | MARIPOSA | 480.5 | 1164.9 | 60.9 | 30.5 |
| | 29 | NEVADA | 587.7 | 1424.7 | 74.5 | 37.3 |
| | 31 | PLACER | 244.7 | 593.1 | 31.0 | 15.5 |
| | 32 | PLUMAS | 965.1 | 2339.6 | 122.3 | 61.2 |
| | 46 | SIERRA | 768.9 | 1864.0 | 97.5 | 48.7 |
| | 55 | TUOLUMNE | 336.8 | 816.5 | 42.7 | 21.4 |
| NC | 8 | DEL NORTE | 301.9 | 731.9 | 38.3 | 19.1 |
| | 12 | HUMBOLDT | 897.3 | 2175.3 | 113.7 | 56.9 |
| | 23 | MENDOCINO | 974.9 | 2363.4 | 123.6 | 61.8 |
| | 49 | SONOMA | 44.0 | 106.6 | 3.6 | 1.8 |
| | 53 | TRINITY | 1180.7 | 2862.3 | 149.7 | 74.8 |
| NCC | 27 | MONTEREY | 309.0 | 749.1 | 104.2 | 52.1 |
| | 35 | SAN BENITO | 413.7 | 1002.9 | 137.4 | 68.7 |
| | 44 | SANTA CRUZ | 362.3 | 878.3 | 17.5 | 8.7 |
| NEP | 18 | LASSEN | 1368.8 | 3318.3 | 173.5 | 86.8 |
| | 25 | MODOC | 1107.7 | 2685.3 | 421.2 | 210.6 |
| SC | 47 | SISKIYOU | 953.8 | 2312.2 | 120.9 | 60.5 |
| | 19 | LOS ANGELES | 716.5 | 1736.8 | 110.8 | 55.4 |
| | 30 | ORANGE | 24.3 | 58.9 | 2.5 | 1.2 |
| | 33 | RIVERSIDE | 231.3 | 560.7 | 486.5 | 243.2 |
| SCC | 36 | SAN BERNARDINO | 157.4 | 381.6 | 508.4 | 254.2 |
| | 40 | SAN LUIS OBISPO | 647.0 | 1568.5 | 93.5 | 46.8 |
| | 42 | SANTA BARBARA | 154.2 | 373.8 | 10.2 | 5.1 |
| SD | 56 | VENTURA | 120.0 | 290.9 | 18.6 | 9.3 |
| | 37 | SAN DIEGO | 1329.0 | 3221.8 | 133.8 | 66.9 |
| | SED | 13 | IMPERIAL | 1333.7 | 3233.2 | 4307.6 |
| SED | 15 | KERN | 453.8 | 1100.1 | 189.8 | 94.9 |
| | 19 | LOS ANGELES | 337.2 | 817.3 | 52.1 | 26.1 |
| | 33 | RIVERSIDE | 658.3 | 1595.9 | 1384.5 | 692.3 |
| | 36 | SAN BERNARDINO | 2466.1 | 5978.4 | 7965.0 | 3982.5 |
| SF | 1 | ALAMEDA | 43.3 | 105.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| | 7 | CONTRA COSTA | 65.9 | 159.8 | 3.2 | 1.6 |
| | 21 | MARIN | 88.6 | 214.8 | 4.3 | 2.1 |
| | 28 | NAPA | 24.9 | 60.4 | 5.4 | 2.7 |
| | 38 | SAN FRANCISCO | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| | 39 | SAN MATEO | 122.7 | 297.5 | 5.9 | 3.0 |
| | 43 | SANTA CLARA | 482.1 | 1168.7 | 160.1 | 80.1 |
| | 48 | SOLANO | 28.8 | 69.8 | 3.2 | 1.6 |
| | 49 | SONOMA | 28.1 | 68.2 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| | SJV | 10 | FRESNO | 1742.2 | 4223.5 | 851.3 |
| 15 | | KERN | 964.3 | 2337.7 | 342.4 | 171.2 |
| 16 | | KINGS | 76.6 | 185.7 | 40.0 | 20.0 |
| 20 | | MADERA | 291.3 | 706.2 | 126.8 | 63.4 |
| 24 | | MERCED | 608.6 | 1475.4 | 336.8 | 168.4 |
| 39 | | SAN JOAQUIN | 398.3 | 965.6 | 75.6 | 37.8 |
| 50 | | STANISLAUS | 60.1 | 145.7 | 21.5 | 10.7 |
| SV | 54 | TULARE | 391.5 | 949.1 | 79.5 | 39.8 |
| | 4 | BUTTE | 568.8 | 1378.9 | 29.1 | 14.6 |
| | 6 | COLUSA | 319.6 | 774.8 | 50.2 | 25.1 |
| | 11 | GLENN | 215.2 | 521.7 | 31.6 | 15.8 |
| | 31 | PLACER | 116.3 | 282.0 | 14.7 | 7.4 |
| | 34 | SACRAMENTO | 556.7 | 1349.6 | 36.3 | 18.1 |
| | 45 | SHASTA | 1140.0 | 2763.6 | 150.3 | 75.1 |
| | 48 | SOLANO | 115.1 | 279.1 | 12.6 | 6.3 |
| | 51 | SUTTER | 144.8 | 351.0 | 18.0 | 9.0 |
| | 52 | TEHAMA | 600.1 | 1454.8 | 80.6 | 40.3 |
| | 57 | YOLO | 137.1 | 332.4 | 25.7 | 12.9 |
| | 58 | YUBA | 213.0 | 516.4 | 15.7 | 7.8 |
| Totals | | | 34686 | 84088 | 23872 | 11936 |

PM Fraction: PM₁₀ = TSP x 0.5 (TSP Emissions = PM₁₀/0.5)

Table 3
Seasonal Profile for Unpaved Road Windblown Dust Emissions

| Basin | Co # | County | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV | DEC |
|-------|------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| GBV | 2 | ALPINE | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 14 | INYO | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 26 | MONO | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| LC | 17 | LAKE | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| LT | 9 | EL DORADO | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 31 | PLACER | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| MC | 3 | AMADOR | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 5 | CALAVERAS | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 9 | EL DORADO | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 22 | MARIPOSA | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 29 | NEVADA | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 31 | PLACER | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 32 | PLUMAS | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 46 | SIERRA | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 55 | TUOLUMNE | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| NC | 8 | DEL NORTE | 0.021 | 0.029 | 0.032 | 0.074 | 0.087 | 0.151 | 0.166 | 0.178 | 0.080 | 0.106 | 0.050 | 0.025 |
| | 12 | HUMBOLDT | 0.021 | 0.029 | 0.032 | 0.074 | 0.087 | 0.151 | 0.166 | 0.178 | 0.080 | 0.106 | 0.050 | 0.025 |
| | 23 | MENDOCINO | 0.021 | 0.029 | 0.032 | 0.074 | 0.087 | 0.151 | 0.166 | 0.178 | 0.080 | 0.106 | 0.050 | 0.025 |
| | 49 | SONOMA | 0.021 | 0.029 | 0.032 | 0.074 | 0.087 | 0.151 | 0.166 | 0.178 | 0.080 | 0.106 | 0.050 | 0.025 |
| | 53 | TRINITY | 0.021 | 0.029 | 0.032 | 0.074 | 0.087 | 0.151 | 0.166 | 0.178 | 0.080 | 0.106 | 0.050 | 0.025 |
| NCC | 27 | MONTEREY | 0.021 | 0.029 | 0.032 | 0.074 | 0.087 | 0.151 | 0.166 | 0.178 | 0.080 | 0.106 | 0.050 | 0.025 |
| | 35 | SAN BENITO | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 44 | SANTA CRUZ | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.025 | 0.046 | 0.059 | 0.169 | 0.228 | 0.224 | 0.046 | 0.115 | 0.044 | 0.013 |
| NEP | 18 | LASSEN | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 25 | MODOC | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 47 | SISKIYOU | 0.024 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.084 | 0.093 | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.082 | 0.040 | 0.031 |
| SC | 19 | LOS ANGELES | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.015 | 0.100 | 0.120 | 0.081 | 0.135 | 0.135 | 0.135 | 0.134 | 0.100 | 0.024 |
| | 30 | ORANGE | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.015 | 0.100 | 0.120 | 0.081 | 0.135 | 0.135 | 0.135 | 0.134 | 0.100 | 0.024 |
| | 33 | RIVERSIDE | 0.052 | 0.088 | 0.084 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.074 |
| | 36 | SAN BERNARDINO | 0.052 | 0.088 | 0.084 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.074 |
| SCC | 40 | SAN LUIS OBISPO | 0.020 | 0.023 | 0.022 | 0.071 | 0.069 | 0.126 | 0.159 | 0.159 | 0.132 | 0.104 | 0.078 | 0.036 |
| | 42 | SANTA BARBARA | 0.015 | 0.020 | 0.020 | 0.087 | 0.066 | 0.127 | 0.137 | 0.128 | 0.145 | 0.130 | 0.087 | 0.037 |
| | 56 | VENTURA | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.015 | 0.100 | 0.120 | 0.081 | 0.135 | 0.135 | 0.135 | 0.134 | 0.100 | 0.024 |
| SD | 37 | SAN DIEGO | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.015 | 0.100 | 0.120 | 0.081 | 0.135 | 0.135 | 0.135 | 0.134 | 0.100 | 0.024 |
| SED | 13 | IMPERIAL | 0.052 | 0.088 | 0.084 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.074 |
| | 15 | KERN | 0.042 | 0.044 | 0.029 | 0.106 | 0.106 | 0.106 | 0.106 | 0.106 | 0.106 | 0.106 | 0.087 | 0.057 |
| | 19 | LOS ANGELES | 0.010 | 0.012 | 0.015 | 0.100 | 0.120 | 0.081 | 0.135 | 0.135 | 0.135 | 0.134 | 0.100 | 0.024 |
| | 33 | RIVERSIDE | 0.052 | 0.088 | 0.084 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.074 |
| | 36 | SAN BERNARDINO | 0.052 | 0.088 | 0.084 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.088 | 0.074 |
| SF | 1 | ALAMEDA | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.025 | 0.046 | 0.059 | 0.169 | 0.228 | 0.224 | 0.046 | 0.115 | 0.044 | 0.013 |
| | 7 | CONTRA COSTA | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.025 | 0.046 | 0.059 | 0.169 | 0.228 | 0.224 | 0.046 | 0.115 | 0.044 | 0.013 |
| | 21 | MARIN | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.025 | 0.046 | 0.059 | 0.169 | 0.228 | 0.224 | 0.046 | 0.115 | 0.044 | 0.013 |
| | 28 | NAPA | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 38 | SAN FRANCISCO | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.025 | 0.046 | 0.059 | 0.169 | 0.228 | 0.224 | 0.046 | 0.115 | 0.044 | 0.013 |
| | 41 | SAN MATEO | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.025 | 0.046 | 0.059 | 0.169 | 0.228 | 0.224 | 0.046 | 0.115 | 0.044 | 0.013 |
| | 43 | SANTA CLARA | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 48 | SOLANO | 0.014 | 0.017 | 0.025 | 0.046 | 0.059 | 0.169 | 0.228 | 0.224 | 0.046 | 0.115 | 0.044 | 0.013 |
| | 49 | SONOMA | 0.021 | 0.029 | 0.032 | 0.074 | 0.087 | 0.151 | 0.166 | 0.178 | 0.080 | 0.106 | 0.050 | 0.025 |
| | 50 | STANISLAUS | 0.028 | 0.028 | 0.029 | 0.092 | 0.080 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.121 | 0.115 | 0.098 |
| SV | 4 | BUTTE | 0.024 | 0.029 | 0.026 | 0.069 | 0.078 | 0.099 | 0.209 | 0.209 | 0.115 | 0.075 | 0.037 | 0.030 |
| | 6 | COLUSA | 0.020 | 0.022 | 0.025 | 0.077 | 0.099 | 0.153 | 0.153 | 0.153 | 0.133 | 0.105 | 0.034 | 0.027 |
| | 11 | GLENN | 0.017 | 0.025 | 0.023 | 0.074 | 0.060 | 0.147 | 0.147 | 0.147 | 0.133 | 0.123 | 0.075 | 0.029 |
| | 31 | PLACER | 0.009 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.054 | 0.090 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.170 | 0.050 | 0.032 | 0.041 |
| | 34 | SACRAMENTO | 0.023 | 0.021 | 0.022 | 0.086 | 0.105 | 0.153 | 0.153 | 0.153 | 0.153 | 0.074 | 0.035 | 0.024 |
| | 45 | SHASTA | 0.024 | 0.022 | 0.023 | 0.084 | 0.093 | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.151 | 0.082 | 0.040 | 0.031 |
| | 48 | SOLANO | 0.023 | 0.026 | 0.023 | 0.068 | 0.076 | 0.185 | 0.185 | 0.185 | 0.096 | 0.079 | 0.030 | 0.024 |
| | 51 | SUTTER | 0.023 | 0.021 | 0.022 | 0.086 | 0.105 | 0.153 | 0.153 | 0.153 | 0.153 | 0.074 | 0.035 | 0.024 |
| SV | 52 | TEHAMA | 0.023 | 0.026 | 0.023 | 0.068 | 0.076 | 0.185 | 0.185 | 0.185 | 0.096 | 0.079 | 0.030 | 0.024 |
| | 57 | YOLO | 0.016 | 0.020 | 0.021 | 0.076 | 0.086 | 0.155 | 0.155 | 0.155 | 0.149 | 0.108 | 0.039 | 0.021 |
| | 58 | YUBA | 0.021 | 0.020 | 0.021 | 0.055 | 0.067 | 0.144 | 0.178 | 0.178 | 0.178 | 0.069 | 0.045 | 0.023 |